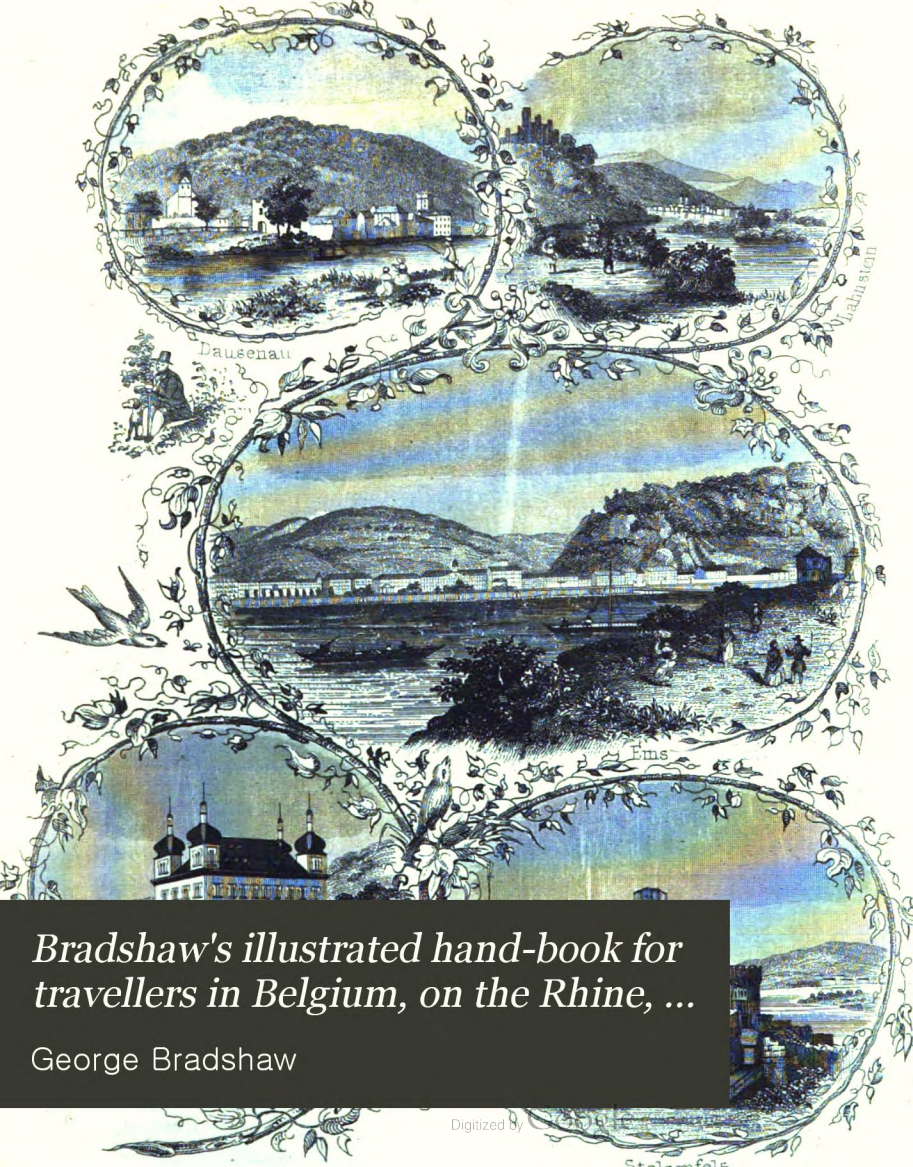

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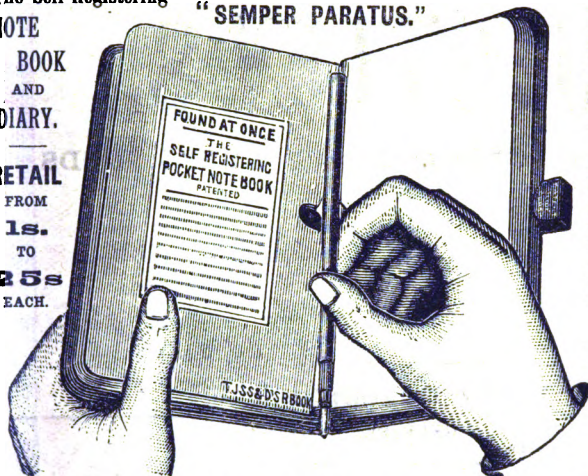
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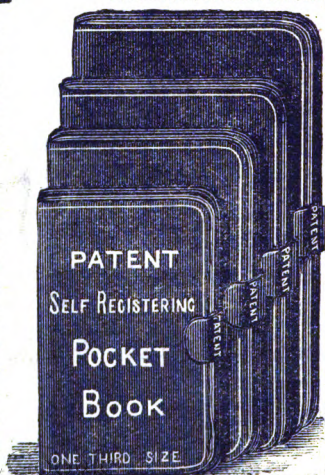
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P R E F A C E .

THE Hand-Books hitherto published for the use of travellers on the Continent have been the subject of so much complaint and objection, both in reference to their bulk and voluminous character, that the Publishers of the present volume determined to meet the requirements and oft-expressed wishes of the public, by undertaking the task of supplying to them Continental Hand-Books, small and convenient in size, yet replete with all the descriptive, historical, and other useful information so ably and faithfully given in the large volumes published by their contemporaries. And they trust that this effort of theirs will not be looked upon as an unwarrantable intrusion upon ground already occupied, nor yet as an unworthy rival to books of a larger and more elaborate description.

The present revised Hand-Book furnishes the traveller with a valuable companion in his *Tour through Belgium and on the Rhine*. And with a view to his convenience and information, we have given him a book small and compact, capable of being consigned to the pocket, or borne in the hand without trouble or annoyance; whilst it furnishes him with matter-of-fact descriptions of what ought to be seen on his journey and in his visits, carefully selecting all the historical details and anecdotes, and such other matters as we believe calculated to interest whilst they instruct the English traveller, at the same time that we have excluded all that was dry or useless. In our descriptions of buildings and institutions, though we have not burdened our readers with the genealogical histories of their founders, proprietors, and architects, yet we have not confined ourselves to giving a mere catalogue of them, but we have furnished all that was valuable in connection with their histories, paintings, and architecture, at the same time that we have illustrated them by a series of engravings.

In all our arrangements we have observed, so far as possible, a simple and condensed style; and wherever practicable have availed ourselves of good and correct information gathered from other sources. The nature or character of this volume tolerates little novelty, and admits of no deviation from the principle on which such a work must be essentially based. Books in foreign languages must be the chief sources of our information, modified by personal observation and experience.

We meet the traveller in England, impart to him the information necessary for the purpose of preparation, directing him in reference to the management of his passport and luggage at home and on the Continent; we lead him by the most approved *routes* through his tour, and place before him every item of instruction useful to him in his journey. We do not, however, say that our work is faultless. Were it so, we should have achieved an impossibility, for we believe that Hand-Books are "like watches, the worst are better than none—the best cannot be expected to go quite true." We know the severe ordeal a Hand-Book for travellers abroad has to pass through; we can thoroughly appreciate the merciless criticism which will test its truth when weighing its accuracy on the very spot described, but, however, we venture confidently to launch it forth, trustful in the forbearance of all, whilst hopeful that those who make use of it will kindly favour us by forwarding to us corrections of any errors or inaccuracies they may discover in it.

In conclusion, we can only remark that in the editing of the present volume we have aimed at the medium between an useless repetition of detail, and the annoyance of a tasteless brevity of description; and trust the traveller may find it not less useful than interesting.

INTRODUCTION.

PASSPORTS—MONEY—POSTING—DILIGENCES, BARRIERS, ROADS—BELGIAN HOTELS.
PRICES OF REFRESHMENT AT THE BELGIAN RAILWAY STATIONS—GENERAL
VIEW OF BELGIUM—RAILWAYS IN BELGIUM.

. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, published monthly, for the latest particulars respecting Hotels, Chaplains, Medical Men, Bankers, Population, Railways, Steamers, and other matters which are liable to change at different places.

PASSPORTS—CUSTOM HOUSE—MONEY—POSTING.

PASSPORTS are not absolutely required by British subjects either for Belgium or Holland, but are quite indispensable for some of the large towns in Germany, yet, whether required or not, it is always useful for the traveller to have one to show when called upon. The police take lists of persons staying at the Hotels and Cafés. A passport may be obtained through our Agents, W. J. Adams and Sons, 59, Fleet Street. For Germany it is necessary to have the *visa* of the German Consul.

ROUTES.—London to Brussels, Cologne, and the Rhine, *viâ* the South Eastern or the London, Chatham, and Dover Railways; see Routes 1, 2 and 18. London to Rotterdam or Antwerp, *viâ* the Great Eastern Railway to Harwich. To Holland and the Rhine, *viâ* London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Queenborough, and steamer to Flushing. London to Ostend or Antwerp by steamer direct. From the North of England, *viâ* Grimsby or Hull to Antwerp, Holland, &c.; and from Newcastle or Leith to Rotterdam. See the summary and tables in *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, pages 1 to 17, and 426 and 440 for further information.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Travellers proceeding through Belgium to the Rhine should have their luggage registered for Cologne, where it is examined.

MONEY.—Circular notes are given by most of the principal London Bankers, and form a very safe and convenient kind of Letters of Credit. The arrangements for cashing them in the various countries through which the traveller may have to pass are very simple and efficient, precluding almost the possibility of fraud. As a letter of indication is given with them, we would caution tourists to keep the one in their pocket-book and the other in their baggage. French, Italian, and even Swiss silver coinage is still current, as well as Belgian, but, owing to special arrangements between the Latin nations, it is better not to accept any large
A 1.—(*Belgium.*)

payment in other than Belgian silver. The bronze money is not important, and French 5 and 10 centimes will be found everywhere. At all the large towns English sovereigns will be readily exchanged, and should command the full equivalent of 25 fr. 20 cts., or thereabouts, according to the rate of exchange. The Belgian bank issues notes of the value of 1,000, 500, 100, 50, and 20 francs.

BELGIAN AND FRENCH MONEY.

| | SILVER COIN. | ENGLISH. | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------|----|
| | | s. | d. |
| 1 Franc = 100 centimes = 20 sous..... | | 0 | 9½ |
| ½ Franc = 50 centimes | | 0 | 5 |
| 5 Francs | | 4 | 0 |

GOLD COIN.

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| Leopold d'or, or Twenty Franc Piece | 16 | 0 |
|---|----|---|

POSTING is now nearly obsolete, but a post is equivalent to five English, or about one German, mile, or to two Belgian or French leagues. The charge per post, for each horse, is 1 fr. 30 cts., and for each postilion that distance, 15 sous. A berlin or landau will take three or four horses; a chariot, three; britzka, though carrying the same number of persons, two.

HIRED CARRIAGES—BARRIERS—ROADS.

HIRED CARRIAGES.—A voiture, with two horses, can be engaged for about 30 fr. per day, including 5 fr. to the driver. 25 fr. a day, back fare, must be paid (making in all 60 fr. for carriage and horses).

BARRIERS.—There are toll-gates, at which four-wheeled carriages are charged 10 cents., and each horse 20 cents., the return included.

ROADS.—In general the Belgian roads are paved, thus rendering travelling over them very fatiguing, especially to ladies.

CONVEYANCES.—One-horse cabs, called Monopoles, can be hired in Brussels as follows:—Between 6 a.m. and midnight: For the course (anywhere within the town) 1 fr. for the first half-hour; every quarter of an hour after, 50 c. Double fare after midnight. Small pourboire expected. The Bois and the Park of Laken are included, but return must be made in the same cab. There is no fixed tariff for two-horse cabs.

BELGIAN HOTELS—BUFFETS—RAILWAYS, &c.

HOTELS.—The following are the average charges:—From 1½ to 2½ fr. for bed; table d'hôte, 2 to 3 fr.; dinner in a separate apartment, by one's self, 5 fr., supper at table d'hôte, 1 fr. 50 cents. to 2 fr.; a bottle of Bordeaux (claret), 3 fr.; breakfast with eggs and meat, 1 fr. 50 cents.; coffee, tea, and bread and butter, 1 to 1½ fr.; servants, 50 cents. to 1 fr. each.

TARIFF OF REFRESHMENTS AT THE BELGIAN RAILWAY STATIONS OR BUFFETS AT THE LARGE TOWNS.

| | fr. cts. | | fr. cts. |
|---|---------------|---|---------------------|
| Bouillon et pain avec beurre | 0 50 | Vin de Château-Margaux.....la bouteille | 5 0 |
| Bifteck aux pommes de terre, avec pain ... | 1 20 | Id. de Volnay | id. 5 0 |
| Roastbeef aux pommes de terre, avec pain. 1 | 0 | Id. de Pommaré | id. 3 0 |
| Filet de bœuf rôti..... | 1 20 | Id. de Nuits | id. 3 0 |
| Deux côtelettes de mouton | 1 20 | Id. de Châblis | id. 4 0 |
| Veau chaud ou côtelettes avec pommes } de terre | 1 0 | Id. de Moselle | id. 3 50 |
| Portion de poulet chaud | 1 20 | Id. de Grave, prem. qualité..... | id. 3 50 |
| Veau froid avec un petit pain | 0 50 | Id. id. seconde id. | id. 3 0 |
| Jambon id. id. | 0 50 | Id. de Tours | id. 2 50 |
| Bœuf salé id. id. | 0 50 | Id. de Rhin, prem. qualité | id. 4 0 |
| Langue fumée id. id. | 0 50 | Id. id. seconde id. | id. 3 50 |
| Poulet froid, la portion id. | 1 20 | Champagne mousseux, la bouteille | de 6fr. à 10fr. |
| Fromage id. | 0 20 | LIQUEURS. | |
| Id. Anglais id. | 0 30 | Schiedam | le verre 0 15 |
| Un petit pain beurré | 0 15 | Amer de Hollande | id. 0 10 |
| Id. sans beurre | 0 10 | Eau-de-Vie | id. 0 10 |
| Id. avec beurre et fromage | 0 30 | Cognac, Rhum, Kirsch | id. 0 30 |
| Déjeuner (café ou thé, pain et beurre) | 1 0 | Liqueurs fines de toute espèce | id. 0 30 |
| Café la demi-tasse | 0 30 | Marasquin | id. 0 40 |
| VINS. | | Punch à l'eau chaude | id. 0 30 |
| Vin de Bordeaux ordinairela bouteille | 2 50 | RAFRAÎCHISSEMENTS. | |
| Id. id.la ½ id. | 1 50 | Sirop de fruits ou punch | le verre 0 35 |
| Id. de St. Julien | 3 50 | Limonade ou orgéat | id. 0 35 |
| Id. id.la ½ id. | 1 75 | Grog ou orgéat | id. 0 35 |
| Id. de St. Emilion | 3 50 | Eau sucrée et fleur d'oranger ... | id. 0 25 |
| Id. de St. Estèphe | 3 50 | Cigares et tabacs..... | 0 25 |
| Id. de Cabarus, long bouchon, première } qualité | 3 50 | Chambre avec lit | { buffet 2 0 |
| Madère | le verre 0 60 | Service..... | { d'Ostende 0 75 |
| Malaga | id. 0 60 | BRÈRES. | |
| Muscato | id. 0 60 | | Au Rest. Au Buffet. |
| Frontignan ou Lunel..... | id. 0 60 | Une bouteille de Faro ou de Diest | 0 60 0 40 |
| Porto | id. 0 70 | Le verre | 0 20 0 15 |
| Sherry (Xérès) | id. 0 70 | Une bouteille ou cruchon lambic.. | 0 70 0 50 |
| Vin de Cabarus, long bouchon, seconde } qualité | 3 0 | Une bouteille de Louvain | 0 40 0 30 |
| | | Le verre | 0 15 0 12 |
| | | Une bouteille de Bière de Bavière | 0 70 0 50 |
| | | Bière de la localité, le verre..... | 0 15 0 12 |

NOTE.— The prices quoted in the above table must not always be depended upon, the charges sometimes varying at the different stations.

RAILWAYS.—There is no free allowance for luggage. Children from 8 to 8, half fare. Return tickets to a considerable number of places. Express fares are higher than ordinary fares. Greenwich (West Europe) time is kept and is 17½ minutes behind Brussels time.

PRIVATE CARRIAGES.—Persons travelling in private carriages pay third class fare in addition to the charge for the carriage.

GENERAL VIEW OF BELGIUM.

Belgium (*La Belgique*) is a modern name taken from the ancient *Belgæ* in *Gallia Belgica*, a tribe conquered by Cæsar, B.C. 51, some of whom emigrated to Britain. As part of the Netherlands, it came, in A.D. 877, under the Dukes of Burgundy, the last of whom was Charles the Bold, who reigned 1467–77. In 1477 the Netherlands were transferred to Maximilian, Emperor of Germany. His son, the Emperor Charles V., was born at Ghent. From 1598 they came under Spain, till 1714, when they reverted to Austria; and continued to be governed by the Archdukes of the Empire down to 1795, when they were conquered by the French. Between 1794 and 1815, Belgium made nine departments of France. With Holland, it formed the kingdom of the Netherlands from 1815 down to 1830; since which it has ranked as a separate and independent kingdom. In the August of 1830 the Belgian provinces revolted, and threw off the yoke of Holland. On the 4th of October following, the independence of the kingdom was proclaimed by the provisional government, and recognised in the month of December by the allied powers of Europe.

The National Congress assembled at Brussels in 1831, and offered the throne of the new kingdom to the Duke of Nemours, which, on the son's behalf, was refused by his father, the late Louis Philippe, then King of the French. The next choice of the National Representatives fell upon Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, widower of the Princess Charlotte of England, and uncle to Queen Victoria; who, as Leopold I., ascended the throne, and took the oaths prescribed by the constitution, on the 22nd July, 1831, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the nation. His son, the reigning king, Leopold II., born 9th April, 1835, ascended 10th December, 1865. He married the Archduchess Maria, 22nd August, 1853 (his Silver Wedding was celebrated 1878), and has three daughters. A son died 1869. The king's brother, the Count of Flanders, is the present heir-apparent. He married, 1867, the Princess Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The 50th anniversary of the separation from Holland was celebrated 1880.

The Belgian territory is small, the area being only 11,873 square miles, no more than one-eighth of the size of Great Britain, with a population of 6,147,041; yet the important position which it has occupied in the political, military, commercial, and agricultural history of Europe, its former celebrity in manufactures and the fine arts, and its present rapid progress in every industrial pursuit and social improvement, invest it with a peculiar interest for the historian, the traveller, and the student.

Its territory, as defined by treaty of 15th November, 1831, consists of the nine provinces of Brabant, Liège, Limbourg, Namur, Hainaut, West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, and Luxembourg; part of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and part of Limbourg being ceded to Holland, viz.:—first, a portion of the province of Luxembourg, east of an irregular line drawn from the French frontier, near Longwy, to one on the Prussian frontier, about 17 miles south of Malmédy; and secondly, the portions of Limbourg, on the west of the river Meuse, including the city of Maestricht in a deviating curve, and on the north of a line from Stevenswiert, on the Meuse, to one on the Dutch frontier, 4 miles west of Wiert.

The general outline of the territory is a triangular figure, the longest side of which extends on the French frontier from a point midway between Furnes and Dunkirk, to one 9 miles south-east of Arlon, at Longwy.

The kingdom, as thus described, is bounded on the north by the Dutch province of Limburg, and by North Brabant and Zeeland; on the north-west by the North Sea; on the south-west and south by the departments of the Pas de Calais, Nord, Ardennes, and Moselle, in France; and on the east by the Dutch portion of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Rhenish Prussia.

DIVISIONS.—Brussels is the capital and seat of government; for the administration of which the kingdom is divided into the 9 provinces above enumerated, 41 arrondissements, and 2,596 communes. For military purposes it is divided into 9 commands, corresponding to the 9 provinces; and, lastly, for judicial proceedings, it is divided into 29 arrondissements, and 319 cantons. There are bishoprics at Bruges, Ghent, Liège, Namur, and Tournai, under an archbishop at Malines. In 1880 there were 1,559 conventual establishments, with 25,362 members.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Belgium lies between 49° 31' and 51° 27' N. latitude, and between 2° 3' and 6° E. longitude. Its greatest length from S.E. to N.W. is 173 English miles, and its greatest breadth, measured in the direction S.S.W., from the most northern part of the province of Antwerp, to the most southern part of the province of Hainaut, 112 miles.

The Area and Population according to Provinces are as under:—

| Provinces. | Square Miles. | Population, 1890. | Chief Towns. | Population. |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Antwerp..... | 1,096 | 699,571 | Antwerp..... | 227,225 |
| Brabant | 1,271 | 1,128,728 | Brussels | 482,000 |
| Flanders, West... | 1,251 | 746,923 | Bruges | 47,331 |
| Flanders, East .. | 1,162 | 958,752 | Ghent | 148,729 |
| Hainaut..... | 1,441 | 1,068,815 | Mons | 25,237 |
| Liège | 1,120 | 762,196 | Liège | 147,660 |
| Limbourg | 934 | 224,604 | Hasselt | 13,250 |
| Luxembourg | 1,710 | 216,380 | Arlon | 7,914 |
| Namur | 1,417 | 341,072 | Namur | 23,794 |
| | <u>11,402</u> | <u>6,147,041</u> | | |

In 1869 the population was 5,021,336; in 1873, 5,543,680; in 1880, 5,520,009. Forty-one per cent. speak French and forty-five Flemish. All but 143,260 are native-born, and nearly all Roman Catholics; the Protestants are about 10,000; Jews, 4,000. The population of the largest towns (1890), besides those mentioned above, is as follows:—Malines, 50,962; Louvain, 40,625; Verviers, 50,223; Tournai, 35,403; Seraing, 33,912; Schaerbeek, 54,036; Molenbeek, 50,618; Ixelles, 45,982.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.—The North and West provinces, in their flatness, fertility, dykes, and canals, may be regarded as a continuation of Holland. This portion of the country is so densely populated that it presents the appearance of one continuous village. The South and East provinces have an opposite character, being generally more thinly populated, less cultivated, and exhibiting a most irregular mountainous surface, with tracts of marshy lands and extensive forests. With the exception of these three hilly districts in the south and east, the entire territory presents the appearance of a series of nearly level plains, traversed by numerous streams, delightfully diversified by woods, arable lands, and meadows of brilliant verdure, enclosed by hedge rows; and thickly studded throughout with towns and villages. In surveying the general face of the country, and proceeding from west to east, we observe that the coast is uniformly flat, and formed of fine loose sand, which, by the frequent action of the sea winds, is raised into gently undulating *downs* or *dunes*. These banks of sand extend, nearly without interruption from Dunkirk, along the entire coasts of Belgium and Holland. In breadth they vary from one to three miles, and rise in the highest parts to 40 or 50 feet. They are formed entirely by the operation of the sea waves in elevating the deep sands of the shore, and, since they serve as a natural barrier against the encroachment of the ocean, it is an object of great importance to check their constant tendency to advance inland. For the purpose, therefore, of rendering the sand compact and stationary, the *dunes* are sown with a species of reed (*arundo arenaria*), or marrum grass, until a sufficient stratum of mould is collected to support plantations of firs (*Pinus Maritimus*), with which most of the Belgic *dunes* are covered.

Though no part of the surface of Belgium is actually below the level of the sea, as is the case in Holland, yet, in common with the latter, its shore in some parts is defended from the encroachments of the ocean by broad and elevated dykes; and whole districts, which were formerly alluvial morasses, have been entirely reclaimed and cultivated, after being drained and embanked. The embanked enclosures of this description are called *polders*. On the sea coast, and along the lower banks of the Scheldt, they are very numerous, and some contain above 1,000 acres of rich alluvial soil, which is appropriated with great advantage to the purposes of agriculture.

To the south-east of the *dunes* the provinces of West and East Flanders and Hainault form a far-stretching plain, the luxuriant vegetation of which indicates the

indefatigable care and labour bestowed upon its cultivation, for the natural soil consists almost wholly of barren sand, and its great fertility is entirely the result of very skilful management and judicious application of various manures. The undulations in the surface of the northern districts are very slight, and the northern parts of the province of Antwerp are less varied and fertile than any other. The soil is, for the most part, composed of pure sand, very partially mixed with argillaceous earth. The largest unbroken plain in Belgium is called *Campine*, comprising the north-east portion of Antwerp and north-west of Liége. It consists of marshes, desolate moors, peat bogs, and extensive tracts of sand, covered with heath, broom, and firs. Some parts, however, consist of natural prairies, that serve as pasturage for extensive herds of excellent horses, and the portion of Limbourg on the banks of the Meuse, is fertile and carefully cultivated. The character of Brabant resembles that of Flanders with respect to its beautiful fields, gardens, and luxuriant trees. In the province of Liége the north bank overlooks a fertile plain, producing all kinds of grain and vegetables, and affording excellent pasturage for cattle and for dairy husbandry; but the country on the south bank of the river belongs to the mountainous district which constitutes the provinces of Luxembourg and Namur. The *course of the Meuse*, from Dinant to Maestricht, offers some very picturesque combinations of landscapes and rock scenery. The river is closely shut in by lofty cliffs of various hues: Here they overhang the river, and are beautifully shrouded with bushes of box, wild myrtle, and ivy, and there they slope away to its margin, or are suddenly cleft asunder, presenting through the chasm a delightful view of highly-cultivated farms and villages, half hidden by trees, in the distant highlands. The wild state of nature in the provinces of Namur, Liége, and Luxembourg, the various fossils and mineral products, and the charms of the scenery, have long made this part of the country a favourite of the naturalist, the geologist, and the painter.

LAND TENURE.—Short leases of nine years are the rule. Rents are high. There are many tenant farmers and many peasant owners. In the province of Brabant, the number of owners is more than double that of the tenants; in Antwerp, that of owners and tenants is nearly equal.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Belgium is pure and healthy, but subject to much variation in its general character.

The **GOVERNMENT** is a limited constitutional monarchy, and the succession to the throne confined to the direct male issue, perpetually excluding females and their descendants. The legislative power is vested in the King and two Chambers—the Senate and the House of Representatives, the members of which are elected by the people paying 30s. direct taxes annually. The number of representatives cannot exceed one to every 40,000 people, and in all cases the representative must be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation. The King has the power of dissolving the Chambers,

either together or separately, but the decrees of dissolution must contain an edict convoking the elective body within 40 days, and the Chambers within two months. Both Chambers are elected by the people, and the upper one, or Senate, consists of but one-half the number constituting the lower Chamber. A senator must be a Belgian resident within the kingdom, and 40 years old, and be rated as paying annually 1,000 florins direct taxes—something about £84 sterling. The Representatives are paid at the rate of £16 16s. monthly for their services during the session, but the senators, or members of the upper chamber, receive no pay.

The public INCOME (1894) was £13,972,648 sterling, against an EXPENDITURE of £13,864,758. The public DEBT is about 92½ millions. The ARMY on the peace establishment numbers 47,225 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, 8,000 artillery, and 204 guns. The Garde Civique *active* numbers 35,000. Belgium does not possess any navy. The flag is red, yellow, and black, in perpendicular stripes. Motto—*L'Union fait la Force*—Union is Strength.

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR OF 1870-1.—On 29th July, 1870, Count Bismarck published a secret despatch in reference to the offer of Napoleon III. to incorporate Belgium. Its neutrality was thereupon guaranteed by England, with France and Prussia, *i.e.*, with each against the other; and this was strictly respected by both parties during the war. After Sedan, several thousand men found refuge in Belgium. On 28th March, 1871, the peace negotiations between Germany and France commenced at Brussels.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Since Belgium became an independent nation, a great spirit of emulation and desire of improvement has arisen among all classes of the population. There are universities at Brussels, Ghent, Liège, and Louvain. Energies have been awakened which have already achieved much in the cause of social and intellectual advancement, and which promise to accomplish more in the same honourable career. The government sustains and encourages the progress of science, learning, the fine arts, and literary tastes. Pensions are given to talented young men to enable them to develop the powers of their genius in foreign countries, by studying the works of the great masters; and a national exhibition is opened every year, in the large towns and cities successively, in which are displayed the paintings, sculptures, engravings, and designs of the best artists. The most meritorious works are rewarded by medals of gold, silver, and bronze.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.—The Belgians have been successively subjected to the influence of so many different governments, that they, consequently, possess no distinctive and peculiar national character. The apathy and persevering industry of the Dutch is blended with the vivacity and self-assurance of the French, without producing an agreeable compound. The different provinces exhibit some variety of character and manners. On the borders of Holland the people are generally similar to the Dutch, and adopt their customs, amusements, and dress. But in the southern

districts they differ little from the French, in appearance, habits, manners, costume, or language. In some parts there is an admixture of Spanish blood, dating from the 16th century. The Belgians have always displayed a passionate love for social liberty, an impatience of control, that embroiled them with all their different rulers. Writers of all ages agree in describing them as the most restless, unruly, tumult-loving mortals in existence, always treating their best rulers the worst, while the bad over-awed them. In the history of no other country do we find such unbounded liberty, with such an inveterate disposition to abuse it.

LANGUAGE.—About one-half of the population speaks the Picard and Walloon dialects of French; the rather larger half speak Flemish, closely resembling Dutch. It may be said that the boundaries of the Walloon and Flemish languages are marked by a line, drawn east from Gravelines to the Lys, and along that river to Menin, and thence east again to the Meuse, by the south of Brussels and Louvain, between Maestricht and Liége. South of this line Walloon is spoken, as at Verviers, Liége, and Namur; and Flemish north of it, including Brussels. A more undulating line, drawn from Menin to the frontier near Chimay, and intersecting the country between Valenciennes and Mons, would draw a demarcation between the two dialects of the French spoken in Belgium. On the west of this line the Picard dialect is spoken, and the Walloon on the east of it. French is the language of the educated classes.

WORKS OF ART.—SCHOOL OF PAINTING.—Belgium can boast of a brilliant history, not alone in reference to architecture; in her school of painting, we find an eminent degree of perfection characterising its productions, whilst its masters and students have been signally remarkable for their perfection in the art. This school may be looked upon as dating from two separate epochs, and may be designated the schools of Van Eyck and Rubens. The founders of the early school were the brothers Hubert and John Van Eyck, who are said to have lived between 1370 and 1445. The tone and character of their works, and of those of their scholars, and the degree of perfection with which they had been executed, may be easily gleaned from their numerous productions still existing in Belgium, forming, with the great architectural attractions of the country, a study of special interest in a Belgian tour. The traveller of taste will appreciate them as equalling, if not surpassing, in their excellence, the productions of their European contemporaries. So far back as 1358, a guild of painters was established at Bruges. This corporation of artists, in the reign of Philip the Good, enjoyed a deservedly eminent reputation, and in the days of Van Eyck we find, registered on its records, above three hundred names, constituting, as a whole, the most celebrated school of that period.

Though Van Eyck cannot be said to be the inventor of oil painting, yet he cannot be denied the credit of having been the perfecter of the art, and may, in some measure, be esteemed its father. The perfection to which he brought oil painting is

fully seen, to the present day, in the deep brilliancy and liveliness discernible in all his works, which, by the freshness and perfect preservation of their colours, excite the wonder and admiration of every traveller. And it is also certain that this school must have achieved a high character for proficiency in this department, since we find Antonello of Menina, an Italian artist, travelling into Flanders in order to acquire a knowledge of it, though, two hundred years previously, oil painting had been practised in Italy.

With the works of Van Eyck and his brother must be associated those of Hans Memling, erroneously styled Hemling, another artist of the same school, whose *chefs d'œuvre* are found in Bruges, in the Hospital of St. John.

In studying the productions of the early Flemish school we must not forget that their path was a new and entirely original one. Without the classic works of antiquity to guide them, or the great models of later times to imitate, they were forced by the necessity of circumstances to fall back upon the volume of nature; from it they took their models, and hence that formality and stiffness and meagreness of outline, so unpleasantly combined with a want of refinement in their works, which defects are more than covered by the conscientiousness, solemnity, and truthful force of expression marking them. An examination of the works of Quentin Matsys, Frans Floris, Van der Weyden, Van der Goes, Mabuse, Coxcie, Breughel, Jordaens, De Vos, the Brighaacs, &c., down to Otto Veen or Venius, Breughel, Teniers, and Rubens will clearly show the development and progress of the Flemish school.

SCHOOL OF RUBENS.—Rubens and his illustrious pupil Vandyck may be looked upon as the presiding geniuses of the second epoch in the history of the Belgian or Flemish school. We cannot, in any language of our own, better exhibit the character of the school, than that in which the head of it is described by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the following extract:—"The elevated situation in which Rubens stands in the esteem of the world, is a sufficient reason for some examination of his pretensions. His fame is extended over a great part of the Continent without a rival; and it may justly be said that he enriched his country, not in a figurative sense alone, by the great examples of art which he left, but by what some would think a more solid advantage—the wealth arising from the concourse of strangers whom his works continually invited to Antwerp. To extend his glory still further, he gives to Paris one of its most striking features, the Luxembourg Gallery; and if to these we add the many towns, churches, and private cabinets, where a single picture of Rubens confers eminence, we cannot hesitate to place him in the first rank of illustrious painters."

In the present age, Belgium possesses a School of Artists, whose productions, especially those historical ones of Wappers de Keyzer, Bufe, Maes, Gallait (died 1887), and Van Lerins (died 1876), will bear competition with the best productions of the other schools of the present day,

ARCHITECTURE has been carried to its highest degree of perfection in the construction of the cathedrals and town halls of Belgium, which display the finest specimens of the ornamental Gothic style of the middle ages. In England, Gothic architecture was, until comparatively lately, confined chiefly to churches, but in Belgium it is shown to be equally suitable to civic edifices and private dwellings. Fronts richly decorated with quaint and fantastic sculptures, lofty sloping roofs, full of windows, pointed gables, castellated towers, battlements, and projecting windows, combine to produce a general effect, which, from its grandeur and intricacy, delights the spectator.

The traveller should note that in Belgium, churches are usually closed from noon till three or four o'clock.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS.—These have been found at Engis, near Huy, and at Biche aux Riches, near Spy. Bone implements with carvings, and several skulls of various types.

PRODUCTS.—Of $7\frac{1}{4}$ million acres, one-half is arable, over one-fifth meadow, and about another fifth is woodland. It yields wheat, rye, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco, potatoes; copper, zinc, lead, iron, and coal.

MANUFACTURES.—The industry of the Flemings has, within 200 years, converted a tract of land, once a sandy and barren heath, into a beautiful garden; and the product of its wheat is often not less than sixteen to one, and oats ten to one, whilst scarcely in any part of Britain does wheat give more than eight or ten to one. East and West Flanders alone produce, annually, *flax* to the amount of £1,600,000, employing above 400,000 persons. Hops, beetroot, chicory, and tobacco are also grown. The coal mines of Hainault, &c., produce annually 19,870,000 tons, valued at £8,000,000 sterling; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million tons are exported. About 1,000,000 tons of iron ore are annually raised. The cloth manufactures of Verviers employ 4,000 men; and the cotton manufacture, notwithstanding the loss of the Dutch colonial markets, has improved steadily since 1830, and now represents a capital of £3,000,000 sterling. The woollen manufacture may be said to constitute the staple manufacturing trade of Belgium; at all events, it is the object of immense industry, and a quantity of foreign wool, to the value of 76,825,000 francs, or about £3,073,000 sterling, is used annually. Hardware, cutlery, and fire-arms are produced at Namur, Mons, and Liège; lace at Brussels, Malines, Louvain, and Bruges. Carpets, flax, and linen also constitute important items in the manufactures of Belgium. Its cotton manufacture represents a capital of 75,000,000 francs in buildings and machinery, and the number of hands employed is at least 122,000. A brisk trade is likewise carried on in silk, ribbons, hosiery, hats, leather, oil-cloth, paper and lithography, iron and steel rails, locomotives, &c,

COMMERCE has greatly increased in Belgium lately. The principal Exports are the productions of its flourishing agriculture and numerous manufactures, such as corn, coal, oil, lace, woollen and cotton cloths, linen, canvas, arms, cutlery, iron rails, and ironmongery. The average amount of value of the Imports and Exports is £217,000,000 sterling, of which £29,700,000 are with England. The external commerce of Belgium suffered greatly by the revolution in 1830, as Holland has since retained and monopolised the trade with all the colonies which belong to the kingdom of the United Netherlands. Its mercantile marine, in 1892, numbered 53 sailing and steam vessels, exclusive of fishing boats. The tonnage was 70,395.

RELIGION.—Leopold I., when chosen, was a Protestant; the present King is a Roman Catholic, and that faith is the religion of the State. Every other form of faith has free exercise.

RAILWAYS.—Belgium is the first State in Europe in which a system of railways has been planned and executed partly at the public cost; and certainly it is an honourable distinction to have given the first example of such a national and systematic provision of the means of rapid communication. The undertaking was first projected in 1833, and the object proposed was to unite the principal commercial towns on one side with the sea, and on the other with the frontier of France and Prussia. In this respect Belgium is most favourably situated for the experiment of a general system of railroads. It is compact in form, moderate in size, and is surrounded on three of its sides by active commercial nations, and on the fourth by the sea, by which it is separated only a few hours' voyage from England. On the west are the two large and commodious ports of Antwerp and Ostend, and its east frontier is distant only a few leagues from the Rhine, which affords a connection with the nations of central and southern Europe. It is therefore in possession of convenient markets for its productions, and of great facilities for an extensive transit trade. The surface of the country is also most favourable, being for the most part very flat, and requiring but few of those costly works of railway tunnelling and embanking, which serve to increase so enormously the expense of similar undertakings in England.

In 1892, there were about 2,828 miles of Railway in Belgium, forming a complete network between all the towns, large and small; of which a great part belonged to the State, producing over £5,000,000. West Europe (Greenwich) time is kept on all lines, and is 17½ minutes later than Brussels time. There were 4,640 miles of TELEGRAPH line open in 1892, with 965 Stations; and there were 829 POST-OFFICES in 1892. Telegraph messages from England, 1½d. per word, with a regular fee of 8d. on each telegram.

BRADSHAW'S HAND-BOOK TO BELGIUM AND THE RHINE.

SECTION I.—BELGIUM.

ROUTE 1.—LONDON TO LILLE,

BY DOVER AND CALAIS.

TO BRUSSELS IN ABOUT EIGHT HOURS.

TRAINS leave by the *London, Chatham, and Dover Line*, from Victoria, Holborn, and St. Paul's, thrice daily; and by the *South Eastern Line*, from Charing Cross and Cannon Street, also thrice daily; arriving at Dover in from 1½ to 2 hours. Steamers start from Dover in connection with each train, arriving at Calais in about 2 hours. A Special Express Mail leaves London at 11 a.m. for Brussels, in 8½ hours. Third class tickets issued only by the evening train, leaving London shortly after 8 p.m. For any possible changes, and all details see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

Calais (Station).—Hotels:

Terminus Hotel, Gare Maritime; Central Hotel, first-class; good hotels.

De Flandre.

Hotel Meurice, Rue de Guise, near the Station and Quay.

Paris Hotel.

Buffet at the railway station.

Calais is a second-class fortress, and contains about 56,867 inhabitants. It is surrounded by sand-hills on one side and by morasses on the other, which, though detracting from its beauty, yet add much to its military strength. The town is situated in a very barren and non-picturesque district. It has latterly been re-fortified, and its works considerably strengthened, particularly to the sea coast. Its harbour, which has been much improved and lengthened, is defended by several

small forts, and the new arrangements allow steamers to enter at any state of the tide. There is a railway station on the quay, which is 1,960 yards long. The population are largely engaged in the herring and cod-fishery trade. Calais has several large and flourishing manufacturing establishments—the bobbinet (*tulle*) lace, flax spinning and ship-building trades are carried on there with great vigour. Several mills have been established, steam-engines have also been introduced in increased numbers, and many factories erected. It is stated that 55,000,000 of eggs are annually exported from this place to England.

The pier of Calais is an agreeable promenade. On one spot is seen the pillar erected to commemorate the return of Louis XVIII. to France. It originally bore the following inscription:—"Le 24 Avril, 1814, S. M. Louis XVIII. débarqua vis-à-vis de cette colonne et fut enfin rendu à l'amour des Français; pour en perpétuer le souvenir la ville de Calais a élevé ce monument," i.e., His Majesty Louis XVIII. disembarked opposite this column on the 24th April, 1814, and was at last restored to the love of the French people, &c. The town of Calais erected this monument to commemorate the event. A brazen plate was fixed on the exact spot where the monarch's foot stepped, in order to further commemorate the act; but at the revolution of 1830 both plate and inscription were effaced, leaving the pillar to stand as a monument of the capriciousness of French enthusiasm. Calais has

very little to interest; and though one or two incidents in its history are fraught with deep interest, particularly the embarkation of French troops on board of English ships for the Baltic, during the Crimean war, yet its objects of attraction are few. The Old Gate, built in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and figured by Hogarth in his celebrated picture, has been demolished, and the town is now joined to St. Pierre-les-Calais.

The Hôtel de Guise will also interest the English traveller, as having been the place where Henry VIII. lodged, 1520, and as the original building where was established the Guildhall of the mayor and aldermen of the "staple of wool," founded in 1363 by Edward III. The Hôtel de Ville, or Town Hall, situate in the market place, will repay a visit. Within it are all the public offices, and the front of it is ornamented with busts of St. Pierre, of the Duke of Guise, and of Cardinal de Richelieu. It is surmounted by a belfry containing a chime of bells. The tower and steeple of the principal Church, built when Calais appertained to England, deserve attention. Immediately to the rear of the choir is a modern circular chapel, and the church itself is a fine structure, built in the early Gothic style.

English Service at Trinity Church, in Rue du Moulin Brûlé.

The large suburb of St. Pierre, now joined to the town of Calais, considerably exceeds the latter in population. The Basse-Ville, or lower town, is a pleasant walk on a fête day. The lighthouse should be visited. It is one of the most beautiful examples of mechanism in the world. The view from the summit of the tower presents a panoramic scene of great beauty, comprising, on a clear day, the distant cliffs of England and the outlines of Dover Castle. The public cemetery outside the town contains the ashes of Lady Hamilton (Nelson's Emma), who expired here, destitute and impoverished.

Railway from hence to Lille, then direct to Brussels and all parts of Belgium; also to Douai and Paris.

Custom House.—Travellers for Belgium or Germany, who have not already registered their luggage in London, should inform the authorities of their place of destination, and by what train they intend to proceed; their luggage should then

be duly marked for *transit*, and they will avoid the annoyance of a custom-house search in France.

Steamers run thrice each day between Calais and Dover, making the voyage in a little under 2 hours.

Calais to Lille, 66½ miles.

Leaving the station on the quai, the first station, reached in about 7 minutes, is

Calais (Ville).—The next is

Ardres (Station). This is an unimportant fortress, situated on a canal. A little to the west of the road, between the town and Guisnes, is the spot called by historians the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," where Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France met in 1520. It is so called from the cloth of gold covering the tents and pavilions occupied by the two monarchs and their suites, comprising 5,696 persons, with 4,325 horses.

Audruicq (Station).

Watten (Station). Branch lines to Gravelines.

St. Omer (Station).

Population, 21,661.

Hotel:—Hotel de la Porte d'Or, Rue St. Bertin.

A first-rate fortress, situated in a marshy district on the Aa, well built and strongly fortified; streets wide and well made. A plentiful supply of refreshing water is afforded from 12 fountains in different quarters. The Hôtel de Ville is situated in the Place d'Armes. Beyond the walls are two considerable suburbs, between which and Clairmarais are situated, amid extensive marshes, several floating islands, covered with trees and excellent pasture. The proprietors row them like a boat to land their cattle or take them up. The town is on the line of railway from Calais to Lille. Living is said to be cheap. It possesses two ecclesiastical buildings well worthy of notice—the Cathedral, and Abbey Church of St. Bertin.

The magnificent Cathedral, situated in the Rue St. Bertin, exhibits a transition from the round to the pointed style of architecture. Its east end is of a polygonal termination, with projecting chapels. The interior of the church is in good preservation, and the small Chapel of the Virgin has been lately redecorated. At the extreme end of the street in which this church is situated are to be seen the remains of

the once famous *Abbey of St. Bertin*, formerly the noblest Gothic building in French Flanders. The only fragment now remaining is a stately tower, noble even in its ruins, the mutilated panelling of its walls bespeaking the chaste and superior elegance of its florid Gothic style of ornament. From the tower, which is propped by a rude buttress of masonry, a fine panoramic view of the town may be had.

Thomas à Becket sought refuge in this once-famous abbey, when a fugitive from England, and within its cloister were passed the last four years of his life. The monastery was suppressed in 1792, but was spared by the Convention. The Directory was less considerate, and under it the roof was taken off, and the building stripped of its fixtures and wood work, which were sold. The work of destruction was completed a few years since by the local authorities, who had the walls taken down, in order to find work for some unemployed labourers.

It was here existed the celebrated Jesuits' College; founded in 1596 by an English Jesuit, named Parsons. In it were educated many of the conspirators mixed up in the Gunpowder Plot, and some of the wild spirits who intrigued against Elizabeth. This college was succeeded by a seminary for British and Irish Roman Catholics, and in it was educated the famous agitator, Daniel O'Connell.

Considerable trade is done in linens and pipes, and eggs and fruit are exported to England.

French Reformed Church, in the Rue Taviel; service every Sunday at 10-45 a.m.

Eblingham (Station).

Hazebrouck (Station). From here a branch line leads to Dunkirk. Refreshments may be had.

The following stations are next passed:—**Strazeele, Bailleul, Steenwerck, Armentières** (junction for Lens, on the Calais-Amiens line) and **Perenchies**.

Lille (Station).—Hotels:

Hotel de l'Europe.

Hotel de Lille; du Grand Café Jean.

Paris; Flandre; Bellevue; Chemin de fer du Nord.

English Church Service, at Christ Church, Rue Wattean.

This city is strongly fortified, and forms, on the northern frontiers of France, the central point of defence. With a population of 201,211 inhabitants,


it is the seat of thriving industry and of busy manufacture, ranking as the seventh industrial and commercial city of the country. The town is traversed by the waters of the Haute and Basse Deule, which fill its moats, and work the mill machinery about. They are connected by a canal, so arranged as to be able to inundate the country for one and a half mile around the walls, if necessary. Though the city is spacious and its wealth very great, yet its monuments and buildings are few and unimportant.

The *Citadel* is looked upon as a master specimen of the skill of Vauban, who held the position of governor for many years. The *Hotel de Ville* is an erection of the 18th century, built by Jean Sans-Peur, inhabited by Charles V., and was anciently the palace of the Dukes of Burgundy. The building is in the early Gothic style, and has in one of its tourelles an exquisitely groined staircase and a chapel. The *Musée Wicar*, containing an interesting and rich collection of drawings by the old masters, is in process of being transferred to a new gallery. There are 68 paintings by Raphael, 13 by Masaccio, 10 by Fra Bartolommeo, and 197 architectural designs by Michael Angelo. Wicar, a native, bequeathed them to the city. The paintings in the Hotel de Ville have lately been re-arranged and added to. The *Musée Moillet*, an ethnographical collection, an Archaeological museum, and an Industrial Museum also form part of the *Hotel de Ville*, which also includes the Musée de Peinture, which will scarcely repay a visit; it, however, contains many curious old portraits of the Dukes of Burgundy and of the Counts of Flanders, besides a painting by Rubens, and two by Arnold de Vuez, a native artist, born in 1642, and considerably eminent in his profession. The former painting represents St. Catherine rescued from the wheel of martyrdom, and the two latter are portraits of Saints Francis and Cecilia.

The chief church in Lille is that of *St. Maurice*, a Gothic building of the 16th century, resting on delicately light pillars, but presenting no appearance of general interest. The church of *Ste Catherine*, in which is an image which has been venerated for eight centuries, should be visited, as also the fine houses of the Rue Esquermoise. The *Bibliothèque communale*, open 10 a.m., possesses 55,500 books and MSS.

The suburbs of Lille for miles around, as well as the entire Département du Nord, will strike the traveller as strongly resembling the districts through Lancashire and the West Riding. On all sides is heard the busy hum of industry, whilst tall chimneys and numerous mills proclaim the active and vigorous trade being carried on, forming the rather novel combination of a fortress and a manufacturing town. Flax, which forms the staple manufacture, is grown in and about the adjacent country. When spun and twisted it forms the well-known Lisle thread. Cotton spinning and manufacture are also carried on to a considerable extent, and lace, ribbons, and tulle are extensively made. Its other branches of trade are the manufacture of sugar from beet-root, the extraction of oils from colza and the seeds of rape, poppies, linseed, &c. Its other objects of attraction are the Hospital, founded in 1789, the Bridge, the Concert Hall, the Gaol, the Botanical Gardens, the Triumphal Arch, erected in 1782, in honour of Louis XIV., and the Column raised in memory of the siege sustained by the city in 1792.

Railway to Douai and Paris; to Valenciennes, Mons, and Brussels; to Courtrai, Ghent, and Brussels.

 For continuation of direct route to Brussels, see page 16.

Lille to Douai and Valenciennes.

Seclin, Carvin, and Leforest Stations, supplying places of no interest or importance, are passed before arriving at

Douai (Station).

Hotels: Hotel de Flandre; de l'Europe.

Population, about 6,113. The town is conveniently situated on the river Scarpe, which communicates with the canal of Sensé, and is surrounded by fortifications, which, originally by Vauban, have lately been partially reconstructed. The detached fort of *Scarpe* serves as a defence for the town, which belongs to Département du Nord. It has a very picturesque belfry in the market-place, surmounting the *Hôtel de Ville*, a Gothic building of the 15th century, in which is the library, containing 50,000 vols. A rather curious spectacle greets the traveller's eye here in the early part of each July, when a procession

takes place called *Géant Gayant*; a large osier giant, 30 feet high, attired in armour, and accompanied by a family of proportionate size, perambulate the streets, accompanied by the populace. The *Musée*, always open to strangers, contains a fair collection of pictures by Vandyck, Van der Meulen, &c., and ancient furniture. Douai has been famed for its College, founded by Cardinal Allen in 1569. In it Roman Catholic priests for England and Ireland have been educated. Daniel O'Connell also studied here. A good trade in flax is carried on.

Here the Northern of France Railway divides into two branches, the one proceeding to join the Belgian Railways by Valenciennes; the other by Arras and Amiens to Paris.

Montigny, Somain (junction for Cambrai), **Waller, and Raimses Stations** are passed previous to our arrival at

Valenciennes (Station).

Hotels: Du Commerce; des Princes; du Nord; Hotel Vauban.

Conveyances at the station, a quarter of a mile distant from the town; there is a good Buffet here.

Population, 28,700. A place of considerable trade and wealth, situated on the French Northern Railway; also strongly fortified by its position on the Scheldt, at its confluence with the Rhonelle, by which it may be surrounded for three-fourths of its circumference, the water being retained by means of sluices in the fortifications. The town is well built; the houses are generally of brick and white stone. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in which the Gothic style is mingled with several orders of architecture, will claim attention; it is highly decorated; the handsome façade is surmounted by an attic, adorned with caryatid figures, representing the four seasons. The Hospital and the Theatre are also remarkable. The *Musée*, open from 10 a.m. to strangers, has Quentin Matsys' "Misers," and paintings by Vandyck, Teniers, Rubens, Jordans, &c. The Valenciennes lace, formerly so famous, is now only made in coarse and inferior qualities. From the Citadel the valley of the Scheldt is seen to advantage. Froissart, the historian of the 14th century, was born here. There is a railway connection with **Anzin (Station), &c.**

VALENCIENNES TO BRUSSELS (Route 7 reversed).

Lille to Ghent, via Mouscron and Courtrai.

Roubaix (Station).

Population 114,917. *Hotel*: Ferraille. A large manufacturing town, which has lately risen into great importance and still continues to increase in population and trade. Its staple manufactures are woollens and mixed fabrics, and it is generally called the French *Bradford*. Close to it, the English, under the Duke of York, suffered a severe defeat from the French, commanded by Pichegru, on May 18th, 1794. They lost 1,000 killed, 2,000 prisoners, and 60 cannon.

Tourcoing (Station), $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lille. A town with 65,477 inhabitants, no way remarkable in its general appearance, but noted for its manufactures of table linen.

Mouscron (Station), in Belgium, 11 miles from Lille. The town is seen on an eminence to the right, with its beautiful church built of bricks. Its chief importance arises from the fact of its being situated on the frontier. It is the chief place of its commune, and contains a population of 13,764 souls. The country about is rich and well cultivated, producing wheat and rich pastures. Facing Mouscron, to the left, is the village of Luisingua. Here (junction of the railway from Tournai) a change of carriage and an examination of luggage takes place. Travellers for Brussels, *via* Jurbise, also to Namur, should take especial care to get into the proper train. From this station the railway proceeds on through a beautiful country, until its arrival at Courtrai, on nearing which the country appears highly cultivated and picturesquely agreeable.

Courtrai (Station)—In Flemish, *Kortrijk*.

Population (1886), 30,908.

Hotels: Du Lion d'Or; du Damier; Midi; du Nord.

A fortified town, and the chief place of a judicial and administrative district of West Flanders. It is situated on the Lys, which divides it into two parts, securing to it a communication with the principal towns in the north of France. The streets are large, and finely built. Under the name of *Cortoriacum* it existed in the time of the Romans. The first cloths were made here in 1288, and two hundred years afterwards it

contained 6,000 weavers. It is still famous for its manufacture of table linen and other damask, though no longer possessing any monopoly in these articles.

The surrounding country is noted for its growth of flax, for the use of its own and other manufactories. In the neighbourhood are large and extensive bleaching-grounds. The flax is steeped in the waters of the Lys, esteemed peculiarly favourable for bleaching purposes.

In 1312, Philip of Burgundy carried away a celebrated Clock, considered at that time one of the wonders of the age, and the two figures (Jacquemart and his wife) which struck the hours. The regularity of the motions of these latter gave rise to a proverb which still exists in Courtrai, when speaking of the love existing between a couple, "They agree like Jacquemart and his wife."

In a plain near Courtrai was fought, in 1302, the sanguinary battle of the Golden Spurs, between the French troops, under the Count d'Artois, and the Flemish under John, Count of Namur; in which the former were totally defeated, and the Count d'Artois and the Constable of France, together with upwards of twelve hundred knights and several thousand men, left dead on the field. The battle derived its name from the immense number (700) of the gilt spurs worn by the knights, which fell into the hands of the victors. To the right of the road is seen a small chapel, erected in 1831 to commemorate the event. It is outside the Porte de Gand, and marks the centre of the battlefield.

The public buildings and monuments of Courtrai are not numerous. We will describe shortly the principal.

The *Hotel de Ville* (1528) possesses two chimneys, one placed in the police court or hall, the other in the council room; the sculpture of which is of exquisite delicacy and highly finished, and with the fine belfry worthy of attention.

The *Church of Saint Martin* was founded in the early part of the 15th century. It is noted for the tower (one of the loftiest in Belgium) which surmounts the portico. There is a tabernacle in the interior most admirably sculptured, and a picture by Ryckere, a painter of the 16th century, representing the "Descent of the Holy Spirit upon

the Apostles," and on the two wings, "The Sleep of Adam in Paradise," and "The Baptism of Christ." There is another picture by Van Mandere, the historian and poet, representing "A scene of Martyrdom at Rome." The rich ornaments made use of in Divine service are worthy of notice for the beauty of the chasing and engraving.

Notre Dame:—This church is worthy of notice, chiefly from the richness of its marbles. It was founded in 1208 by Baldwin, Count of Flanders and Emperor of Constantinople. It deserves to be visited on account of the richness and grandeur of its ornaments, particularly a *chef-d'œuvre* of Vandyck, placed behind the high altar, and representing the Elevation of the Cross. The tabernacle, a fine piece of carving, by the famous Lefevre, of Tournai; two bas-reliefs by Godecharles; and Christ at the Tomb, deserve to be noticed. This church once possessed the small ivory statue of the Virgin, known as the Virgin of Oreenlengen, celebrated for the miracles which, according to many, it performed; it is now in the church of Saint Michael, and still attracts crowds of pilgrims to its shrine. The two towers, called Brotom-Torren, built in 1413, are remarkable for the extreme strength and thickness of the walls; they are united by a bridge over the Lys, built in the year 1465.

The *Market Houses* are seen in all their ancient simplicity in the centre of the town; the front of the building is adorned by five elegant turrets. There was formerly a high tower in the centre of the structure, in which the celebrated clock previously mentioned was placed. A modern building has been erected for market purposes.

The *Theatre*, remarkable for the beauty of its decorations, forms part of the new market building.

Promenades. The ramparts or boulevards surrounding Courtrai form a fine walk, from which may be had a beautiful view of the city. The park of Saint George is likewise a delightful place; but by far the most agreeable of the public walks is the esplanade; it is planted with chestnut and lime trees, and has nicely laid out plots of green, furnished here and there with elegant and comfortable seats.

Railway to Bruges and Ostend; also to Ypres, Poperinghe, Renaix, Mons, &c.; and direct to Brussels, *via* Audenarde, Bottenhem, Denderleeuw.

Audenarde (Station) is of very ancient

origin, where Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French, 11th July, 1708. Great numbers of medals of the Gauls and first Kings of France have been found here. The Town Hall is a handsome Gothic building; the fountain and basin opposite are worthy of attention. The portal of the collegiate church of the burgomaster and aldermen is a masterpiece of wood carving, executed in 1530 by Paul Vander Schelder. The trade in linen is extensive. The population is 5,255.

Leaving Courtrai for Ghent, the railway runs parallel to the paved road, and shortly arrives at

Haerlebeke (Station). A commune and chief place of a canton in the district of Courtrai, containing a population of 6,258 souls. It was the oldest town in Flanders, and the residence of the first governors of the country. Antiquities have frequently been found here. The church is remarkable for its architecture, and contains a superb pulpit, a masterpiece of Decreux, of Tournai. It was formerly an important fortress, and suffered many vicissitudes in the 9th and 10th centuries. It has manufactures of woollens, cloths, and tobacco.

Waereghem (Station). An important and ancient commune of the district of Courtrai; population, 7,316. It has a considerable trade in linen. Situated four miles north-west of it is the village of Roosbeke, remarkable as the spot where Philip Van Artevelde, the brewer of Ghent, suffered defeat by the French in 1382, being killed with 20,000 of his countrymen. Shortly after leaving Waereghem the railway crosses the Stype, and, quitting West Flanders, enters into East Flanders, passes Zulte, a town containing 2,213 inhabitants, and arrives at Deynze, after running in a right line, past **Olsene (Stat.)** and Machelen; the former a commune of the district of Ghent, with a population of 2,107, and the latter a town of the same district, containing a population of 2,754 inhabitants.

Deynze (Station) is situated on the left bank of the Lys. On the opposite bank, between the road and the river, is Peteghem, a small commune containing 2,196 souls. Deynze is the chief place of a canton in the district of Ghent, and an ancient town; its population is 4,591. The principal Church, Notre Dame, is an old Gothic building, containing

Hôtel de Ville Oudamde



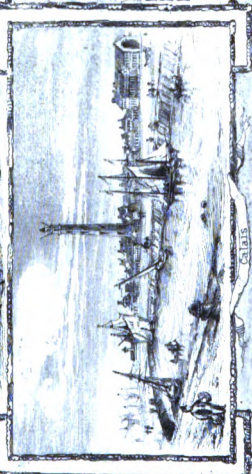
Place de l'Hôtel de Ville Courtray



Casino Ghent



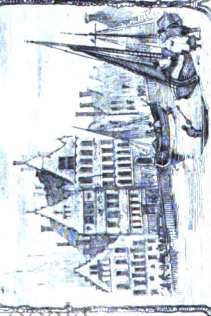
Railway Station Ghent



Canal



Church of St. Martin Ghent



Maison des Bateliers Ghent



Palais de Justice Ghent



Cathedral Ghent

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a fine picture, attributed to Jordaens, representing the Birth of Christ.

[Railway to Thielt, and to Oudenarde. **Thielt (Station)** is the chief place of a canton in the district of Bruges. It is the birth-place of Olivier le Dain, the celebrated barber of Louis XI. Pop., 9,821. From here a branch runs through **Pitthem (Station)** to **Lichtertervelde (Station)** on the way to Dunkirk; and another is open to **Meulbeke (Station)** and **Ingelmünster (Station)**, a place for carpet factories.

The Lys, which passes Deynze, rises in France, in the department of the Pas de Calais, not far from Bethune; after watering Aire, Estaires, and Armentières, it runs north-easterly along the border of France and Belgium, by Warneton and Wervick, which it passes, and entering West Flanders, passes Courtrai, then enters East Flanders, near Olsene, crossing Deynze, and taking a winding course of about 100 miles, it falls into the Scheldt at Ghent.]

Leaving Deynze the stations of **Deurle** (3 miles), **La Pinte** (2 miles), and **St. Denis Westrem** (1½ mile), are passed successively, from which it is 4½ miles to Gand.

GHENT (Station)—French, *Gand*; Flemish, *Gent*; where John of Gaunt was born. Population (1890), 148,729.

Hotels:

Hotel Royal, Place d'Armes, in the centre of the town, and nearest to the railway station, a first-class hotel—highly recommended to English travellers.

Hotel de la Poste, Place d'Armes.—This old established first-rate hotel is highly recommended.

Hotel de Vienne, second class hotel—moderate charges and excellent accommodation.

De l'Etoile; **Lion d'Or**; **d'Allemagne**; **Grande Cour Royale**.

There is a good Buffet at the station, which is within the town. Cabs are always in attendance. There are two smaller stations on the other side of the town.

Post Office.—Rue de l'Université.

English Church Service.

The traveller will be very agreeably surprised on entering this rich and populous city, through one of its seven gates, situated at the confluence

of the Scheldt and the Lys, to observe the animation and activity imparted by the flourishing state of its manufactories. Its population is chiefly engaged in the manufacturing of linen and cotton threads by machinery, and the bleaching and printing of calicoes. Ghent is built on twenty-six islands, united by bridges, and contains three hundred streets. Though no longer the great commercial city of former days, when the Emperor Charles V. (its most distinguished native, born here 1500) said of it—"Je mettrais tout Paris dans mon Gand," (*i.e.*, I could put all Paris in my glove, *gant*). Ghent is still the Manchester of Belgium. In 1800 an enterprising Fleming, named Lieviere Baucus, brought over from Manchester several English workmen and spinning jennies; manufactures quickly took root, and in a short time 30,000 workmen were employed, and sixty steam-engines required to set in motion the machinery of the various cotton mills, many of which appear to a Lancashire traveller like a transplant from his native country.

The political history of Ghent is various and interesting. Notwithstanding the strictures of Hallam, it calls up to the recollection many scenes which inspire us with every sentiment of sympathy and good-will towards many a name illustrated in centuries past by deeds of patriotism and domestic virtue. Its citizen-magistrates being condemned by the Emperor Charles V. to implore his clemency, and to wear a *rope* round their necks whenever they acted judicially, they turned it into an honour with this device, in which the city is characterised, along with others:—

"Nobilibus Bruxella visis, Antverpia nummis,
Gandavum laqueis, formosis Bruga puellis,
Lovanium doctis gaudet Mechlinia stultis."

The Pacification of Ghent, when the *North and South Provinces* united against Spain (see page 10), was celebrated 1876.

Ghent is one of the handsomest towns on the Continent; its streets and public squares are wide and spacious; it has more the appearance of a modern city than Bruges. Most of the houses, as in Holland, are furnished with espions, or little reflectors, placed outside the windows, and showing all the passers in the street. Its objects of attraction may be enumerated as follows:—

The *Belfroi*.—Belfry tower, 375 feet high, erected in 1183. Permission to erect a tower, or belfry, was the earliest privilege that the citizens obtained from their feudal lords, and was, hence, long regarded by them as a monument of their power and wealth. It originally served as a watch tower, from whence an enemy could be descried, and in which was a tocsin-bell that called the citizens to arms, and to debate. The gilt dragon on the top was carried off from Bruges by the Gantoises, as a trophy of their conquest of that town, under Philipp Vlaenderlandt. It has lately been re-gilt. Its history is rather a remarkable one, it having originally adorned a Greek church at Constantinople, from whence it was carried off by the men of Bruges, who went to the first crusade as soldiers under Baldwin, Count of Flanders. The lower part of the tower is now used as a prison, and had deposited in it the title deeds and records of Ghent, now in the Town Hall. From its top a magnificent view can be had, and the entrance to it is in the St. Jan Straat. Fee to the conclerge, 1 franc for a single person. The following reply was made by Charles V. to his cruel and atrocious minister, Alva, who advised him to destroy the city, "*Combien faudrait-il de peaux d'Espagne pour faire un gant de cette grandeur?*"—(How many skins of Spanish leather would it take to make such a glove?) The tower contains 44 bells; the mode adopted for ringing the chimes is curious and should be seen.

The *Cathedral*, 13th cent., is one of the handsomest Gothic buildings in Belgium. It was formerly a church dedicated to St. John, but took the name of St. Bavon or Baefs in 1540, when Charles V. removed thither the collegiate chapter of the Abbey of that saint, and 19 years afterwards it was raised to the dignity of a cathedral church. The present building was commenced in the thirteenth, and finished in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The majestic effect which the structure is calculated to produce is much impaired by the want of an open area around and in front. The tower is remarkable for its elegance; it is 271 feet high, and the ascent to the platform which terminates it is by 446 steps; the view from the summit is of great extent and beauty. The Cathedral itself is divided into three aisles by a double range of light and elegant columns. On each side are disposed

twelve chapels, which, as well as the choir, are in excellent keeping with the rest of the building. The choir, which has two side aisles, is raised above the floor of the body of the church by a flight of steps; in front is the grand altar, enclosed by three bronze doors of elaborate workmanship, and surmounted by Corinthian columns of the purest Carrara marble, with a statue of the saint in his ducal robes, and two colossal marble statues by Van Pouche, representing the apostles Peter and Paul. In front of the altar are four tall copper candlesticks, remarkable as having been the property of Charles the First of England. It is surmised that they may have adorned the Chapel of Whitehall, or Old St. Paul's. It is supposed that they were sent out of England and sold. On them are still seen the arms of England.

The stalls of the canons in the Choir are said to be the finest specimens of carving in mahogany known to exist in the world. Over these stalls are eleven paintings in imitation of bas-relief, by P. Van Reysschoot. Most of the numerous chapels which line the Cathedral are adorned with paintings. The first contains the Beheading of St. John the Baptist, by Crayer; the second, the Donation of St. Colette (a saint of Ghent, who died in 1447) of a piece of ground for a convent, by Paelinck, a modern artist; the third, the Baptism of our Saviour, by Crauwer; the fourth, a Dead Christ, by Abraham Janssens; the sixth, Christ disputing with the Doctors, by Pourbus, all the figures of which are portraits of different individuals holding official situations under Phillip II.; the seventh, a fine picture of the Martyrdom of St. Barbe, by Crayer; the tenth, a Christ between the Thieves, by Van der Menen, a pupil of Vandyck. In the eleventh is the *Agnus Dei*, one of the most celebrated pictures of the Flemish school, painted by the brothers Van Eyck, the inventors of oil painting, in 1482; and, though more than four hundred years have elapsed since this picture was painted, the colours retain a vividness truly wonderful; the numerous figures are all finished with the most elaborate care, and each countenance is endued with admirably appropriate expression. The towers, which in the luminous horizon are supposed to represent the New Jerusalem, are painted from those of Maestricht, near which town the artists were born.

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The *Belfroi*.—Belfry tower, 375 feet high, erected twelve centuries ago, as well as the clock tower in 1183. Permeated from the earliest times, it was regarded by the people as the seat of power and wealth. It was the tower, from which the king issued his orders and in which the citizens took arms on the top was the Gantoises, as a town, under Philip the Bold, had been re-gilt. In 1482, it having been taken at Constantinople by the men of the crusade as sold to Flanders. The tower was used as a prison, and the records of the city were kept in its top a magnificent entrance to it is the conclerge, a fine reply was made to the atrocious minister who destroyed the city d'Espagne pour le roi. —(How many statues take to make statues 44 bells; the chimes is curious.)

The *Cathedral*.—A Gothic building, church dedicated to St. Bavon or Baef. Thither the college of the saint, and 19 years of a cathedral dignity was commenced in the beginning of the majestic effect which produce is much to be seen in the area around and is able for its elegant ascent to the platform 446 steps; the view extent and beauty into three aisles by a double range of light and elegant columns. On each side are disposed

in the numerous niches are supposed to represent the New Jerusalem, are painted from those of Madericht, near which town the artists were born.

Above this picture are three smaller ones by the same artists; the centre represents Christ on a throne, holding a crystal sceptre, surmounted by a large sapphire; the transparency of the crystal is represented with an effect almost magical: the left-hand picture is an exquisite representation of the Virgin, and that on the right is an equally fine figure of St. John the Baptist. These four pictures, whether considered with reference to the date of their execution, or to their intrinsic merit, must rank among the most valuable in Belgium.

In the fourteenth chapel is a fine picture by Rubens, representing the Reception of St. Bavon on renouncing military life, after he had given his property to the poor. The fifteenth contains the Resurrection of Lazarus, by Otto Vennius, the master of Rubens, and also Judas Maccabeus seeking a place of Burial for his Soldiers. In the sixteenth is the Martyrdom of St. Lieven, the patron of Ghent, by Seghers. The seventeenth has a copy from Rubens' picture of the Martyrdom of St. Catherine, the original of which is in the Church of St. Catherine, at Lille. In front of the chapel is the mausoleum of Bishop G. Van Eersel, executed by Charles Van Pouche and F. Janssens, after the designs of the former. The nineteenth chapel contains the Seven Works of Mercy, by Coexie; in the twentieth is the font in which Charles V. was baptised; the twenty-first has the Assumption of the Virgin, by Crayer; in the twenty-second is one of the finest productions of Crayer, representing St. Machaire praying for the cessation of the plague; before the altar is a bas-relief in white marble, by M. Portois, representing the body of St. Machaire carried in procession.

The altar-piece of the twenty-third chapel represents St. Stambart carrying burning coals on an unconsumed surplice to St. Sandoalt; this picture is by Van Huffel. The twenty-fourth and last chapel contains a Descent from the Cross, by Rambants, which is esteemed the finest production of that artist. Fee to sacristan, who shows the chapels, 1 franc for each person. Open from 10 a.m. Entrance, between 10 and 4, may be gained by knocking at the side-door on the left of the entrance. The organ has a fine tone, but is placed in a situation which offends the eye, from interfering with the harmony of the construction of the rest of the edifice. The *Pulpit*, which is

the workmanship of Lawrence Delvaux, of Ghent, is in the centre of the right nave, and is considered one of the most beautiful in Belgium. It is composed of white marble and oak. The tree of life supports the pulpit, and covers the sounding-board with its branches. At the foot of the tree is seated a figure of Time, represented as a venerable old man, whose eyes are covered with a thick veil, which he is lifting up in order to contemplate the features of Truth, who presents herself before him as a beautiful woman, holding an open book, in which are traced the words "Surge qui dormis, illuminabit te Christus," "Arise thou that sleepest, Christ shall give thee light." At the foot of each staircase are two angels. The four fronts of this exquisite piece of workmanship, which cost 37,000 florins (£2,960), are ornamented with bas-reliefs in white marble.

Another most perfect work of art in this cathedral is the mausoleum of Bishop Triest, by Jerome Duquesnoy; it consists of a statue of the bishop contemplating the cross borne by our Saviour. On the opposite side is a figure of the Virgin.

In 1888 the whitewash which disfigured the interior was finally removed.

The visitor should not leave St. Bavon without descending into the Crypt (A.D. 941), a low subterranean arch under the choir. It is divided into five chapels, adorned with paintings, and containing the tombs of John and Hubert Van Eyck, and his sister, also a painter, who rejected all offers of marriage, in order to devote herself entirely to this art.

The *Church of St. Nicholas* is one of the most ancient in Ghent. It was burned in 1120, but re-built later on the same plan. This edifice suffered much in the religious wars. The *Church of St. Pierre* is a building of the seventeenth century. It is approached through a beautiful square, and contains a few good paintings by Crayer, Janssens, &c.

The *Church of St. Michael*, in the centre of the city, is remarkable for the elegance and lightness of its architecture, of a mixed style, partly florid-Gothic, partly Renaissance, which is seen to advantage from the open space in which it is situated. The square tower which surmounts the church, was begun in 1445, and was to have been carried to a height of 400 feet, but the design has never been completed. In the twelfth chapel of this

edifice, is a magnificent picture of the Crucifixion, by Vandyck, the only work of this master which is to be found in any of the public buildings of Ghent. Each of the chapels, which are twelve in number, contains one or more pictures of various merit. It will be sufficient to direct the attention of the amateur to the Annunciation, by Lens, and the Assumption, by François, both in the newly finished chapel, to the right of the cross of the church; the Apotheosis of St. Catherine in the third chapel, by Crayer, and the Finding of the Cross, by the Empress Helena, whose figure, represented in the picture, was furnished by the Empress Josephine, who sat for the model. There are also in this church numerous paintings by Belgian artists, and a St. Francis of Paula, by Ribera. The organ recently erected in this church is remarkable for its sweetness. The pulpit of massive mahogany is handsome. Sacristan, 1 franc for a single person.

St. Jacques is situated in a vast square. It was destroyed in 1720, and afterwards rebuilt. It has two good paintings of Jan van Cleef, and some monumental sculpture of merit from the chisel of Van Poucke.

The *Church of St. Martin* has a magnificent painting of the Resurrection, by Crayer, said to be his master-piece.

The *Dominican Oratory* deserves to be inspected on account of its bold and lofty wooden vault, designed by the Dominican Francis Romain, in 1700.

The *Béguinage*.—The community of Béguines is said to have been founded by St. Begga, Duchess of Brabant, and sister of Philip of Landen, and is peculiar to the Netherlands. Clement V. issued a bull against these sisters, but John XXII. revoked it, and accorded them many indulgences. It is one of the few nunneries not swept away by the fury of the French revolution, or suppressed by Joseph II. Their existence received a legal ratification in 1826. The sisters are bound by no vow, and may return to the world at any time. Their chief duty is to attend to the sick and visit the hospitals, where they are constantly to be met with. In the order are persons of the highest families and wealth. The sisters in Ghent number

about one thousand, whilst their entire number in Belgium is about 1,300. New buildings at Eecloo (rail in forty minutes) now replace the old house, or Grand Béguinage, a moated pile, which was situated in the Rue des Bruges. There is a Petit Béguinage in Rue des Violettes, with 300 girls of a poorer class. The first chapel was built in 1242. The sisters live in separate houses, and each door has inscribed on it the name of some saint, chosen as its protectress. Visitors to Ghent should see their church at the hour of vespers, which are sung at half-past seven each evening. The scene is most impressive. The sisters are all dressed in black robes, with white veils; the novices are distinguished by a different dress, whilst those who have but lately taken the veil are distinguished by a chaplet, which they wear around their heads. The chapel, barely illuminated by a few lamps, and the solemn singing, together with the large assemblage of sisters, so picturesquely dressed, impart to the scene an aspect of solemn grandeur and mystic beauty. The chapel itself is interesting in the extreme. Lace (*kanten*) making forms one of the chief occupations of the Béguines, and very good and sometimes beautiful work is done by them. This may be bought at their establishments, and will be found much cheaper than that obtained at the shops in the town.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is situated partly in the Rue Haute Porte, and partly in Le Marché-au-Beurre. The portion standing in the former street, built in the Gothic style of architecture, presents a magnificent appearance, and is adorned with exquisitely wrought ornaments. It has two façades, built at intervals between 1481 and 1620, after several plans, by as many architects. The turret or tribune at the corner was built in 1527-1560 by Eustace Polleyn, and is in the richest flamboyant Gothic style. The other façade, built between 1600 and 1620, has columns of three different orders of architecture, one surmounting the other. In the *Salle du Trône*, so celebrated in the annals of Ghent, was signed the treaty known as the "Pacification of Ghent," drawn up, in 1576, by the congress of confederates, who assembled to adopt measures calculated to drive the Spaniards out of Belgium. The bust of Philip van Artevelde, the famous Captain-General

(killed 1382 at the battle of Rosebecq between the revolted citizens and the army of Louis II.), should be seen.

Palace of Justice.—This striking building, by Rôlands, is situated in the Rue du Théâtre. The ground floor is used as the Exchange, and the upper chamber as Courts of Justice.

Palais de l'Université.—Founded by William I., King of Holland, in 1326. It is a beautiful and modern edifice, having a splendid Corinthian portico, modelled from the Pantheon at Rome, and is built on the site of the Jesuits' College. The library, consisting of 100,000 vols. and 700 MSS., amongst them a Mayence Bible, 1472, and a folio Latin Bible, 1466, and a number of other ancient volumes, has been transferred to the Baudeloo Convent. The Jardin Botanique, instituted in 1797, belongs to the University, and is one of the finest in Belgium. It contains a collection of 8,000 plants, of 1,000 different species.

The *Museum of Natural History* is not less remarkable for its extent than for the richness of its collection. There are also coins, medals, and antiquities. An Engineering School, and a School of Arts and Manufactures are also maintained in connection with the University.

Maison des Bateliers, on the Quai aux Herbes, is an old and picturesque edifice, built in 1513.

The *Halle aux Draps* will also repay notice.

Maison de Force, a house of correction, situated rather outside of the city, on the Coupure canal, which is bordered by a double row of large trees. It was constructed in 1773, in the reign of Maria Theresa, and forms a perfect octagon, in the centre of which is a spacious court, communicating with the different quadrangles of the establishment. Each quadrangle or ward has a yard, and in the centre of that belonging to the female ward is a large basin of water, in which the female prisoners wash the linen of the whole establishment. Each prisoner sleeps alone in a small but well-aired room, and is employed during the day in working at whatever trade or business he or she is most competent to do. Of the produce of this labour, five-tenths are retained by government when the prisoners are merely detained correctionally; six-tenths when they have been sentenced

to hard labour. The remainder is divided into two portions; half is given to the prisoners weekly for pocket money, and the other given to them at the expiration of the term of their imprisonment, to assist in their re-establishment in the world. Religious service and instruction are provided and attended to in an admirable manner; and if prisoners are found ignorant of the first elements of knowledge, as reading, writing, and arithmetic, they receive instruction in the various branches. Insubordination or refractory conduct is punished by solitary confinement. The shop for refreshments sold to the prisoners is kept under strict regulations by the officers of the establishment, and the profits are employed as rewards for the most industrious and well-behaved prisoners. A new wing, recently erected, contains cells adapted to the solitary system. Admission can only be obtained by permission from the Minister of Justice, Brussels.

The *Kouter*, or *Place d'Armes*, is a large square planted with trees. It is a beautiful promenade, and has a military band usually playing there on summer evenings.

The *Marché du Vendredi* (Vrydag-Markt), a vast square, so called from the day on which the fair is held. It is remarkable as having been the spot where the trades' unions of the middle ages planted their standards and rallied to arms. On it the ceremonial of inaugurating the Counts of Flanders was celebrated with a gorgeous and luxurious grandeur, unequalled at the present day. This spot is also identified with one of the most painful and tragic reminiscences connected with the history of Ghent.

It is celebrated as being the scene of an internecine conflict, in which fifteen hundred citizens were slain by fellow-citizens. The weavers and fullers constituted the two factions, and the former were led on and headed by Jacques Van Artevelde, called the Brewer of Ghent, in the corporation of which body he enrolled himself, though descended from one of the first families in Flanders. The day, to mark the sanguinary and disgraceful work, was called Evil Monday in the annals of the town. On that spot, and on that day forty years after, Phillip, the son of that Jacques, was saluted Protector of Ghent, and received the oath

of fidelity from his townsmen on the occasion of his being called upon to lead them against Louis de Mâle. In the *Marché au Vendredi* also were lighted the fires of the Inquisition, under the Duke of Alva. The great cannon, situated in a street called the "*Mannekens Aert*," close to the *Marché*, is called *Die duille Griete*, alias *Mad Margery*, and is one of the most enormous ever made, measuring 19 feet in length and 11 feet in circumference. It is made of hammered iron, and bears the Burgundian Cross and the arms of Philippe le Bon (1419-1467). In the *Place St. Pharsilde*, near the *Marché aux Poissons*, is an old turreted gateway, called the *Oudeburg*, or the counts' fort or castle, a remnant of the ancient palace of the Counts of Flanders, and dates from 1180. It deserves a visit, as one of the oldest buildings in Belgium. In the year 1388, Edward III. and his family resided here. During his residence his queen gave birth to her son, *John of Gunt* (Ghent). An intimate and friendly alliance existed for years between the English and people of Ghent.

It may not be uninteresting to mention the fate of Jacques Van Artevelde, the brewer, whom Edward III. of England used to style "his dear gossip." He was a faithful friend and ally to this king, and lost his life, it may be said, in his service. He invited Edward III. over to Sluis, in 1344, with a view of taking council for the promotion of the promise made to the king by Jacques, to the effect that he would make him "Lord and heritor of Flanders," a thing altogether opposed to the wishes of the Gantoises. Public indignation was excited against him, and was further increased by a rumour to the effect that he had, during his administration of the government of Flanders, stealthily sent large sums of money out of the exchequer to England, which so exasperated the people as to cause them to enter into a revolt against him, assault his house, which was attacked by a mob of 400 persons, and broken into, when a citizen, named Gerard Denys, slew him without mercy. His *Statue* was set up in the Square, 1563, on the site of one of Charles V., which stood here till 1796. A statue of Van Eyck (1878) stands in the Konter Square, where he lived and died.

Portes de la Ville, or City Gates.—There are seven principal gates, the most remarkable of which are those of Brussels, St. Lievin, St. Peter, and Bruges, all of which present curious relics of the ancient gates erected in the 14th century. The greater number of these gates have been re-constructed.

Casino.—Situated near the canal (cut in 1750, to unite the Lys and Bruges canal together), and built for the Botanical Society and the Musical Society of St. Cécile. Here are held the well-known half-yearly shows of the *Maatschappij van Kruid-Kunde* (Horticultural Society).

The city and neighbourhood have for nearly a century been engaged in the cultivation and export of flowers, which has been carried to a high pitch of perfection, and visitors should not omit to see some of the beautiful gardens here. Admission is freely granted to strangers.

The *Academy of Arts*, Rue Ste. Marguerite, contains a Museum of Paintings, which is well worth inspection, though the pictures, all of the Flemish school, do not number any very special examples. Sunday morning free; other days, 60 cents.

Hospitals.—Ghent possesses 21 hospitals, civil and military. The principal of these is the Byloque, founded in 1225, and capable of containing 600 sick. In the church attached to it, Jacques Van Artevelde was buried. The Military hospital is situated near the church of St. Martin.

Theatre.—A magnificent theatre has been lately erected at the corner of the Place d'Armes, or Konter. The salon, concert hall, and ball-rooms are beautiful in their construction and decoration. It was erected at a cost of £100,000.

Louis XVIII. waited here, by the Duke of Wellington's advice, before Waterloo, "that he might be ready to go to England or Paris;" and here Rothschild, by watching at the king's door, got news of the victory, posted to London, and made a great sum.

The commerce and manufactures of Ghent are very extensive and various; the most important of the latter consist of cotton weaving, bleaching, and printing, cotton spinning, lace making, cloth working, gin distilling, sugar refining, soap

making, brewing, goldsmiths' work, paper making, and numerous other branches of industry, particularly the making of masks, of which large quantities are exported all over the world. There is also a superb iron foundry and engine manufactory, called the Phoenix, founded 1821 by M. Huytens Kerremans, in Ghent. Every day, in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, a bell rings, to announce to the workmen, who amount in number to 1,500 and upwards, the hour of going to work. While this bell is ringing, none of the bridges are allowed to be turned, lest they should intercept the passage of the industrious artisans.

The environs of Ghent are pleasant and fertile, abounding particularly in corn, flax, madder, and tobacco. Outside the Porte de Courtrai are numerous country houses, and the road is bordered with pleasure gardens. In the neighbourhood of the gate of *St. Lievin* is found a transparent stone, resembling the flint of Fleuris.

The fairs held at Ghent commence on the 16th March, and continue for eighteen days; 10th July, seventeen days; 9th August, one day; and 3rd October, two days.

A communication between the sea and Ghent exists by means of a canal, which enters the Schelde at Terneuse. This ensures all the advantages of a seaport to the city. Vessels drawing eighteen feet of water can enter the basin. About fourteen miles north, at *Sas van Gent*, are sluices, by means of which the entire country can be laid under water.

GHENT TO ANTWERP, see Route 10. Six other lines run to Selzaete, Hecloo, Bruges, and Ostend; Thourout, Oudenarde, Malines, &c.

Ghent to Mechlin and Brussels.

Leaving Ghent, the railway after crossing the Scheldt is carried along the south side of it. The scenery is uninteresting, and such as usually characterises the environs of a great and populous city, until we arrive at

Melle (Station), on the Escaut or Scheldt. Population, 1,900. The routes from Brussels to Ghent, and from Ghent to Mons by Grammont here join. From this station to Wetteren the line describes an immense curve, following the bend of

the Escaut, on whose surface can be seen the boats as they sail up and down the river.

Wetteren (Station). A charming village, or rather town, the capital of a canton, situated to the right of the railway, on the right bank of the Escaut. Population, about 11,102.

At **Schellebelle** the direct line to Brussels diverges to the right, passing through

[Alost (Station)]—Hotels: De Flandre; Duc de Brabant; Mille Colonnea. Population, 24,479. On the river Dendre, the chief town of the district of East Flanders, said to owe its origin to a fortress built by the Goths in 411.

The old *Town Hall*, a fine Gothic edifice, built in 1210, was unfortunately burnt in 1879. The *Church of St. Martin* was built by the same architect as the cathedral of Amlens, and contains a fine picture by Rubens, representing the "Plague of Alost." From here a branch goes off to Antwerp, *via Opwyck*, on the *Asche and Termonde* line; *Londerzeel*, on the line from Ghent to Malines; *Boom*, and *Hoboken*. Rail also from Alost to Renaix and Tournai. For the line from Alost to Brussels, see page 23.]

Leaving **Wetteren**, the road passes the *Molenbeek*, a stream flowing into the Escaut.

Wichelen (Station). A small commune to the right of the railway, with a population of 2,547 inhabitants. This station is the point-d'arrêt for each train. On quitting this place, the railway proceeds through a rather uninteresting piece of country, passing the stations of Schoonaerde and Audeghem and arrives at

Termonde (Station), or Dendermonde.

Inns: Plat d'Etain; Aigle; dela Demi-Lune.

Population, 8,883.

An ancient town, said to be earlier than the time of Charlemagne. It is situated at the mouth of the river Dendre, at its confluence with the Scheldt. The inhabitants have a taste for the fine arts, and access may be obtained to the private collections. David Teniers married in this town, and resided here for several years. The population is chiefly engaged in the hemp and flax trade. Hotel de Ville of the 14th century, formerly the Cloth Hall. The church of Notre Dame will

repay a visit. It is a low, old building, surmounted by an octagon tower, and contains a Crucifixion and Adoration of the Shepherds, by Van Dyck, and a Virgin and Saints, by Crayer.

[From Termonde, a line of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles goes off, via **Grembergen** and **Hamme**, to **St. Nicolas** (page 58).

From **Baesrode (Station)** near Termonde, the State line from Gand to Antwerp goes to **St. Amand**, **Puers**, **Boom**, **Contich**, and **Antwerp**.]

Malderen (Station). A commune containing 1,952 inhabitants, situated at the extremity of the province of Brabant.

Capelle-au-Bois (Station). A little village of no importance. Leaving at a short distance from here the province of Brabant, we enter at Hombeck the province of Antwerp. Passing the ruins of the famous valley of Sellendaël, we arrive at

MECHLIN (Station)—French, *Malines*; German, *Mecheln*; Flemish, *Mechelen*.

The Malines station is fifteen minutes' walk from the town, which is one of the most picturesque Flemish cities. An obelisk is here erected to mark the point where the various Belgian lines of railway diverge to Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, Liège. A line to Terneuzen (p. 25) was opened 1871.

Population (1890), 50,962.

Hotels: Buda; de la Coupe; Beffer; Cheval d'Or; de la Grande Cigogne; Campine; Couronne; Buffet.

Mechlin is a large town in the province of Antwerp, divided by the Dyle into two parts. It is equidistant from Brussels, Antwerp, and Louvain.

The streets are broad, and bordered in many places by good buildings.

The river Dyle passes through the town, and has an ebb and flow of tide for more than a league beyond Mechlin, in the direction of Louvain.

This town dates its origin as far back as the fifth century, and was long a subject of contention between the lords of Brabant and Flanders.

The *Lace* produced at Mechlin is considered second only to that of Brussels, from which it differs principally in being made in a single piece, by means of bobbins, by which the entire patterns are produced at once, instead of being worked

gradually by the hand; and hence it is stronger than the Brussels lace, though inferior to it in delicacy of workmanship.

The principal building of Mechlin is the *Cathedral*, which is the metropolitan church of Belgium. It is dedicated to St. Rumbold, who was assassinated by the Pagans, in 755, in the chapel of St. Stephen, which stood near the site of the present edifice. The cathedral was commenced in the latter part of the twelfth century, but was not finished until the year 1513. The choir is of 1366; the great nave of 1487. The tower was begun 1452; and the round *Tower* which surmounts the building is almost entirely composed of buttresses, which give it, when seen from a distance, the appearance of a fragment of a colossal fluted column. It was built with the funds supplied by the offerings of the pilgrims, who came in crowds to Mechlin, to share the advantages of the jubilee and general indulgence proclaimed by Pope Nicholas V., on the occasion of the war in the East, which however terminated the very next year in the annihilation of the Eastern Empire, and the occupation of Constantinople by the Turks, under Mahomed. It was from this jubilee that the town acquired the name of "*Malines l'heureuse*," as it has since, from its great cleanliness, been named "*Malines la propre*," but it is now often called "*la tranquille*."

This tower, 325 feet high, has a clock face 144 feet in circumference. The view from the summit over the surrounding country is extensive, comprising the towns of Antwerp, Brussels, and Louvain. It was originally intended to surmount the tower by a vane of copper gilt, which would have increased the height nearly one-third but the project has never been put into execution, and the tower remains unfinished. The effect occasioned by the reflection of the moon on this tower, which gives it the appearance of being on fire, was the origin of the proverb of the wise men of Mechlin, who try to extinguish the moon; the bare mention of which, to an inhabitant of the town, would even now excite an irritation not easily to be appeased. The interior of the cathedral presents nothing worthy of notice except the altar-piece, which is by Vandyck; its subject is the Crucifixion. There are some other paintings.

The exterior grand front is ornamented with several statues, amongst them are Faith, Hope, Charity, and the Apostles. Its carillons or bells, which are noted, were constructed by Van der Gheyn, an artist of the eighteenth century, author of "Morceaux Fugués."

In the church of *Notre Dame*, behind the grand altar, is the *Miraculous Draught of Fishes*, painted by Rubens, expressly for the Guild of Fishmongers, and considered one of his finest productions. In the same church are also a few other pictures. The traveller must take care not to confound this church with that called *Notre Dame d'Hansuyck*, which is remarkable for its beautiful cupola, and also for its carved pulpit, representing the temptation and fall of Adam and Eve. This church owes its origin to a miraculous image of the Virgin, which floated in a boat against the stream, until it arrived at the spot where the church now stands, when it approached the bank and remained firm; on which a sacred edifice to enshrine the image was immediately built; and, according to the story, the image repaid the devotion of the inhabitants by performing numerous and stupendous miracles, which soon attracted pilgrims and offerings, sufficient to repay the expense to which they had put themselves. This purpose being answered, the image does not appear to have continued to exert its miraculous powers, for tradition relates that it was destroyed by sacrilegious hands, when the town was pillaged, as above mentioned.

The church, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and still bearing their name, deserves attention for its handsome Gothic front, and also for a series of paintings, forming a history of St. Francis Xavier, the Indian Missionary.

In the church of *St. John* are four fine paintings, by Rubens, representing the Adoration of the Magi, the Birth of Christ, the Descent from the Cross, and the Resurrection. In the vestry is shown Rubens's receipt for 1,800 florins, paid him for the work. This church has also some fine wood sculpture, by Verhaegen, and a good pulpit, with a remarkable group by the sculptor, Duquesnoy.

The church of the *Béguinage* has some good paintings by Van Loon, Crayer, Quellyn, Boyer-

mans, &c., and a splendid Ivory crucifix, said to be the work of Duquesnoy.

The church of *St. Catharine* is chiefly remarkable on account of its paintings, some of which are good, including an Adoration, by Moreels, held in high estimation by Rubens.

The *Tribunal* (restored) was the palace of Margaret of Austria.

The streets of Mechlin are wide and handsome, particularly that called Den Bruel, in which is the splendid Hotel belonging to the Commander of Pitzembourg, of the Teutonic order. It was inhabited both by Louis XIV. and Louis XV. The magnificent garden is now open to the public. Near the Antwerp Gate is a small convent of Béguines, which deserves attention.

Near the Town Hall (of the fifteenth century) are the statue of the Regent Margaret of Austria, and a Museum in the *Schepenhuis*, containing civic antiquities (50 cents.). In and about the Rue Serment de Fer are several fine old 16th century buildings, especially the Hotel Salm.

Mechlin also possesses a college, a public seminary, the catholic University, as well as some societies for the cultivation of literature and the fine arts. The principal articles manufactured here, in addition to the lace which has been before mentioned, are leather, jewellery, many kinds of woollen and cotton stuffs, hats, combs, pins, oil of colza, and flax. John Bol, one of the earliest miniature painters, and Michael Coxie, an historical painter and pupil of Raphael, and Frans Hals, were natives of this town. The boulevards replacing the ancient ramparts are the general rendezvous of the townspeople. There are two *Fairs* of fifteen days each, commencing the first Sunday after the 1st day of July, and the second on the 1st of October, for all kinds of merchandise; and on the Saint Saturday in October is a well-frequented horse and cattle fair.

On leaving this station for Brussels the rail crosses the Louvain Canal. The first station is Weerde, and near Eppegem station, but scarcely visible, is the chateau of Rubens, at *Steen*, of which he was proprietor.

Vilvorde (Station). A small, healthy town, of 8,825 inhabitants, situated between Malines and Brussels. It is one of the most ancient in Belgium,

and is much visited by philanthropists desirous of inspecting the great prison or *Penitentiary*, built in the suburbs of the town. The Church of Villvorde contains some exquisite carvings in wood. In this town, **Tyndale**, the first English translator of the Bible, suffered martyrdom in 1536, crying out, "Lord, open the King of England's eyes."

The route on leaving the last station takes in the view of many beautiful country seats, spread along the banks of the canal leading to Brussels. To the right, as we approach Brussels, is seen the **Palace of Laeken**, belonging to the King of the Belgians, some time the residence of his sister, the widow of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. This palace was originally built for the Austrian Governor of the Netherlands. It was afterwards inhabited by Napoleon, and is remarkable as being the place where he planned his Russian campaign. It is enclosed by magnificent gardens and a park, in which Leopold II. has erected a large and handsome observatory. The late queen, Louise Marie, is buried here (1850). A statue of Leopold I. stands under a Gothic cross. A statue of Madame Malibran is erected in the cemetery at Laeken, where she is buried, her husband having brought her body from Manchester. The statue is by Geefs, and is placed in a kind of temple. A beautiful and lengthy avenue of trees (*l'Allée Verte*) extends from Laeken to Brussels. The railroad traverses the opposite side of the canal, and near the Botanical Gardens, opposite the Rue Neuve at the Port de Cologne, enters

BRUSSELS, see Route 6.

ROUTE 2.

Lille to Brussels.

Via Tournai, Ath, and Enghien.

From Lille to the French frontier at **Baisieux** (Douane) is only $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and three miles farther on is **Blandain**, where is the Belgian Douane. From here it is only about six miles to Tournai, on nearing which a good view of the city is obtained. A beautiful *coup d'œil* is formed by the bridges, towers, houses, and rivers, all identified with some historical event. The new station is situated on the Boulevard des Nerviers, opposite the Place Crombez.

Tournai (Station). *Flemish, Doornik.*

Hôtels: De l'Impératrice; de la Petite Nef; des Neuf Provinces.

A fortified city, in Hainault, on the Scheldt. The town itself is indifferently built, and has a gloomy aspect; it contains a population of 35,403, who are engaged in the manufacture of Brussels carpets.

The Roman *Civitas Nerviorum*, afterwards *Turnacum*, it was the residence of Merovingian Kings. Henry VIII. captured Tournai in 1518, and bestowed it upon Cardinal Wolsey, who yielded it up to Francis I., and persuaded his royal master to sell the town to the French King, influenced by the promised interest of that monarch to obtain his elevation to the papacy. It was made over to Spain by the treaty of Madrid, 1525. Of the public buildings, the *Cathedral* (11th, 13th, and 14th centuries) is the most celebrated; it is one of the oldest and finest in the country. The sculptures of the portal are interesting. The choir is of a remarkably bold and striking nature; the pulpit is a gem, by Gills, and the shrine of St. Eleu Marcus a masterpiece of workmanship in gold. There is also a beautiful gallery, by Lecroux, of Tournai, and four genii, the gems of the place, by Duquesnoy. The pictures are, a *Purgatory*, by Rubens, and a *Crucifixion*, by Jordaens.

The churches of St. Quentin, St. Piat, and St. Jacques are interesting specimens of the primitive Gothic style. The Church of St. Nicholas du Chateau is of remarkable architecture, and possesses some fine pictures.

The *Public Library* contains 20,000 volumes, and several curious illuminated manuscripts. The cabinet of natural history, in the museum at the Hotel de Ville, is worthy of notice. There are also some good paintings and fine ivory carvings, in a small gallery at the same place.

Five miles south-east of Tournai, to the right of the post road to Ath, is the battle-field of **Fontenoy**, seen immediately after passing the village of Bourquembrays. In this spot was fought the battle between the English, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and the French under Marshal Saxe.

Quitting Tournai, the following stations, none of which is of any importance, are met with:—

Havannes, Bary-Maulde, Leuze (where the lines from Renaix and Mons come in), and **Ligne**. After which we arrive at

Ath (Station)-Inn: Duquesne. Population, 9,476. A town on the Dendre, 21 miles from Tournai. A terrible fire in 1433, a hurricane in 1600, and an earthquake in 1691, and other disastrous events, dismantled Ath of all her monuments, &c. St. Julien's Tower and the Parish Church alone escaped the conflagration. Ath has sustained many deadly sieges. The fortifications constructed in 1815 were afterwards much strengthened. A line goes down the Dendre to Grammont and Alost, past **Lessines (Station)**; where a branch strikes off to **Ollignies (Station)**, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and **Bassilly (Station)**, $\frac{6}{4}$ miles. Another line is open *via* **Vaudignies-Neufmaison (Station)** to **St. Ghislain (Station)**, page 47, near **Blaton (Station)**. At Meslin l'Evêque, near Ath, the cultivation of the mulberry and silkworm has been introduced with much success. The *Belotel*, 6 miles from Ath, not far from the road, is famous as the patrimonial estate of the Prince de Ligne—illustrious in the triple capacity of diplomatist, soldier, and author. The château contains a fine collection of pictures and historical relics, and is usually open to visitors. At a short distance from Ath, on the direct line, to Brussels, *via* Hal (see below), is

Enghien (Station). A town containing about 4,198 inhabitants. The beautiful park and gardens surrounding the chateau of the Duke D'Arenberg, destroyed during the French Revolution, deserve notice. See below for continuation of present route.

[The old route to Brussels formerly passed by **Maffles, Attre, Brugelette, Lens Stations**, to **Jurbise (Station)**. A small commune, with a population of 1,105 souls. It is about 8 miles from Mons by railway. (See Route 7).

Soignies (Station).

Hotels: Del'Ange; des Voyageurs; des Trois Rois.

The chief town of a canton of the province of Hainault, on the Senne, in the district of Mons, with a pop. of 8,488. Its origin is ancient. The church of St. Vincent is believed to be the most ancient in Belgium; from its shape, and the style of its architecture, it is certainly one of the most curious. The beautifully sculptured stalls

are worthy of notice. The *College* of Soignies is one of the most renowned in Belgium; it is still well attended. The principal trade carried on is in the quarrying of the stone, known as that of Soignies. It gives name to the forest towards Waterloo.

Braine-le-Comte (Station).—*Flemish*, s'Graven Brakeel.—*Hotel:* De la Station. Pop., 8,176. A small ancient town of Hainault, in the district of Mons. It is said that Brennus, the Gaul, 50 years before Christ, founded a fortress and tower upon the site of the present church. The Parish Church has a stone tabernacle at the choir, a fine piece of sculpture, but much disfigured with gilding and painting. The front of the convent of the Dominicans is an elegant structure. The manufactures are chiefly cotton spinning and lace thread spinning. On the right the line turns off to Charleroi and Namur; on the left to Enghien, Grammont, and Gand.

The surrounding district here is celebrated for the superiority of its flax, the best grown anywhere. It is employed in the manufacture of Brussels lace. To the north-west, a few miles distant, is **Steenkerke**, the spot where the Duke of Luxembourg defeated William III., with a loss of 7,000 men, in 1692.

Quitting the last station, the railway pierces the tunnel of Braine-le-Comte, and enters a deep cutting, passing *Heunuyères*, a commune of the province of Hainault; and *La Gennette*, where Jean Jacques Rousseau died, in 1741; after which it arrives at

Tubize (Station). A commune in the district of Nivellos, in the province of Brabant, with a population of 4,490 souls. Branch to **Robecq**.

Lembecq (Station). A town containing 3,762 inhabitants, with no objects of interest save its old chateau and its numerous distilleries. The next Station is Hal (see below).]

The present **Direct Line** runs from Enghien through **Saintes** to

Hal (Station).

Hotels: Des Pays Bas; Canal Charleroi; Belle Vue.

A pretty town of 9,580 inhabitants, built partly on the Senne, and on the canal Charleroi, having no objects of particular interest, save the

church of *St. Mary*, celebrated as possessing a miracle-working *image of the Virgin*. It is of wood, two feet high, and has acquired immense wealth by pious offerings, including gold plate given by Charles V., Maximilian I., Pope Julius II., &c. A side chapel contains 33 cannon balls, aimed, it is said, at the church, and caught by the Virgin in her mantle, which she had spread over the town to protect it during a bombardment. The high altar deserves special notice, it being one of the most beautiful in Belgium, made of marble, and sculptured, it would seem, by Italian artists. Below is the tabernacle, and underneath *St. Martin* dividing his cloak. The Seven Sacraments are represented on the bas-reliefs, admirable works of art, at the lower rows, and the entire construction is surmounted by a pelican. The gorgeous font, of brass, cast at Tournai, by the artist Lefevre, in 1467, is worth seeing. It is placed in the octagon baptistery of the church, and is covered with a spire, adorned by statues, and groups representing the Baptism of Christ, *St. Martin*, &c.

Leaving Hal, we pass **Byssingen (Station)**, and crossing the *Seine*, arrive at

Loth (Station), about 5 miles from Brussels. It has a very fine church, richly ornamented, and having over the high altar a painting (the Martyrdom of *St. Peter*) by De Crayer.

Quitting Loth, the railway runs parallel with the canal *Charleroi*, passes *Ruybroeck* and *Forest* stations, and arrives at the south station, entering

Brussels—(Route 7).

ROUTE 3.

London to Brussels, via Dover, Ostend, Bruges, and Ghent.

Direct Express, $\frac{9}{2}$ hours.

London to Dover—(Route 1).

Mail steamers leave Dover for Ostend thrice daily. The distance from port to port is 63 English miles, and the voyage is made in 3 to 4 hours. Express trains run in connection to Germany, Basle, the *St. Gothard*, &c. Fifteen miles south, the light of Dunkirk is seen, before the Ostend one shows itself.

The Custom House Office is quite close to the station, and open daily, early in the morning.

Luggage of travellers arriving by the mails at

Ostend or Dover is examined at any hour by day or night.

Travellers proceeding direct to *Aix-la-Chapelle* or *Cologne*, can only have their luggage examined at either of those places by having it booked through. The same applies to travellers going direct from London to *Aix-la-Chapelle* or *Cologne*.

The station is outside the town.

Ostend (Station).—*Hotels*:

Hôtel Fontaine, in town, highly recommended, very conveniently situated, near the sea and harbour. It has a splendid dining-room.

Hôtel Continental, large first-class hotel, beautifully situated, facing the sea. See Advt.

Splendid Hotel, well situated, facing the sea and baths. See Advt.

Grand Hotel du Littoral, well situated, facing the sea. Lift. Electric Light. See Advt.

Hôtel Meritan, first-class house, open all the year. *Hôtel de la Plage*, first-class hotel, between the new Kursaal and the King's Residence.

Great Ocean Hotel, first-class hotel, facing the sea and the Baths. See Advt.

Grand Hotel Leopold II., situated near the shore, with views over the sea. See Advt.

Hôtel de Gand A d'Albion. Situated Green Square, near the sea. Kursaal and Casino.

Grand Hotel du Kursaal et du Beau Site.

Grand Hotel du Phare.

Hôtel de Belle Vue.

Hôtel du Beau Rivage.

Hôtel des Arcades; Imperial; Ship Hotel.

Hôtel du Grand Café, well situated on the Place d'Armes.

Grand Hotel Marion, centrally situated.

Grand Hotel d'Ostende.

Hôtel de la Digue.

Hôtel du Lion d'Or et Restaurant, Place d'Armes, very good.

Resident English Consul.

English Church Service.—In Rue Longue.

Ship Brokers.—Messrs. Perier and Son.

Cab from station to town, 1 franc; luggage, free under 56lbs., driver expects a pourboire. Omnibuses from the hotels meet the steamers and the trains.

The Harbour of Ostend is formed by a natural inlet of the sea, which has forced a passage between two sand-hills. There is a considerable passenger traffic to and from England; and great numbers of rabbits are exported. The celebrated oysters are sent in large quantities to France.

Ostend contains about 24,712 inhabitants, and is placed between the sea and the harbour, being surrounded by water on every side. The land at

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round is low, and the waters have to be regulated by sluices. It is a growing commercial port, and a favourite summer resort. It sustained a memorable siege of 3½ years' duration, between 1601 and 1604; when 50,000 of the besieged, and 70,000 of the Spaniards who besieged it, under General Spinola, fell; and the town was reduced to a heap of ruins. Philip II.'s daughter had vowed she would not change her chemise till Ostend was taken; and its colour by the time the place was captured gave name to the "Isabel" yellow. It was ceded in 1715 to the Emperor of Germany. Louis XV. entered it in 1745, after a siege of 18 days, which all but completed its destruction. The oyster parks outside the Bruges Gate ought to be visited. It was nearly ruined by the bombardment of 1745. The Church has no claim to architectural merit, but the inside is richly ornamented. It has a lofty octangular steeple, with a very clumsy spire, affording, however, an excellent sea-mark.

The old walls are now converted into walks, but the chief promenade is the Digue. Of late years many improvements have been made, and there are now all the attractions of the best sea-side resorts. There is a handsome new *Kursaal*, with a Restaurant attached, and a beautiful Casino has been built, so that with races, regattas, pic-nics, and excursions, there is plenty to occupy the visitor. The sands are excellent.

Ostend is a healthy watering-place, and is much frequented in July, August, and September. Except in the season, there is not much to interest the traveller, and a stay of two hours will suffice. A bathing house has been established on the *Digue*. The Digue runs in a south-westerly direction for over a mile, and at its northern extremity is the fine Summer Palace of the King. It forms a beautiful promenade, and is bordered with a succession of hotels, restaurants, villas, and fine buildings, supplying every convenience and attraction that can be desired.

Steamers of the General Steam Navigation Company, for London, two or three times a-week, in about 10 hours. Mail packets thrice daily, to Dover, in 3 to 4 hours (see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*). Direct rail (the West Flanders) to Thourout, for Courtrai, &c. Short line, 11½

miles, to Nieuport, a small bathing-place to the south-west. Rail also to Blankenberghe.

Ostend to Bruges.—(Distance, 14 English miles.) The railway, on leaving Ostend, proceeds through a country presenting no very remarkable appearance, being rich in an agricultural point of view, but flat and undiversified in its general appearance.

Plasschendael (Station); situated a little to the right of railway. It possesses no object of interest save its ancient château. The Dunkirk and Ostend canals join here. Past Jabbeke to

BRUGES (Station)—German *Brügge*, Flemish, *Bruggen*, or Bridges, of which there are about 50.

Hotels:

Hotel du Commerce; a first-rate old-established house, enjoying an excellent reputation.

Hotel de Flandre; an old-established house.

Hotel de Londres.

Hotel de l'Univers; du Sablen.

English Boarding House, 55, Rue du Vieux Sac, five minutes from the station—small, but good.

English Church Service, Rue d'Ostende. Sundays at 11 and 2-30 winter; summer, 11 and 7.

Population 47,331.

The railway station at Bruges is in the *Vrydagse Markt*, or Friday's Market. The West Flanders Railway is now open to Courtrai, making a direct railway from Ostend and Bruges to Paris, via Lille, Amiens, &c. It is 25 miles shorter than by Ghent. A railway runs to Blankenberghe. (See page 23).

On leaving Ostend it is a very general custom for travellers going to Germany to take a railway ticket for the whole distance to Cologne, for the purpose of reaching the Rhine with the least possible delay. In doing so, they deprive themselves of the opportunity of visiting the cities in Belgium, which possess more objects of interest to the lover of the fine arts, more pure and perfect specimens of florid Gothic architecture, a richer collection of rare and beautiful paintings by the old Flemish masters, than can probably be found in the whole of Germany. If, instead of thus hurrying in hot haste through a country which presents so many points of interest to travellers in general, and to Englishmen in particular, our countrymen were to devote a part of their time to Belgium, they would never regret becoming acquainted with its peculi-

arties, fine old cities, glorious monuments, arts and sciences, the people, and their institutions.

Bruges occupies a prominent place in the history of Flanders; the traveller will find this town especially worthy of notice—not that it presents the aspect of a populous modern city, but because it has preserved the peculiarities which distinguished its appearance during the middle ages, when it was a great Hanse town, the emporium of European commerce, the residence of merchant princes, and when its population exceeded 200,000. The mailed warrior and the gloved citizen meet no more upon the fortifications, the commerce which animated its quays and canals is dispersed over Europe, its merchants are no longer opulent as princes, the city is no longer the commercial centre of Europe. Yet, though these things have passed away, we cannot infer that it was in vain that this town attained to such a remarkable point of grandeur and importance in the 15th and 16th centuries. The characteristic intrepidity, activity, and proverbial turbulence of its artisans, the inflexible will and sturdiness of its burghers, the associations of its merchants and traders, which led to that interchange of opinion, that communion and unity of sentiment so fatal to despotism and feudal oppression, created and fostered that honest love of individual liberty, that regard and attachment for corporative and communal privileges, for which the men of Ghent and Bruges struggled during several centuries.

This deep attachment to local institutions has been merged into that of national patriotism, and if the traveller, in conversing with an intelligent inhabitant of Bruges, deploras its depopulated streets, he will be told that if Bruges is not the great and important city it was formerly, it has still much to be thankful for; its citizens, instead of being at continual variance with their sovereign, or the neighbouring towns, are now members of an independent kingdom, governed by a prince of their own choice, with one of the most liberal constitutions in the world—that Bruges is no longer isolated in its splendour and solitude, but that it forms a component part of the nation, and anticipates a return of comparative prosperity.

BRUGES, the Flemish *Brugge* (or Bridges, of which there are fifty short ones), is the capital of West Flanders, 61½ miles from Brussels, 8 miles from the

North Sea. It is 4½ miles in circuit. Here six canals meet, from Ghent, Ostend, Dunkirk, Sluys, Furnes, and Ypres, in the large Dock or Basin. Bruges, now decayed, was in the 15th and 16th centuries the great commercial capital of North Europe.

On *fête* days the fine old city wears a gay and animated appearance. The beauty of the women of Bruges is of ancient repute, but the present generation scarcely justify the proverb, "*Formosis Bruga puellis*." When they are seen enveloped in the mantilla of Spanish origin, their brunette complexions and dark eyes render them most picturesque and pleasing objects among the many splendid and exquisite specimens of architecture with which their dwellings are adorned and embellished.

"Fair city, worthy of her ancient fame,
The season of her splendour is gone by;
Yet everywhere its monuments remain,
Temples which rear their stately heads on high,
Canals that intersect the fertile plain,
Wide squares and streets, with many a court
and hall.

"Spacious and undefaced, but ancient all,
When Imry read of tilts, in days of old,
Of tournaments, graced by chieftains of renown,
Fair dames, grave citizens, and warriors bold,
If fancy could portray some stately town,
Which of such pomp at theatre might be,
Fair Bruges, I shall then remember thee."—SOUTHEY.

Bruges contains very many objects of interest which will require a day at least to visit.

The *Cathedral (St. Sauveur)*. This beautiful church was founded in the seventh century by St. Eloy, and was greatly indebted for its erection to the liberality of Dagobert, the then King of France. It was entirely consumed by fire in 1358, but was again erected, upon a more magnificent scale, on the same spot, the charitable subscriptions of the faithful defraying the cost. The spire is 470 feet high. The building is of brick, and in its external appearance presents nothing remarkable or attractive, but its interior is admirable. The paintings are worth notice because of their antiquity, and representing contributions to the history of Flemish art. Immediately under the grand entrance are several works by J. Van Oost; "The Baptism of Christ," "Christ on the Cross," and "Jesus leaving his Mother to ascend Calvary" being the principal. A small picture, with shutters, hangs at the south side of the aisle, representing the Martyrdom of St. Hippolyte, by *Dierick Bouts*, of Louvain. There is likewise an excellent painting of the Last Supper,

with Abraham and Elijah in the centre and at the side, by Peter Porbus. On either side of the altar is a black and white marble tomb. The choir is adorned with tapestry, executed by Vanderborcht, along which are suspended the arms of chevaliers of the order of the Toison d'Or, presents from a chapter of that order, placed in the church by Philip the Good, who founded the order 1430, on the day of his marriage to Isabella of Portugal, and to whose memory a tomb is erected in one of the chapels. In the north aisle of the chapel of the Cordonniers are several monumental brasses, built into the wall, which may be looked upon as interesting specimens of early Flemish art, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Notre Dame is a church no way remarkable for its architecture, surmounted by a tower and stunted spire, 393 feet high. The most precious ornament of *Notre Dame* is a statue of the Virgin and Child, said to be by Michael Angelo. If it be surprising to find a work by this great man in Belgium, here is the explanation. The work was executed for Genoa, and the vessel in which it was being conveyed was taken by a Dutch pirate, who brought it to Amsterdam, where a Bruges merchant bought it and presented it to this church. Horace Walpole is said to have offered 30,000 florins for it. There are many very excellent paintings in the church, the principal of which are the Adoration of the Magi, by Seghers; the Adoration of the Shepherds, by De Crayer; an Infant Jesus, by Jacques Van Oost; St. Anthony of Padua, a Virgin and Child, by Van Dyck, and the Marriage of St. Catherine of Siena.

The Tombs of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and of his daughter, Mary, wife of the Emperor Maximilian, are to be seen in the south aisle of the choir. These were the last native sovereigns of the Netherlands. Mary of Burgundy died on the 27th of March, 1452; and Charles was killed at the battle of Nancy, in 1477. The monument of the Duchess was erected in 1495. In 1558 Philip II. paid Master Jonghelinck the sum of 14,000 florins for the execution of one similar to that of the Duchess, for his grandfather, Charles the Bold. The effigies of both are made of copper, richly gilt, and repose at full length on slabs of black marble. Beneath and around the slabs are coats of arms richly enamelled. They have lately been re-gilt and cleaned. They are shown to the

public only on days of great solemnity, but strangers can easily obtain access to see them on other occasions by payment of 1 franc for a single person or half the amount each for a party.

Visitors will be well repaid by visits to the churches of SS. Giles, Jacques, Walburge, Anna, &c. The *Church of Jerusalem* is the fruit of a vow made by a pious merchant of Bruges, who, when in the Holy City, promised to build in his native town, if ever he returned to it in safety, a temple, on the model of that of Jerusalem, with an exact representation of the tomb of our Saviour. The story varies in details. The church also contains some fine specimens of coloured glass.

In the *Church of St. Salvador* are the Seven Acts of Mercy, by Vandyck; the Resurrection, by Van Os; the Martyrdom of St. Barbara, by Cels; and numerous other pictures.

The *Church of St. Anna* is remarkable for its fine specimens of carving; the pictures are not of striking merit.

Chapelle du Saint Sang is situated opposite the Town Hall. A beautiful Gothic façade will attract notice. It is also called *La petite Eglise de Saint Basil*, and tradition says that some drops of our Saviour's blood, brought by Count Thierry, of Alsace, from the Holy Land, are now deposited in a richly jewelled and enamelled shrine of gilt silver. This is shown in the Upper Chapel, the shrine being exposed on every Wednesday to the veneration of the faithful. In this chapel are some good paintings, and a pulpit with medallions, carved in wood. By far the finest picture is G. David's Descent from the Cross.

Hospital of St. John, which is close to *Notre Dame*; entrance, fifty cents. The period of its foundation is unknown. It is only known that in 1188 the governor prescribed many rules to the religious brothers and sisters of the house. It originally only received Magdalenes into it, but now persons of every description are received and attended by the sisters. This institution is celebrated for possessing several beautiful pictures, painted by Hans Memling, or *Hemling*, so remarkable for purity of colouring and brightness of tone, that the most indifferent spectator will find himself an admirer of their prominent beauties. In the Chapter House are hung the portraits of some of the directors and superiors of the establishment, the celebrated

paintings—the pride of the city and admiration of travellers—by Hans Memling, presented by him to the hospital, as a mark of his gratitude for the kindness with which he was treated when a patient there. The principal objects are, the *Châsse of St. Ursula*, the Virgin and Child, the Marriage of St. Catherine, the Decapitation of St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist at Patmos, with a Holy Family by Vandyck. (?) The Belegary, or *Châsse de St. Ursula*, is most worth notice, consisting of a wooden coffer, in which is the arm of the saint. The sides are beautifully adorned with representations of St. Ursula's pilgrimages and martyrdom. The history of these paintings is singular and merits a short notice. Memling was a dissipated character at Bruges, and became a soldier. He was not known as a painter, when a wound received in 1477, at the battle of Nancy, compelled him to enter the hospital as a patient. His wound was healed in a short time, but he so well liked the mode of life, &c., of the hospital, that he remained in it for 6 years, and paid his expenses by painting these pictures.

A fine monument erected 1887, to Breydel and De Comine, two ardent defenders of national liberty.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is a beautiful Gothic monument, well preserved, founded in 1377, by Count Louis de Maele. It was formerly surmounted by six beautiful towers. The niches seen in front contained 33 statues of the Counts of Flanders, the designs of which are preserved in the beautiful work of M. Delpuix—*The Annals of Bruges*. In 1792, the troops of the French revolution caused the statues to be destroyed as "images of tyrants." They were burnt in the Grand Square in a bonfire, the materials of which were composed of the gallows, scaffold, and the wheel. They have now been restored. The staircase of the Hotel deserves notice, and also the paintings adorning it. At the *Tonléu* is the public library containing 15,000 volumes and 500 MSS.

Palais de Justice, close to the Hôtel de Ville, formerly the residence of the Counts of Flanders, and anciently called *Palais du Franc de Bruges*—a large district independent of the city. The building (1727) replaces the ancient structure. The interior contains little remarkable save the council chamber of the magistrates and the magnificent Renaissance mantel-piece. It is carved in wood,

and is a *chef-d'œuvre* of sculpture in its way, including statues of Charles V., Mary of Burgundy, Maximilian, Charles the Bold, and Marguerite of York. The Story of Susannah is represented on the marble bas-reliefs decorating it. Admission, 50 cents.

Tour des Halles, or *Grande Tour*.—In the Grand Square, or market-place, is held the annual fair, commencing 4th May, and lasting 15 days. There are also two horse fairs, of two days each, held the first Thursday after Easter, and the 26th July. The meat market in this square is exquisitely neat and well arranged. At the extremity of the square is a steeple or belfry, the "*Belfry of Bruges*," "old and brown;" celebrated in Longfellow's poem, and also in his "Carillon." It is 332 feet high, and is esteemed one of the most beautiful in Belgium; the ascent to it is by 533 steps. Doorkeeper, 25 cents; Attendant, 50 cents.

Near this Belfry is the building formerly occupied as the Drapers' hall, or *Domus Anglorum*, of which Caxton, a mercer, was governor, 1463-9; it is now divided into two coffee-houses, and contains a fine vaulted saloon, in which the National Society of Literature hold their meetings. He lived in Bruges, down to 1476, and translated his first *English books*—the History of Troy, 1471, and Game of Chess, 1474. They are often erroneously stated to have been brought out here, but were probably printed at Cologne. The house "*Au Lion de Flandre*," is erroneously said to have been the residence of the Emperor Charles, and of Charles II of England, during his exile, when he used to shoot here. The burghers of Bruges elected him *Roi des Arbalétriers*, King of the Cross-bowmen.

The *Covered Fish Market*, with its granite columns, is a handsome building, lately erected. In the opposite corner of the Rue St. Amand is the site of the Craenenberg, traditionally interesting as being the prison of Maximilian in 1487-8.

Near the Rue Noordzand is the Prinsenhof; in which Marguerite of York, sister to Edward IV., was married, in 1468, to Charles the Bold.

The *Academy des Beaux Arts* was formerly placed in De Poorters Loodje, a fine Gothic building, now carefully restored and decorated. The Academy is now at the Ecole Bogaerde, near the Hôpital St. Jean, but Memling's pictures are in the hall of the Hôpital. It contains some very fine old paintings,

by J. Van Eyck, Gerard David, &c. Sundays, gratis, other days, 50 cents.

On the west side of the town is the *Couvent des Dames Anglaises*, with a school, founded by an English gentleman. Near here is the Gothic house of the *Arquebustiers* of the Guild of St. Sebastian, worth a visit.

The principal manufactures of Bruges are lace, woollen stuffs, camlets, hats, snuff, china, carpets, ticking, dimities, and a blue dye which is peculiar to the town. The lace-workers are said to exceed 5,000 in number.

Bruges also contains a *Bégainage* (not equal to that at Ghent), a botanic garden, a theatre, an academy of fine arts, and several literary and scientific societies.

The tract of country surrounding Bruges, for 25 miles, was formerly called the Free Country of Bruges, from the circumstance of the inhabitants having succeeded in throwing off the yoke of both the rival cities of Bruges and Ghent, and obtaining from the Counts of Flanders numerous exclusive privileges, amongst which were those of separate magistrates and tribunals. The high state of cultivation into which this province has been brought by the unremitting exertions of the inhabitants, cannot be too much admired.

A railway runs to the watering places of **Blankenberghe**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (*Hotels*:—Grand Hotel des Bains; Hotel Continental; du Cursaal, &c.), and **Heyst**, 15 miles (*Hotels*:—Cursaal; Grand; Hotel des Bains; de la Plage; du Phare; Royal, &c.); near the island of Kadzand, and the Dyke which Dante commemorates in his *Inferno* as raised by the Flemings, "tra Gazzante e Bruggia" (between Kadzand and Bruges), to keep out the sea.

Bruges to Ghent by the direct line. (There is a loop *via Eecloo*).—Quitting the station at Bruges, the railway is carried a little to the south side of the canal, and passing to the right **Oostkamp (Station)**, it runs through a country no ways interesting, and arrives at **Bloemendaal (Station)**, near a little village and watered by the Splinterbeck, which flows into the canal.

Shortly after leaving this station, the road winds to the left a little distance from the canal from Ghent to Bruges, and entering the district of the commune of St. George, it quits West and enters **East Flanders**. Shortly after arriving at **Aelstre**

(**Station**), supplying a commune of the district of Ghent, with a population of 7,019 inhabitants; it is seen to the right of the canal. The road from here passes for some minutes through a cutting, and emerging thence commands a view of **Bellem** and **Hansbeke**; the former a village of 2,031 inhabitants, the latter one with 2,025. The railway crosses the Canal de Neville, which joins the canal from Ghent to Bruges, and arrives at **Landeghem (Station)**, a commune of the district of Ghent, with a population of 1,736 souls. Leaving here we cross the Lys by a bridge, and arrive at **Ghent**.

A description of Ghent will be found at page 7.

Ghent Station is on the south-east side of the town. On the high ground to the left, at the other side of the Scheldt, is the new citadel. The church of St. Pierre is seen on the other side of the hill.

The *Grand Canal* between Bruges and Ghent is bounded by high banks, and lined with tall trees, and varied by pretty villas and sweet gardens.

Ghent to Brussels.

The line which runs from Gand by **Meirebeke**, **Melle**, **Quatrecht**, *viâ Wetteren*, and **Denderleeuw** does not present any special features of interest. For description of Melle and Wetteren see page 13. At Wetteren the line to Malines is quitted, and the direct line to Brussels continues through Schellebelle, Lede, **Alost** (for description see page 13), **Erembodeghem**, **Denderleeuw**, **Ternath**, and some other stations of no importance to **Laeken** (for description see page 16) and Brussels.

ROUTE 4.

London to Antwerp by the Scheldt.

By the Great Eastern Railway, *viâ* Harwich (Parkeston Quay), the Boat Express leaves London, Liverpool Street Station, at 8-30 p.m., and Doncaster at 4-28 p.m., in connection with Express Trains from Manchester and the North of England and Scotland every week day. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, Steamer List.

The direct route from London to Antwerp, *viâ* the Thames and the Scheldt, is very pleasant for those who like a sea voyage. Distance, 210 miles.

Steamers of the General Steam Navigation Co. are at present not running. Apply £5, Great Tower Street, or 14, Waterloo Place.

Families, in particular, who are going to the Rhine, and wish to include a visit to Antwerp in their tour, will find this route *par excellence* the most advantageous. The fares are reasonably low; and the advantage of conveying that indispensable encumbrance—the luggage—from London to Antwerp without a “transfer,” will be appreciated by every head of a family.

The sail down the Thames is fraught with characteristics full of interest.

The *Tower Bridge* is a fine structure.

The *Tower* is on the northern bank of the Thames. It is a large pile of building, including an area of more than 12 acres, and owes its irregularity to having been erected and enlarged by various sovereigns at distant periods of time. Besides being the repository of the regalia, it is now used as a garrison and arsenal. St. Katharine's Docks, adjacent to the tower, occupy 24 acres, and were opened 1828.

The *London Docks* come next, covering an area of 34 acres. In the vaults, more than 65,500 pipes of wine can be stowed.

The *West India Docks*, extending across the northern extremity of the Isle of Dogs, from Limehouse to Blackwall, were opened in 1832, and formed the first establishment of the kind in London.

The *Commercial Docks* are seen on the other side of the river.

Deptford, with its Naval Victualling Yard, and the new Foreign Cattle Market, established by the Corporation on the site of the Dock Yard, next claims our notice. The Dreadnought Hospital Ship, which used to be anchored below this, is now removed.

Greenwich, with its fine Hospital (now turned into a Naval College), and Observatory, standing out boldly and picturesquely from the clustering foliage of the Park, greets our view. For its description and history, see *Bradshaw's Railway Tourist's Guide*. The Isle of Dogs is on the opposite side of the river, and an abrupt turn in the river brings us past Millwall Docks, to

Blackwall, with its pier, and the handsome terminus of the Blackwall Railway. Just below the railway station, on the left, are the new Victoria Docks, recently opened; with **BECKTON** further down.

Woolwich, on the right, with its rotunda,

cannon-foundry, arsenal, and barracks, is now seen. Further down,

Erith, on the right, with its pretty rural church, immediately after.

Gravesend, on the right, with the slope of the Windmill Hill rising proudly behind the town, will next attract our notice. *Tilbury Fort*, with its gate or blockhouse of the time of Henry VIII., lies across the river; and the widening expanse of water, enlivened by the constant transit of vessels, presents a moving panorama of animated interest. The large new deep-water Docks, opened in 1886, afford accommodation for the very largest vessels.

From hence to the **Nore** we pass **Southend**, **Sheerness**, and its Dockyard near **Queenborough** whence the Flushing Boats start, then **Herne Bay**, **Margate** (with **Shoeburyness** opposite it), and the **Foreland**; and we sail, almost in a straight line, from the Thames to the Scheldt. The latter stream is situated immediately opposite the mouth of the English river and the port of London. It caught the eye of Napoleon as suitable for a two-fold purpose—either to annoy the English in war, or rival them in commerce. Entering the West Scheldt, at the mouth of the river, we see, on the left, *Walcheren*, the most extensive of the nine islands forming the province of Zealand. The district lies many feet below sea level.

Various branches of the river Scheldt separate the islands one from the other, which are protected from the inroads of the ocean by sand banks and dykes, or sea walls, measuring more than 300 miles in extent, and kept in repair at an annual cost of 2,000,000 florins. These dykes are divided by engineers into two classes, called *polders calamiteux*, and *polders non-calamiteux*—the former maintained at the expense of Government, and the others by private individuals. The country is, as it were, partitioned out by dykes, the interior defences serving as a barrier against the further ravages of the flood, should the outer dykes break. The great dyke of West Kappel ruptured in 1808, and the waters burst in, inundating the greater part of the island. In the streets of Middelburg, the sea was up to the roofs of the houses, and the strength of its walls only saved the town from being destroyed. Corn and beetroot are the staple produce of the province, which is very fertile. As we ascend the Scheldt, we see, now and then,

peering over the artificial mounds enclosing them, the tops of the spires, roofs, and tall chimneys of the towns and villages, in which the province is very populous.

Kadzand we see to the right, facing Walcheren.

Flushing (Station), in Dutch, *Vlissingen*.

Hotels: Duke of Wellington; du Commerce.

Flushing is the first town we see on our left. It is situated on the right bank of the river, contains a dockyard, naval arsenal, and has a population of 10,056. The largest merchant vessels are enabled to get up to the town, and unload at the quays, by means of two deep and wide canals communicating with the sea. New *Docks* have been made of stone, on wooden piles, at a cost of above £1,000,000; they were completed 1873. The harbour outside is always open, and suitable for ships of all tonnage. About 18,000 visitors pass each way yearly.

Flushing is 92 miles from Ramsgate, 100 from Dover, 109 from Harwich, 160 from London, and 9 hours from Queenborough (Sheerness). First-class well appointed steamboats now run daily between the two ports in connection with the Chatham and Dover Railway, leaving Victoria Station at 8-30 a.m. and 8-30 p.m., and Queenborough Pier at 9-50 a.m. and 10-0 p.m. It is fast becoming a leading port for the continent, being on the most direct line to Germany. The line is open to Cologne (as well as Rotterdam and Antwerp), *via* Breda and Venlo.

The town was half destroyed in 1809, when it was bombarded and taken by the English, under Lord Chatham. This act was the only result of the disastrous "Walcheren expedition" of 1809, which consisted of 37 ships of the line, 23 frigates, and 82 gunboats, with a force of 50,000 men. It was the birth-place of Admiral de Ruyter, to whom a statue has been erected. The Town Hall and two churches, together with 100 houses, were destroyed by the bombs and congre rockets of the English. At *Veere*, a decayed place near this, is a good Town Hall. The construction of the *Dykes* can be seen to perfection at West-Kappel. There is a gap in the Dunes at this point, which is defended by a dyke 4,700 yards long, and 31 feet high. Rail to

Middelburg (Station) in Walcheren island, the capital of Zeeland, containing about 16,043 inhabitants. It is a very clean town, and has a magnificent stone *Town Hall* (1486), with 25 Statues of the Counts of Flanders and their Countesses. This town is famed as the spot where the telescope was invented, in 1601, by Z. Janssen and Hans Lippershey, spectacle makers.

The Rail from Flushing is continued to Goes (cathedral), Bergen-op-Zoom, Roosendaal, Breda (beautiful Font in the Cathedral Church), Tilburg, &c., towards Germany. At Roosendaal there are branch lines to Rotterdam, and to Antwerp. On the right bank of the river we see Zuid (South) Beveland.

Biervliet, a small town, a short distance off, on the left bank, famous as the birth-place of *William Beukels*, who invented, in 1386, the art of curing herrings. In the church here, a monument was erected to him; and Charles V. and his sister, the Queen of Hungary, visited it through respect to his memory, as having founded for Holland a great staple trade. An inundation, in 1377, which destroyed 19 small towns and their inhabitants, detached Biervliet from the continent, but every acre lost has since been recovered by Dutch energy.

Terneuzen (Station)—*Inn*, Nederlandsch Logement—is seen to the right, with rail opened to Malines, 1871. The sluice gates closing the entrance to the new canal, extending to Ghent, are close by it. This canal is 15 feet deep, and serves as a drain to the district through which it passes. There are sluices at Sas Van Gend, which can lay the entire country under water. Piers and breakwaters of piles or masonry protect the artificial embankments of the Scheldt from the currents and floating masses of ice.

After we pass the terminating point of the island of Zuid Beveland, which is separated from the mainland by a strait, a passage called Kreek Bak. Both banks of the Scheldt, up to this place, belong to Holland, but the river now flows through Belgian territory. Antwerp, with its tall and lofty spires, is seen as we approach Forts Lillo (?) and Liefkenshoek (rt). These two forts completely command the passage of the river. Up to 1839 they appertained to the Dutch, in whose hands they remained after the Belgic Revolution. In that year they were dismantled and given up to the

Belgians, in exchange for Venloo, and in compliance with the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance.

The *Polders* are seen on the left bank above Fort Liefkenshoek. These remained under water during the contest with the Dutch. Before arriving at Antwerp, we pass several other forts. The Duke of Parma, in 1605, threw across the Scheldt his celebrated Bridge, 2,400 feet long, between the Calloo on the left, and Oordam on the right, closing the navigation of the river, and so cut off all supplies from the besieged city, which chiefly caused it to surrender.

A foreign engineer, residing at Antwerp, invented *fire-ships*, which were sent against the bridge and blew up one of the stockades.

Opposite the *Fort of St. Laurent*, immediately below Antwerp, a young Dutch officer, Van Speyk, blew himself up, with his crew and ship, rather than surrender to the Belgians, 1830. A monument has been erected to him by the Dutch, and a painting depicting the event is to be seen in the *Royal Palace at Amsterdam*.

ANTWERP (Station)—In French, *Anvers*; 60 miles from the sea, $27\frac{1}{2}$ from Brussels, 32 from Ghent, $150\frac{1}{2}$ from Cologne, and $258\frac{1}{2}$ from Paris.

Population (1890), 227,225, with suburbs.

Hotels: *Hotel St. Antoine*—well situated, first-class hotel; highly recommended. *Grand Hotel*.

Hotel des Flandres—a very good hotel. Great attention shown to visitors.

Hotel du Grand Laboureur, *Place de Meir*, first-class hotel.

Hotel de l'Europe, on the *Place Verte*, close to the Cathedral; exceedingly good in every respect.

Hotel de la Paix, *Rue des Menuisiers*, in the centre of the town.

Hotel du Commerce, *Rue de la Bourse*, second class hotel.

Hotel de Hollande; *Hotel du Courrier*; *Hotel du Grand Miroir*.

Ship Brokers, Messrs. Kennedy & Hunter, agents of the General Steam Navigation Company.

Post Office is in the *Place Verte*. *Resident British and American Consuls*. *English Church*, *Rue des Tanneurs*.

The *Railway Station for Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, etc.* (*Gare de l'Est*), is about a mile from the

quay—a special train for this station leaves the quay from alongside steamer at 9-30 or 10-50 a.m.; if necessary the train waits until 12-20 p.m. The “*Sud*” station is on the Quay. The “*Tête de Flandre*” station, direct line for Ghent, is on the opposite side of the river, steam ferry across.

The commercial capital of Belgium, situated on the banks of the Scheldt, celebrated for its magnificent Docks, which are capable of receiving 2,000 ships. Commerce is increasing, in consequence, it is said, of its leaving Havre. Notwithstanding some increase in the number of steam vessels belonging to the port, much of the sea traffic is still carried in foreign bottoms. The South Citadel has been moved to give better accommodation; and the port and quays have been enlarged. A new dock is in progress. Tonnage, nearly 4,500,090.

Objects of Attraction to be seen in Antwerp:—

1. The Cathedral and Quentin Matsys' Well; 2. Church of St. Jacques; 3. Rubens' House; 4. Church of St. Paul—Paintings and Calvary; 5. Church of the Augustines—Pictures by Rubens, Vandyck, and Jordans; 6. The Museum—Fine Collection of Ancient and Modern Paintings, well worth visiting; 7. Statue of Rubens, *Place Verte*; 8. The Citadel; 9. Zoological Gardens, near the railway station; 10. Statue of Teniers, near the statues of Buduognatus, the Belgian chief against Cæsar, in *Boulevard Leopold*; and King Leopold, near it. Also Statues of Schoonbeke and Carnot. Teniers, Neefs, and Snyders, are other artists of the Antwerp school, whose works may be looked for; 11. Oudheden Museum (antiquities); 12. The Musée Plantin.

Tradition ascribes its origin to a giant, who inhabited a fortress on the banks of the Scheldt, and exacted a heavy tribute from all who wished to cross the stream, under pain of losing their right hand. This continued until Brabon (who gave his name to Brabant) succeeded in destroying the monster, whose right hand he cut off, and threw into the river; whence the residence of the giant obtained the name of Handwerpen, from *hand-werpen*, to throw. The memory of this fabulous legend is preserved in the city arms, which contain two amputated hands, and a triangular castle.

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It is, however, historically certain that this town was in existence as early as the fourth century. In 630 a church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul was built by St. Amand, who first preached the Gospel here. The town was afterwards ravaged by the Normans, and from 886 to 980 was in the possession of the Moors, who were annihilated in the latter year by the inhabitants of Flanders.

In the 12th century the commercial privileges granted to Antwerp by the Dukes of Brabant had attracted so many strangers, that the town was insufficient to contain them, and in 1304 John II. enlarged it considerably. Its harbour was open to ships of all nations, and in the sixteenth century Antwerp became the first commercial city in the world. The Scheldt was navigable for the largest vessels, being 20 feet deep, at low water, and 40 feet at high water. At this period the population of the city exceeded 200,000, among whom were 300 painters and 124 goldsmiths; 500 vessels entered the harbour daily, and 2,500 was the average number of those at anchor before the city. The taxes received in the city annually amounted to 2,000,000 florins (£160,000); the sums circulated every year by the commerce of the town exceeded 500,000,000 florins (£40,000,000). During the reign of the Emperor Charles V., a merchant of Antwerp, named Daens, having received the honour of his sovereign's company at dinner, closed the repast by throwing into the flames the Emperor's acknowledgment for 2,000,000 florins, which he had lent him, saying that the loan was more than repaid by the honour of the visit. It was on this occasion that the Emperor made the remarkable reply, which, coming from such a mouth, is a never-to-be-forgotten tribute to the dignity of commerce, "My friends! the nobles pillage me, the men of letters instruct me, but the merchants enrich me."

From the time of the independence of the United Provinces, the importance of Antwerp gradually declined; the Dutch, with their usual policy, having made themselves masters of the Scheldt, blocked up the entrance of the harbour, and by that means transferred to Amsterdam the greater part of the commerce of Antwerp. In 1576, the Spanish garrison having been left for a long time without pay, rose in revolt, burnt the town-house, and pillaged the city, putting to the sword more than 10,000 inhabitants. In 1582, the Duke d'Alençon,

having been unsuccessful in his attempt to gain the hand of Elizabeth of England, arrived in Antwerp, where he was inaugurated Duke of Brabant, in pursuance of the treaty made in 1560, at Plessis-les-Tours. In 1583, the Duke contrived to introduce a numerous body of French troops into the territory, with whose assistance he endeavoured to establish himself as the absolute king of the Low Countries, but, being defeated in his attempt by the resolute resistance of every class of the inhabitants, he retired to Chateau-Thierry, where he died of grief, in June, 1584.

Here the celebrated truce, for 12 years, between Belgium and the United Provinces, was signed, on the 9th of April, 1609. In 1700, the Duke of Marlborough took the town, and in 1746 it was successfully besieged by the French, but restored to Austria in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. After the French revolution it was frequently taken and re-taken by the French and Austrians, but remained quietly in the possession of the former from 1794 until 1814, when it became part of the new kingdom of the Netherlands. By treaty made between France and Holland, in 1796, the mouth of the Scheldt was re-opened; and since that period, the commerce of Antwerp has been reviving, and, as the navigation of the Scheldt was declared open in 1863, it is fast regaining the commercial advantages of which it had been deprived. There is no town in Belgium which possesses so many attractions as Antwerp. It literally abounds in the riches of art, and several days should be devoted to it. The churches are closed between 12 and 3, but this is the best time for seeing them; fee 1 fr., less for a party.

The *Cathedral of Notre Dame* is the most splendid Gothic building in Belgium. It was commenced about the middle of the fourteenth century, and occupied 84 years in building. It is 384 feet long by 222 wide, and 180 high, and contains 236 vaulted arcades, supported by 125 columns. The beautiful *Tower* is 402 feet high, and the ascent to it is by 622 steps; it was commenced in 1422 from designs by the architect Amelius, and finished in 1518. The exquisite lightness and purity of proportion exhibited in this tower are unequalled; the view from the summit extends over an immense expanse of flat country, taking in above 120 surrounding steeples. It was intended to have a second tower

of the same height, which was commenced, but was never built higher than the first gallery. In 1540 a chime of 84 bells was added to the tower. On entering the cathedral by the principal nave, the eye is struck with the magnificent cupola; in the ceiling is seen the Virgin surrounded by Angels with unfolded wings. Approaching the choir we perceive the grand altar, executed in marble from the designs of *Rubens*, and ornamented with his immortal work, representing the *Assumption*.

In this cathedral are also the *Elevation of the Cross*, consisting of a centre with two wings, and the *Descent from the Cross*, to which have been appended, as wings, the Visitation, and the Purification of Mary. These pictures are in *Rubens*' best style, the anatomical precision with which every muscle is delineated in the *Elevation* is beyond praise; in the *Descent* the right arm of our Saviour deserves particular notice. It would be impossible to particularise in detail all the objects of interest in this splendid building, but we must mention the chapel of the Sacrament, the altar of which, executed by *Verbruggen*, represents the Holy Ark, and is ornamented by a splendid picture of the Disciples at *Emmaus*, by *Herreyns*; the portraits of *Luther*, *Calvin*, *Erasmus*, and the other now celebrated reformers, contained in a picture representing our Saviour disputing with the Doctors, by *Franck*, the elder. The tomb of *Ambrose Capello*, 7th bishop, deserves particular praise; the pulpit, also by *Verbruggen*; the white marble figure sculptured by *Scheemaekers*, on the tomb of *Van Delft*; the mausoleum of the printer, *Moretus*, enriched by the pencil of *Rubens*; and an exquisite picture of the Marriage of *Cana*, by *Martin de Vas*. This cathedral formerly contained 32 altars, all of white marble, but one only escaped the devastating fury of the revolutionary mob.

Near the foot of the tower, outside the cathedral, is the tomb of *Quentin Matsys*, with this inscription:—"Connubialis amor de mulibre fecit Apellem." This epitaph commemorates the fact of *Matsys* having abandoned his original trade of a blacksmith, in order to study painting and render himself worthy of the hand of his beloved, the daughter of *Flors*, a painter, who had resolved to have none but an artist for a son-in-law. After indefatigable study for many months, *Matsys* began to hope that he should succeed in his new

undertaking, but had not determined in what manner to make his first attempt to win the professional approbation of *Flors*, when being one day in the artist's study, his attention was struck by a singular painting called the *Fallen Angels*, which *Flors* had just finished, after immense labour, and which he considered as his masterpiece. Actuated by a sudden and irresistible impulse, *Matsys* seized a pencil and painted an enormous bee crawling on the thigh of one of the Angels. Such an exploit would have ruined the young aspirant with most artists, but *Flors* had seen enough to appreciate the talent displayed in the execution, and not only forgave the singular manner of its development, but rewarded the artist with his daughter's hand. The picture is still preserved in the Museum. Near this tomb is the famous *Well*, the iron work of which was entirely made by *Matsys* with the hammer, and without the use of files. On Sundays and high festivals the masses of the great German composers are admirably performed in the cathedral. Open till noon. Sundays and Thursdays free; other days, 12 to 4, 1fr. Tickets from the concierge.

St. Jacques (1491 to 1656, late Gothic style) is of great extent, and adorned with a number of Ionic columns in marble, supporting the great entrance; the marble gallery and the grand altar, inlaid with white and black marble, and supported by twisted columns, are perfect specimens of art. In this church is the *Tomb of Rubens*; near it is a picture by himself, representing the infant *Jesus* sitting on his mother's knees, surrounded by a number of figures, all of which are portraits of the painter, his wives, and family; one of the females represents the original of the celebrated *chapeau de Paille*. The pulpit, chastely and elegantly sculptured by *Willemsens*, merits attention, as do all the windows. The various chapels, 28 in number, are built with marble of different colours; in that dedicated to the Holy Sacrament, is a splendid picture of the Last Supper, by *Otto Venius*, and three admirable pieces of sculpture, viz., *St. Peter*, by *Verbruggen*; *St. Paul*, by *Willemsens*; and the First Person of the Trinity, by *Quellyn*; and in that of *St. Roch* is a magnificent picture of the saint, by *Seghers*. The Last Judgment, by *B. Van Orley*, is a singular picture, deserving attention from the peculiarly vivid tint which the robes have retained, though more than 300 years have elapsed

since it was painted. There are numerous other works of great merit. The stained glass in the Chapel of S. Sacrament, is very fine.

The *Church of St. Andrew* was made a parochial church in 1529, by Margaret of Austria, the sister of Charles V. of Germany, on the occasion of her signing, with Louisa of Savoy, Duchess of Angoulême, the mother of Francis I. of France, the treaty of Cambray, which, negotiated and concluded by the talents of two women, brought to a termination (though unfortunately but for a short time) the long pending wars between those powerful and rival princes. In this church are numerous marble altars of great beauty, and several fine pictures, the principal of which are the Martyrdom of St. Andrew, by Otto Venius, and the Guardian Angel, by E. Quellin. It also contains a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, and a marble mausoleum executed to her memory at the expense of two English ladies.

The parochial *Church of St. Paul* was built in 1546 by Henry III., Duke of Brabant, and contains numerous fine paintings, among which are the Adoration of the Shepherds and the Scourging of Christ, by Rubens; the Descent from the Cross, by Cels; Christ in the Garden, and the Seven Works of Mercy, by Teniers the elder; Christ bearing the Cross, by Vandyck; a Head of Christ, by Otto Venius; Christ Crucified, by Jordaens; and St. Dominic, copied from Correggio, by Crayer. A globe, with Time holding an Arrow, which points to the hours in succession, forms the Clock, and is a curious piece of mechanism. Near the entrance of this church is the celebrated representation of Mount Calvary, beneath which is the Tomb of Christ, containing an image of the Saviour in a shroud of superb silk, surrounded by a vivid picture of Purgatory, the flames of which are reflected on every side, while the horridly grotesque expression of the tormented souls inspires, at first sight, a sentiment of involuntary awe, which stifles and subdues the perceptions of the ridiculous arising from a more detailed examination.

In the *Church of the Augustines* is an admirable picture by Van Bree, a modern artist. It represents the Baptism of St. Augustine, and is remarkable for the beauty of its colouring. The Martyrdom of St. Apollonius, by Jordaens; St. Augustine's Vision, by Vandyck; and a series of designs re-

presenting the principal events of the life of St. Augustine, are not to be passed over without notice. The pulpit and the grand altar, the one carved the other sculptured by Verbruggen, are also much admired. The church of *St. Anthony* contains only two good pictures: a Dead Christ, by Vandyck, and St. Anthony receiving the infant Christ from the hands of his mother, by Rubens. The *Church of St. Charles Borromeo* was formerly the most costly edifice of its size in Europe; it was commenced by the Jesuits in 1614, and finished in 1621. The most boundless expense was lavished on it; the finest marble was brought from Genoa for its construction, and the whole was completed from the designs of Rubens. The great altar was formed of marble, porphyry, jasper, and gold; and the shrines of the Virgin and St. Ignatius were of dazzling magnificence. But this splendid edifice was destroyed by lightning in 1748, and the present imitation of it in stone has supplied its place. The most remarkable pictures are Simeon in the Temple, by Delm; the Assumption, by Schut; and a Priest administering the Sacrament to a Knight, by Crayer. In the chapel of St. Ignatius is a communion-table of Carrara marble, sculptured in the finest style of art, by Van Papenhavod.

The *Gallery of Paintings* is the finest in the kingdom, and contains 700 pictures by masters of the Flemish school. Among them (in addition to the picture of the Fallen Angels we have before mentioned) are the Martyrdom of St. John, the Burial of Christ, and the Head of John the Baptist, by Quentin Matsys. The Holy Family, Ste. Theresa interceding for the souls in Purgatory, the Communion of St. Jerome, Jesus showing his wounds to St. Thomas, the Adoration of the Magi, St. Anne teaching the Virgin to read (an exquisite picture of still life), *Christ between the Two Thieves*, and numerous others, by Rubens (the last mentioned picture is, perhaps the finest specimen of the artist's genius; the impenitent thief is depicted with a fidelity almost too horrible to be contemplated). The Dead Christ, Christ on the Cross, St. Catherine of Sienna, St. Dominic, and others, by Vandyck. St. Luke before the Proconsul. The Charity of St. Nicholas to a Poor Family, and others, by Otto Venius. The Last Supper, the Adoration of the Shepherds, and others, by Jordaens; the Resurrection by Martin de Vos; the Adoration of the

Magi, by Albert Dürer; Portrait of St. Ignatius surrounded by a garland of flowers, by Seghers and Schut. Some of the wall paintings are by De Keyser. The Chair of Rubens is likewise preserved here, and in an adjoining apartment is a fine collection of casts. In the garden of the Museum are several busts, and a bronze statue of Mary of Burgundy ornaments her tomb. She was drowned in attempting to save the life of her dog, whose image likewise forms part of the monument. Open 10 to 4; Sundays and Thursdays free; other days, 1 franc. Catalogue 4 francs, a shorter one, 1 franc. Attached to the Museum is a Gallery of Modern Paintings.

The *Académie des Beaux Arts*, for paintings, sculpture, architecture, and engraving, which was originally founded in 1454, and was taken under the immediate patronage of royalty in 1817. A society for the encouragement of the fine arts has long been established, which distributes prizes every third year to artists of merit; the allotting of the prizes is preceded by an exhibition, to which none but the works of living and native artists are admitted.

Oudheden Museum (antiquities) of old furniture, arms, pictures, &c., at the Steen, a remnant of the old castle, near Fishmarket.

There are several private *Collections*, which are shown to travellers with great readiness; the most remarkable is that of M. Van Lancker, in the *Place de Mer*, which is rich in most carefully selected specimens of the best masters. There is also a *Museum of Natural History* in the *Rue du Convent*, which is worthy of attention.

The *Citadel* (which has been pulled down and replaced by strong lines of modern fortification, surrounding the town), was originally built in 1568, by Pacciotto and Cerbelloni, under the direction of the Duke of Alva; it was of immense strength, in the form of a pentagon, with six bastions, which command each other, and are defended by deep and broad trenches. This fortress formerly contained the *Bagne*, or place of detention for criminals condemned to hard labour. It contained 15 wells, and a handsome Church, in which protestant service is now performed. When Carnot was governor of Antwerp, under Napoleon, he spared no pains to strengthen these fortifications, and succeeded, as he thought, in rendering them impregnable, but

they opposed a very ineffectual resistance to the progress of the English arms in 1814, when the town was taken, after a bombardment which nearly destroyed the whole of the docks.

But the event which gave the old citadel of Antwerp its great interest in modern times, was its siege and surrender to the arms of France at the close of 1832. From the period of the revolution, which divided Belgium from Holland in 1830, the Dutch had retained possession of the citadel, which commands not only the navigation of the Scheldt, but holds the entire city of Antwerp at its mercy. The forts below the town were also in the hands of the Dutch, under General Chassé; so that the late monarch had the control of the commerce of Antwerp as effectually as at any period during his reign. To put an end to the incongruous state of things, after upwards of two years spent by Great Britain and France in fruitless endeavours to effect a pacification between the parties, these two powers resolved upon employing force to compel the King of Holland to relinquish a position which gave him so decided an advantage, and which also kept both countries in a state of agitation and warlike preparation, the evils of which were not very inferior to those of war itself. A combined English and French squadron was therefore despatched to blockade the mouth of the Scheldt by sea, while an imposing French force, under Marshal Gerard, proceeded to lay siege to the citadel and the adjacent forts by land.

The French army was much larger than was deemed necessary for the mere reduction of the fortress, but the Prussians had established a large corps of observation on the right of the Meuse, and the King of Holland, on his side, had levied a powerful force, which was kept ready for action within a few leagues from Antwerp; consequently, in order to be ready for every contingency, the army under Marshal Gerard was such as to ensure its success; it consisted of nearly 50,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and a tremendous train of artillery. The siege of 1832 commenced on the 29th November, and terminated on the 23rd of January, 1833, in the surrender of the garrison. The French, under Marshal Gerard, amounted to 66,000 men. The late Duke of Orleans commanded the troops in the trenches. The best proof that could be given of the determination and bravery with

which General Chassé and his 4,500 men had defended the trust confided to him, was found in the state of the fortress when entered by the victors; all the places which had been built and considered bomb-proof were discovered to be in a state of utter devastation; and even the hospital which contained the sick and wounded, and amputated soldiers, and which was so placed as to be, at least comparatively secure, was found to have been so injured as to threaten momentarily to fall upon the heads of the inmates; the loss of the besieged was stated at 96 killed, 349 wounded, and 67 missing; that of the French, 108 killed and 687 wounded. The order of the day of the French Marshal stated that 14,000 metres (between eight and nine miles) of trenches had been opened during the siege, and 63,000 cannon balls fired at the citadel.

The *Park*, on the site of an old fortification, contains a statue of Quentin Matsys, and the *Loos Monument*, a statue of Antwerp, with allegorical figures.

The *Hotel de Ville* is situated in the principal market-place. It was built in 1537-65, and after partial destruction by the Spaniards, restored in 1681, and enlarged in 1713, by pulling down twenty-nine houses. It has a carved front of 280 feet, and is adorned with statues of the Virgin, Justice, and Prudence, with their attributes. In this building is an extensive collection of ancient and modern Pictures. Admission, 1 franc, before 3 a.m., or after 4 p.m.

The *Bourse*, which was burnt down 1858, was principally remarkable as having been the model from which Sir Thomas Gresham formed his design for the Royal Exchange of London; it was finally completed in 1584. The handsome new Exchange is by Schadde. It is larger than the old one, but in the same style, and is 180 feet long by 135 feet wide.

The form of the City of Antwerp resembles a strung bow, the string being represented by the Scheldt; it contains fine broad avenues and public squares, of which the most beautiful is the Place de Meir, in which is the Royal Palace purchased by Napoleon and furnished by him for his own residence. It contains a few fine paintings. In the Place Verte, a square handsomely planted with trees, are held on the 17th of May, and on the

16th of August, fairs which last 30 days, for merchandise of all kinds; here also is the handsome building inhabited by Carnot, while governor of Antwerp.

In a small court out of Place Vendredt, is an old House, the front of which is embellished with a figure of Hercules accompanied by a woman, bearing the inscription "*Labore et Constantia*." It was from 1565 the printing office of Christopher Plantin (printer to Philip II.) and his successor, Moretus. The house, with its treasures, was sold by its last owner to the city, and now forms the *Musée Plantin*, containing the old furniture, 14,000 letters of scholars, some of their portraits, with the Polyglot printed by Philip II. Open 10 to 4, Saturdays excepted, 1 franc. This exhibition is *unique*, and should certainly be seen. In Rue Leys is the handsome House of the late Baron Leys (born here 1814), containing his frescoes and other works. Some of his productions are in the Town Hall. The house where Rubens lived from 1680 to 1690 is in Place de Meir, a portion of the house where he died, 1640, still exists, at No. 7, Rue de Rubens. His country house was at Steen. His tercentenary was kept 1877. He executed 2,700 works (700 being drawings and sketches), of which 300 are lost.

The town also contains several Theatres, the new Flemish one being remarkably fine, a new National Bank, Palais de Justice, an Atheneum, a Botanic Garden, a Foundling Hospital, and one of the best Zoological Gardens in Europe. Kursaal on the opposite side of the river. There are numerous associations called "*harmonies*." Public Baths in the Place Verte and in the Esplanade.

Antwerp is the birth-place of Orayer, Rubens, Vandyck, Jordans, the two Teniers, and Omme-gank, all painters of the first class; Edelinck, the engraver; Ortelius, the geographer; Grammagg, Butkers, Sanderus, and Vammeteren, historians; Moretus, the printer; and Stockmans, whose legal decisions are of the greatest authority in the Belgic courts. The Park is situated just outside the gate leading to Brussels. About 8 miles south-west is Rupelmonde, with its statue to the inventor of Mercator's map. On the line to Maestricht is Lier

or **Lierre** (Station), 9 miles; with silk factories, and good pictures by Rubens and Memling at St. Gomer's old church. *Hotel d'Anvers.*

The Antwerp and Gladbach line (for Cologne, &c.), *viâ Herenthals and Roermond*, passes **Vlodrop, Rheydt, and München Gladbach.**

The line to Aix-la-Chapelle, by **Diest** (pages 60 and 68), **Hasselt** and **Maestricht**, Route 17, is now generally preferred for Cologne.

Antwerp to Brussels, *viâ* Malines.

See Route 11. page 59.

Between Antwerp and **Malines** the land is well cultivated, and there are several picturesque-looking châteaux on both sides.

ROUTE 5.

Bruges to Courtrai.

Bruges.—See Route 3.

Thourout (Station). (*Thor-hout*: Grove of Thor.) A small town in a fertile district, with manufactures of coarse woollens and excellent lace. Its only objects of attraction are the large new Collegiate Church and *Stadthuis*. The Castle of Wynendael is close by. It was in this place that the Bishop of Lincoln and his colleagues negotiated the marriage of Edward, Prince of Wales, with the daughter of Philip, King of France, and that of Edward I., the Prince's father, with the sister of that monarch.

Lichtervelde (Station), the junction of a line to Dixmuiden and Dunkirk.

Roulers (Station). A small town picturesquely situated on the Mander, amidst beautiful meadows. The church of St. Michael, to the rear of the west side of the market-place, a small structure with a beautiful spire, and the *Stadthuis*, an old building situated in the market-place, are worth a visit.

Iseghem (Station), of no importance, where the railway crosses the Lys, and arrives at

Courtrai.—See Route 1.

FROM BRUGES TO COURTRAI.—The trains correspond with the government trains going to Ostend, Ghent, Brussels, and Antwerp. Tickets for Ostend, Ghent, Brussels, Liège, Mouscron,

and Tournai, are delivered at Bruges, Thourout, Roulers, Iseghem, and Courtrai; and in the great stations tickets are delivered for Bruges, Thourout, Lichtervelde, Iseghem, Courtrai.

FROM COURTRAI TO BRUGES.—The trains correspond at Courtrai with the trains for Mouscron, Tournai, Lille, and Paris, by the Northern Line.

ROUTE 5A.

Courtrai to Ypres and Poperinghe.

Courtrai.—See Route 1. On this route we pass the village of Bisseghem, near which the Duke of York was defeated in 1793 by General Sonham, losing on the occasion 70 pieces of cannon.

Menin (Station), a fortified town, situated on the Lys, which separates France from Belgium. It contains a population of 12,298 persons.

Ypres (Station), or *Yperen*, in Flemish.

Hotels.—De la Tête d'Or; de l'Épée Royale.

A fortified town, pron. "Eeper," on a plain, and containing 16,505 inhabitants. In the fourteenth century it contained 200,000 inhabitants, and kept 4,000 looms constantly at work. It gives name to the linen called *diaper* (*i.e.*, D'Ypres), so much used throughout the world. The old **Clothiers' Hall**, in the great market place, is a long, low building, in the Gothic style, containing historical pictures by M. Pauwels, and was restored in 1860. The Town Hall (1575) forms a continuation of this edifice, and has some good mural paintings.

The Cathedral of St. Martin, in the Gothic style, contains a very good carved pulpit, and a painting, said to be by Van Eyck, the Fall of Man. In the choir a long stone points out the tomb of Jansen, or Janssen, Bishop of Ypres, who died in 1638. He was founder of the Jansenists, and was long and violently persecuted by the Jesuits. St. Martin's Day, 10-11 November, is celebrated by horn and lanterns. Museum of Antiquities and Pictures, 50 cents.

There is a railway connection here with **Armentières** (page 3) and **Comines**, the birth-place of Philip de Comines, the historian.

Poperinghe (Station), near the French frontier. Population, 10,867. At Hazebrouck (7 miles), page 3, the Lille and Calais Rail is joined.

ROUTE 6.

BRUSSELS.

POPULATION (1890), 492,000, including suburbs.

Hotels:—

Hotel de Belle Vue: a large first-class establishment, beautifully situated, overlooking the Park; kept by Mr. Dremel, of Dresden. See Advt.

Hotel de Flandre, first-class, in the Place Royale; belongs also to Mr. Dremel. See Advt.

Hotel Mengelle, 75, Rue Royale; English and American Hotel; replete with every modern comfort. Lift. Highly recommended. See Advt.

Hotel Metropole, very well situated in the centre of the town, facing the beautiful Place de Brouckère. Lift. Electric light.

Grand Hotel Gernay, corner of the Boulevard du Nord and the Boulevard Botanique; clean and comfortable. See Advt.

Grand Hotel de Brussels, Boulevard Central; 200 handsome rooms, with every comfort; baths; highly recommended. Lift.

Hotel de l'Europe, Place Royale.

Grand Hotel Britannique, first-class hotel, situated Place du Trône, near the King's Palace and the Boulevards; recommended.

Hotel de l'Univers, in the centre of the town, near the North Railway station.

Barber's Hotel de France, Rue Royale, an old-established, first-class hotel.

Hotel de Suède, Rue de l'Evêque, first-class hotel, overlooking the new Boulevards.

Hotel de Saxe, Rue Neuve, lower town.

Hotel de la Poste, Rue Fossé aux Loups.

Hotel du Grand Miroir, central situation, Rue de la Montagne, near the Galeries St Hubert.

Hotel de l'Empereur, Rue Neuve, near the station.

Hotel Central.

English Hotel, second-class, 44 and 46, Rue de Brabant, opposite the North station.

English Boarding Houses.—At 23 and 24, Boulevard de Waterloo, by Mr. Wiltcher. At 23, Rue de Joncker, by Mrs. Janssens Jamagne. At 54, Avenue de la Toison d'Or, by Mr. B. De Boeck. At 6, Rue Jourdan (Avenue Louise), by Mrs. Bourreond. Culliford's, Rue Bodenbroek.

Mrs. Mathys, 42, Rue du Prince Royal (Ixelles), lets well-furnished rooms, saloons, and bedrooms, by the week, month, &c. See Advt.

D

French and English Pension.—10, Rue Caroly, Mrs. Gachet.

The fair city of Brussels has formed the subject of the warmest eulogiums from three of our greatest modern poets—Byron, Scott, and Southey; and no person who visits it in the present day will say that their praises are exaggerated or undeserved. No traveller, visiting the lowertown, who observes its noble streets and mansions, its magnificent arcade known as the Passage de St. Hubert, inhabited by the mercantile part of the community, and then proceeds to the upper or "west end" of the city, commencing with the Place Royale, embellished by the church of St. Jacques sur Caudenberg, with its fresco painting, which is seen to much advantage when the sun streams out its setting glories upon it, and illuminates the vivid colours with magical effect, and the statue of the crusader, Godfrey of Bouillon, thence to the Place des Palais, and there admires the pleasing *comp-dactil* formed by the King's Palace, the Palace of the Prince of Orange, the beautiful and unbrageous Park, the magnificent Rue Royale, the noble buildings in the Rue de la Loi and the splendid view from the Place du Congrès, but will exclaim that the beauty of the *tout ensemble*, the neatness and cleanliness of this part of Brussels, render it one of the most charming cities in Europe, and impart a becoming dignity to the seat of the Belgian government. Its former walls are replaced by broad well-planted Boulevards above 4 miles long, with convenient tramways all round. The Senne is now covered in, forming one of the finest streets in Europe, whether for length and width or beauty and architectural variety of buildings.

Its history presents a succession of eventful scenes and tragical episodes. At one period depopulated by the plague, produced by 13 months of consecutive rain; at another epoch its citizens decimated by the atrocious cruelties of the Duke of Alva, the Spanish Regent; by civil wars and revolutions; religious persecutions of the Protestants by the Catholics, of the Jews by the Christians.

Objects of attraction in Brussels.—The Town Hall and Grande Place. Bourse. Cathedral. Other churches. Palais des Beaux Arts. Museum. Galerie de St. Hubert. The Palace of the Duc d'Arenberg, and the Square du Petit Sablon. The Monument of Egmont and Hoorn. Palais de

Justice. The Botanical Gardens, and the "Musée Wiertz," near the Parc Léopold and the Luxembourg station. The Fontaine de Brouckère at the Namur Gate. The Bois de la Cambre. Finally, the Park, with the Palais Royal, the Palais des Académies, and the Palais de la Nation.

The old city of Brussels, called in French, *Bruxelles*, and in Flemish *Brussel*, is in the form of a pear, and is built partly on an acclivity, once covered by the forest of Solignies, and partly on a plain. Its name has been derived from *brug-Senne* (bridge over the Senne), but the word *Brussels* is found as early as the 8th century, and this shows the present form to be very old and probably the original. The climate is temperate, and, although extremely variable, and somewhat moist, it is healthy, particularly in the higher part of the town. The manufactures of Brussels consist principally of its far-famed lace; bronzes; carriages; printing and hanging papers; horse hair and woollen stuffs; painted porcelain; furniture and soaps. There are also lithographic and printing establishments, especially for books.

The *Place Royale*, near St. Jacques Church, is one of the beautiful architectural creations of the last century, by the architect Gulmar. It presents a monumental aspect, and is remarkable for the grand regularity of its appearance. On one side it opens to Rue Royale and the Royal Palace; on the other, to the Palace of the Count of Flanders (the king's brother), Rue de la Régence, and the Palais de Justice. An equestrian *Statue of Godfrey de Bouillon*, the celebrated chief of the first Crusade, adorns the square. It is a fine work of art in bronze, by M. E. Simonis.

The *Park* is an enclosure in the higher town, forming a square divided into avenues, lined with trees and intersected by beautiful walks ornamented with statues. It has three principal walks, planted with lofty trees. It was one of the chief scenes of action in the revolution of 1830. A fine basin in the centre, and another in the principal avenue, with a beautiful fountain, add to the attractions of this delightful spot. At the N.E. corner is the *Théâtre du Parc*, and an enclosure called the *Vauxhall*, where the Opera Band gives concerts every evening at eight o'clock, May to September, admission 1 franc.

The following are the principal buildings surrounding the Park:—

The **King's Palace**.—A large and vast edifice, which is now being completely remodelled. Its interior, visible only in the absence of the King, is magnificently furnished. Under the French, this Palace was the *Hôtel de la Préfecture*. Napoleon and the Empress Josephine lodged in it in 1807, and Maria Louise in 1811. It has several suites of very noble rooms, and has been considerably enlarged by Leopold II. A flag is hoisted when the King is there.

The *Gallery of Paintings* collected by King Leopold is well worth visiting; moreover, there are several paintings of peculiar interest to English visitors, viz.: a portrait of the lamented Princess Charlotte, a beautiful one of the late Queen of the Belgians, several others of great merit and interest; for instance, those of the King of the French and his Queen, Marie Amelie; and last, though not least, two full-length portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, by Winterhalter.

The *Palais des Académies*, formerly *Palace of the Prince of Orange*, is close to the King's Palace. The late King of Holland erected it at the cost of the city, and presented it to that Prince. It is now Government property, and contains 12 wall paintings of Belgian history, by Slingeneer; also a Museum of Casts. A statue of Quelelet, director of the Observatory, stands in front.

The *Chambers of Representatives*, or Palais de la Nation, are situated in the Rue de la Loi. They were built by the Empress Maria Theresa. The Senate House is adorned with a series of nine subjects from Belgian history, including Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon, Charles V., &c., by M. Gallait, the celebrated historical painter. Strangers are admitted during the debates. The part containing the Chamber of Deputies and the Library was burnt down 1883, and rebuilt in 1885.

At the end of the Rue de la Loi is the *Palais du Cinquantenaire*, a part of which contains the *Musée d'Art Monumentale et Industriale*, open daily, 10 to 4. Here are collections of casts of sculptures, of decorative arts, stained glass, &c., and a Museum of Ancient Industrial Art, also the National Education Museum.

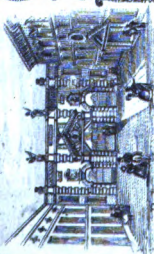
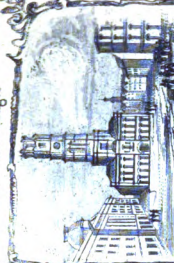
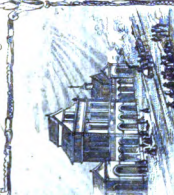
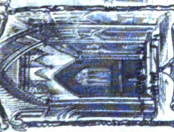
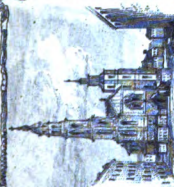
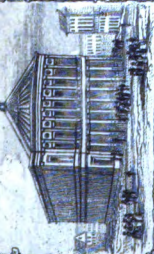
Theatre Antwerp

Notre Dame Antwerp

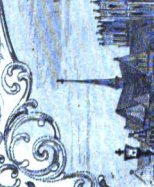
Interior of Notre Dame

Railway Station Bruges

Tours des Halles Bruges



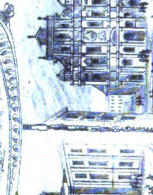
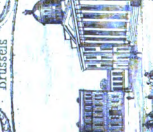
Rubens House Antwerp



The Academy Bruges



Palais de la Nation Bruges



Church of the Holy Blood Bruges

Place Royal

Brussels

Antwerp

St. Lawrence's Church, Hotel de Ville Bruges



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Musée, in Place du Musée, near Place Royale, a pile of buildings, which includes the Gallery of Modern Pictures; the Historic Gallery; the Palais de l'Industrie; the Natural History Collection; the Royal Library; and the Palais des Beaux Arts, in Rue de la Régence, where the ancient pictures are now located. In the square is **Jehotte's** statue of Duke Charles of Lorraine. The *Protestant Church* is in the Ancienne Cour, adjoining it.

The only object of attraction at the *Musée* is the Picture Gallery, which contains a good collection of modern Flemish paintings. No catalogue. New purchases are continually being made, and the galleries include works of Wappers, Gallait (Taking of Antioch and Abdication of Charles V.), Blêve (Compromise of the Nobles, with portraits of Egmont, &c.), De Keyzer, and Verboekhoven, all well worth attention, as specimens of the modern Belgian School.

The fine new *Palais des Beaux Arts* is entered from the Rue de la Régence, and contains the sculptures and older paintings. Few of the important masters of the Flemish and Dutch Schools are unrepresented, some of the paintings being of great merit and value. The pictures are frequently re-arranged. There is a considerable number of works of the French School. Those of the Italian and Spanish Schools are comparatively few in number, and, excepting a Claude Lorraine (*Aeneas hunting with Dido*), are not worth any special notice. Among the most remarkable of the Flemish and Dutch pictures are the following:—

Van Eyck (early Flemish School),—Adam and Eve, originally forming part of the celebrated Adoration of the Lamb at Ghent, and given to the State as unsuitable for a church, Erythrean and Cumean Sibyls; Quentin Matsys,—St. Anne, Holy Family; Dieric Bouts,—The Judgment of Otho III.; Memling,—Portrait, a Crucifixion, the Burgomaster Moreel and his wife; Van der Weyden,—Chas. the Bold; De Crayer,—several large pictures; Jordaens,—head of an apostle, Eleazer and Rebecca; Rubens,—Adoration of the Magi, Madonna and Child, Archduke Albert and his wife, Assumption, The Via Dolorosa, Christ casting thunderbolts on the wicked, Venus in the Forge

of Vulcan, Chas. de Cordes and wife; Vandeyck,—St. Francis and St. Anthony, Burgomaster of Antwerp.

Dutch School. Teniers,—Temptation of St. Anthony, A Village Festival, The Five Senses, A Village Landscape; Jan Steen,—The Gallant Offer, The Haarlemmer Meer; Nic Maes,—Old Woman Reading; Frans Hals,—Portrait of William of Heythuysen; Gerard Dow,—Himself Drawing a Cupid; G. Metsu,—Breakfast Scene; Hondecoeter,—A Crowing Cock. The collections of Painting are open to the public daily, including Sundays.

The *Royal Library*, Place du Musée, containing 20,000 Manuscripts, is well worth an inspection. The collection is an exceedingly valuable one, formed by the Dukes of Burgundy. The manuscripts are rich in precious miniature paintings, executed by Van Eyck's scholars. The Chronicle of Hainault, the Psalter of Louis de Male, and the illuminated Missal of Charles V., done for Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, should be seen; also an authentic copy of the *Cyropædia* of Xenophon, transcribed with his own hand, by Philip le Bon, for the use of his son, Charles le Téméraire, who lost it at the battle of Nancy. The Library contains 300,000 volumes, and has been formed by the union of the libraries of the State with that of Van Hulthem, purchased at a cost of 315,000*fl.* It is open each day, from ten to three. The reading-room is exceedingly comfortable. About 60,000 engravings are here, and a fine collection of medals (12 to 3).

Near the Parc Léopold is the Museum of Natural History. In it are a series of the volcanic products of Vesuvius, and of the fossils of Maestricht. There are two gigantic skeletons of *Iguanodons* from the coal measures of the Walne. Open daily.

Musée Wiertz, near the Station du Quartier Léopold—Contains some extravagant but fine productions; well worth visiting. Some of the principal are:—"Fight for the body of Patroclus" (No. 1); "The Last Cannon" (No. 52); "The Triumph of Christ" (No. 16); "The Lion of Waterloo" (No. 25); "The Rosebud" (No. 87); "Napoleon in the Infernal Regions" (No. 28); "The Dog in his Corner" (No. 96); "The Concierge" (No. 95); "The Precipitate Burial" (No. 19), a fine picture.

The *University*, near the *Marché au Bois*, founded 1834, by the Liberals, has nearly 45 professors, and the *École Polytechnique*, with a *Statue* of M. Verhaegens, one of its chief friends.

Hôtel de Ville, in the *Grande Place*, is unquestionably one of the most beautiful monuments of Brussels, and one of the most magnificent of Belgium's municipal palaces. It is situated in the lowest part of the town, but commands the admiration of all visitors. The structure was commenced in 1401 and finished in 1411, after the plan of an architect called Van Ruysbroeck, and is built in the Lombardo-Gothic style. The chief object of attraction of the building is the lofty *Tower*, of Gothic open work, 364 feet high, surmounting the principal façade. The tower, which formerly stood at the end of the building, is crowned by a gilt copper figure of St. Michael, which serves as a weathercock, and is 17 feet high. On the tapestries preserved in the interior, is represented the Abdication of Charles V., which took place in 1555, in the old Ducal Palace, burned down in 1733. This tower, so remarkable for its antiquity and architectural beauty, underwent repair in 1870, and is now restored to its original perfection. The carvings and ornamental work were effaced during the French revolution. Admission—Interior, 1 franc; Tower, with splendid view, 1 franc. The best time is before 9 a.m., or after 4 p.m.

The *Grande Place* is one of the most remarkable in Belgium, being a parallelogram, the four sides of which, though ornamented with buildings dissimilar in shape, and in the form of the architecture, are nevertheless consistent with the general plan. Opposite the *Hôtel de Ville*, we see the *Maison du Roi*, built in 1525, after a plan by Keldermans, architect to Charles V., and re-constructed in 1884, on the original plan. In this house the Counts Egmont and Hoorne passed the night previous to their execution, 1568, which took place in the Grand Square, and was witnessed, from a window, by Alva. In this house is situated the *Musée Historique Communal*, opened 1888. Several of the buildings around were Guild Houses, which belonged to corporate trades or companies, and embody the various forms of architecture brought into the Low Countries, viz., a compound of the Gothic and the Morisc's remarkable for its lightness

and boldness as for the beauty of its forms and the harmony of its proportions, introduced by the Spanish, who copied it from the Moors. At one corner of the Square is the Rue de la Colline, leading to the *Galérie St. Hubert*, a handsome arcade.

Near the *Grande Place*, on the *Boulevard Anspach* is a handsome new *Bourse* or Exchange, opened 1874. A large central market (*Halles Centrales*) stands behind this new *Boulevard*.

Behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, at the corner of the Rue du Chêne and Rue de l'Étuve, is the *Mannikin Fountain*, supplied by water dribbling from a naked boy, who is so great a favourite that he is furnished with a valet and eight dresses for festival occasions. It dates from 1619, the model having been made by the sculptor Duquesnoy.

The *Collegiate Church of St. Gudule* is dedicated to St. Michael, patron of the city, and St. Gudule, niece of Pepin of Landen. The grand front, in the *Parvis St. Gudule*, is surmounted by two lofty towers, which would have been carried considerably higher had there been sufficient funds. The original plan was to have thrown an arch over them at their present elevation, and to have reared upon it a third steeple. The edifice is in a mixed style of architecture, partaking of the early pointed and transition. In the ninth century, the site of this magnificent church was occupied by a mill. Lambert, Count of Louvain, erected there a temple, which was finished in 1047, at which period the body of St. Gudule, which had been preserved in the church of St. Gery, was translated thither. A chapter of 12 canons was founded, which was afterwards carried to 22. Henry, Duke of Brabant, demolished this temple in 1220; the present structure was commenced immediately afterwards, but was not finished till 1275. Portions of the nave and the west towers belong to the 14th and 15th centuries; the chapel of the St. Sacrament is about 1539, and that of N. D. de Délivrance, about 1650.

It is of Gothic architecture, in the form of a cross, 345 feet long, and is divided into three aisles. The grand entrance is approached by a flight of 36 steps. It was formerly ornamented with paintings in water-colours, executed on the walls towards the close

of the art, and it is to be regretted that they have been covered over with plaster. The side aisles are separated from the nave by pillars that support the roof, which is very lofty. Against each pillar rests a statue, 10 feet from the floor. Those representing St. Peter and St. Philip are by Van Milder; those of St. Paul, St. Bartholomew, and St. Matthias are by Jerome Duquesnoy, and are very superior to the others; the statues of St. John, St. James the Less, and St. Matthew are the work of Tobias Faidherbe; and those of St. James the Great and St. Simon of Luke Faidherbe; the sculptor of that of St. Andrew is unknown.

The *Pulpit*, raised in the middle of the nave, is very remarkable. It was designed by Henry Verbruggen, of Antwerp, for the Jesuit Church of Louvain, in 1699. After their suppression, it was presented by Maria Theresa to the church of St. Gudule, 1776. This fine piece of sculpture may be said to be an epitome of Milton's sublime poem. Adam and Eve are represented, the size of life, as sustaining the globe; an Angel drives them from Paradise, and Death pursues them; the figure and countenance of Adam are admirably expressive. The cavity of the globe forms the pulpit, which rests on the tree of good and evil, laden with fruit, and decorated with appropriate animals; by the side of Adam are an eagle and an ostrich, and by that of Eve, a peacock, a parrot, and an ape. At the top of the tree is a canopy, supported by two angels, and by a female exhibiting the symbol of Truth. Beneath is the Virgin holding the Infant Jesus and a cross, with which they both crush the head of a serpent, whose body writhes about the tree.

Before proceeding farther, let us turn round to admire the Choir, lately erected in such a manner as to throw open the magnificent representation of the Last Judgment, painted on, or rather in, glass, by Floris, usually called Frank Flos, in 1528. This is superior to the paintings on glass executed by John Haeck, of Antwerp, which are seen over the two doors in front of the choir, and were in many cases the gifts of princes and princesses. The Organ, which is one of the finest in the country, was built by M. Davolder, of Ghent. In the aisles are eighteen pictures of inferior merit, representing

the history of the Host, which, according to tradition, was in the year 1370 carried off, and stabbed by some Jews in their synagogue, situated in the Rue de Salazar, where, as we have already said, a chapel has since been erected. Five Jews were burnt alive on the occasion, on the spot which is now occupied by the hotel of the Duke of Aremberg. The mutilated host, from which blood is said to have issued, having been collected together, was restored with great solemnity, and from this period is dated the festival of the St. Sacrament des Miracles, which is celebrated every year, on the first Sunday after the 15th July. It is then, too, that the kermesse of Brussels is held. On the same occasion are exhibited, during several days, in the church of St. Gudule, some large and splendid pieces of tapestry, on which are stored the interesting tradition just mentioned.

The Chapel called that of the *Holy Sacrament of Miracles*, at the left of the grand choir, was built from 1533 to 1539 on the plan of Peter Wienenhoven. It is of large dimensions, having four windows, (by far the finest stained glass in the building), beautifully painted by various artists. The old tabernacle, which was of massive silver, was removed in 1792. The new one contains a Remonstrance in the shape of a sun in solid gold, enriched by precious stones; in this are deposited several of the miraculous hosts. The design of the altar-piece is grand, but it is overcharged with ornament. Rubens furnished the plan of the altar-piece, which was formerly raised in the centre of the church. On the right side of the altar of the Holy Sacrament is placed the monumental stone which covers the tomb of the Archduke Albert, whose remains were deposited there in 1621, invested with a friar's habit, and of the Infanta Isabella, who was buried there in 1633, in the costume of a nun of the order of St. Clare. Several other members of the same illustrious house were afterwards entombed in this vault, but were taken up and translated to Vienna in 1749. The same tomb also encloses the remains of Prince Charles of Lorraine, who died at Tervueren in 1780, very deeply regretted by the citizens of Brussels. Between this chapel and that of St. Mary Magdalene, which is very lofty, is seen a piece of wood fixed to the wall; this is a fraction of the beam in which the miracu-

ious host was concealed during the troubles which lasted from 1579 to 1585.

Over the door of the Sacristy is a small half length figure of the Virgin, said to be the production of Francis Duquesnoy; whoever may have been the artist, it is considered a little *chef-d'œuvre*; the Infant in particular being finished with exquisite beauty.

The *Chapel of the Virgin*, styled *Notre Dame*, was constructed in 1658, at a cost of 56,823 florins raised from the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens. The four windows are painted by Delabaer, of Antwerp. They represent the principal events connected with the life of the Virgin, and exhibit portraits of the Emperors Ferdinand and Leopold I., of the Archduke Albert with the Infanta Isabella, and the Archduke Leopold. The altar, which is of black and white marble, was designed by Verspael. The Virgin over it was executed by Arnold Quellin.

The high altar of the church is modern, dating only from 1743; a widow having bequeathed a sum of 18,000 florins for the purpose of erecting one in white marble, this was raised on the plan of the architect Doukers. It is of the composite order, and owes the sculptured ornaments to the chisel of the elder Deroy. At the sides of the sanctuary are two statues of white marble, by Delvaux, one of St. Martin, and the other of St. Benedict. They were brought from the Abbey of Affligem, and were at one time destined for the museum at Paris. The tabernacle is very rich; by an ingenious piece of mechanism the Remonstrance is lowered from it into the hands of the officiating priest. Above the altar is a square table, the top of which bears the arms of the Duke of Brabant. On the left is a superb mausoleum of black marble, named the tomb of the Dukes of Brabant, upon which reposes a brass gilt lion, resting on a cushion. This figure, which weighs six thousand pounds, was cast in 1610, by Jerome de Montfort. The Archduke Albert erected this mausoleum to the memory of John II., Duke of Brabant, who died in 1312, of his wife Margaret, daughter of Edward, King of England, deceased in 1318, and of Philip I., who died in 1430. Some writers affirm that this monument encloses the ashes of Philip the Good, but this is doubted. Opposite to this mausoleum, and on the other side

of the choir, is the sepulchral monument of Archduke Ernest, who died at Brussels, 1595. This Prince, clothed in mail, reposes on a cushion. His sword, armour, spurs, and gloves are near him, and there appears his motto, "Soli Deo Gloria." The choir is lighted by five windows, painted by Abraham Van Diepenbach, a pupil of Rubens. The works of Art are only shown from 12 to 4; 1 franc extra fee for opening the chapels.

The handsome *Banque Nationale*, on the north side of the Cathedral, was built 1864.

The old *Church of Ste. Catherine* is replaced by a handsome new Church, by Poelaert.

In Place Royale stands *St. Jacques sur Caudenberg*, built 1776-85, in the Roman Corinthian style.

The *Church of the Béguinage* was founded in the thirteenth century. Its interior is richly ornamented by works of art, many of superior merit, such as those of Crayer, Otto Venius, &c.

Notre Dame de la Chapelle, 13th century, is in the Romanesque style, and possesses a good painting by Crayer—Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene.

It is near the *Place du Grand Sablon*, so named from its having been covered with sand instead of being paved, in order to facilitate the exercise of troops, to which this square was appropriated. It is the largest in the town, and, although irregular, is very handsome. In the centre of it is a fine *Fountain* of white marble, which Lord Bruce, Marquis of Aylesbury, who had lived in Brussels forty years, ordered in his will to be erected as a grateful memorial to the inhabitants of this city, expressive of the kindness he had experienced from them, and the happiness he had ever enjoyed there. This admirable piece is by Berge. It represents Minerva seated, and holding the portraits of Maria Theresa and Francis I.; on the right is Fame, on the left the Scheldt; a genius holds the ægis of Minerva. The Marquis occupied a house close to the Sablon church.

We now proceed up the *Petit Sablon*, or *Kleene Zavelplaats*, formerly employed as a cemetery, bleaching-ground, and stabling for the brotherhood of the Holy Ghost. On one side of it is the *Church of Notre Dame des Victoires* (St. Ursula Chapel), 15th and 16th centuries, now renovated. The other end of the square is ornamented with the fine statues of Counts Egmont and Moort. This costly

Monument to them, erected 1834, consists of two fine bronze statues, with two smaller figures of soldiers, by Franklin. Hoorn is bareheaded; Egmont waves his handkerchief. In 1890 ten marble statues of contemporaries of the two counts were added.

Palais d'Arenberg, 17, Place du Petit Sablon. In the palace, which is richly and magnificently adorned, is a very select gallery of paintings, of the Dutch and Flemish schools. The chief ones are by Rembrandt, Jan Steen, and others (a rare one by Jan van der Meer of Delft), together with some Etruscan antiquities and old furniture. The palace was almost destroyed by fire in 1862.

It possessed a number of vases and varieties from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and the original head of the Laocoon. A gallery of paintings by the first masters, increased of late by that of the late Prince d'Arenberg, and a magnificent garden, rendered the mansion, constructed on the site of that of the unfortunate Count of Egmont, a most worthy object of admiration. The gallery was saved at the time of the fire, and may be seen by applying to the porter, and paying a fee of 2 francs.

The *Prison des Petits Carmes* stands on the site of the Hotel de Cuylenbourg, close to the Place du Petit Sablon. In the reign of Philip II. the Protestant Confederates met in this hotel, and in it prepared, in 1566, the petition called the "Request." On its being presented to Margaret of Parma, the vice-Queen, it is recorded that one of the courtiers whispered to her "Not to be annoyed by such a parcel of beggars (gueux)." The Confederates looking upon the epithet as a title of honour rather than of reproach, adopted it as their *nom de guerre*, and appeared on the balcony that evening after supper with wallets on their backs and porringers in their hands, and drank success to the Gueux! The Duke of Alva caused the building where the Confederate meetings were held to be levelled to the ground.

The new **Palais de Justice** at the end of Rue de la Régence, is an ambitious pile, begun 1866, in the romanesque-grecian style, 656 feet by 558 feet in extent; including eight courts and a grand hall, under a dome, the cross at the top of which is 400 feet above the ground. The cost was about

two millions sterling. The site is a commanding one, and there is a fine view from under the dome. New approaches are being made.

For **Laeken Palace**, see pages 16 and 65.

The *Mint*, a handsome new building, at St. Gilles-lez-Bruxelles.

The splendid Public Park, with the Leopold Monument, opened 1880, is close to the Station du Quartier Léopold, and adjoins the park of the Royal Palace at Laeken.

The Boulevards, "Avenue Louise," and the "Bois de la Cambre," in the suburbs, are the resort of the gay and fashionable residents of this elegant metropolis, who here exhibit their handsome equipages, or mingle among the promenaders of these favourite spots.

The *Botanical Garden*, Boulevard du Jardin Botanique, surpasses in beauty, magnificence, and richness, every other in Europe, except that of Paris—the *coup-d'œil* is admirable, but to be seen to perfection this fairy place and garden should be visited when illuminated. This institution belongs to the Horticultural Society, who give annual exhibitions of flowers to that institution. The Botanic Garden is 660 yards long and 176 broad. The edifice which crowns its gentle slope presents a front of about 140 feet, its centre being occupied by a rotunda, encircled by a colonnade, and surmounted by a dome. The wings which, together with the rotunda, are of glass, form on each side a gallery, terminated by a square building resembling the portico of a temple.

From the green-houses we descend by a gradation of small terraces, adorned with fountains, to the garden, which contains, properly classed, an immense variety of plants, offering a vast study to the naturalist. There is a fine specimen of the Victoria Regia in a special hothouse.

The *Place des Martyrs*, near the Jardin Botanique, is one of the beautiful squares of Brussels, though the streets surrounding it are uninteresting. Here is erected a splendid monument to the memory of the "braves Belges," killed in the Revolution of 1830. This monument is placed in the middle of the square, and consists of a pedestal having on each of its four corners kneeling geniuses, and surmounted by a statue of Liberty. A sort of subterranean gallery runs around it, in

which the slain were interred, and the name of each victim is inscribed around on slabs of black and white marble. The statue represents Belgium inscribing on a tablet the dates of the memorable events of September. At the foot of the statue is couched a lion. The monument is surrounded by iron railings. This monument is one of the most beautiful works of the celebrated sculptor, M. Geefs. In Place du Congrès, Rue Royale, is another work by Geefs, a statue of King Leopold, on a Column of 147 feet, at a very fine point of view. The reliefs in the base are by Simonis. It is called the Colonne du Congrès. The statue of General Belliard is further down Rue Royale.

The *Porte de Hal* was a large gateway in the city wall, after the Gothic style, erected in 1381. It served as a bastille for Alva during his sanguinary persecution of the Protestants. It now serves as an *Armoury* or *Museum* of ancient armour and weapons.

Near this are *St. Peter's Hospital* and the *Blind Asylum* (Aveugles). *St. John's Hospital* is in the north of the city.

A Commissionnaire may be hired for 5 francs per day.

The *Post-Office*, in the Place de la Monnaie, is open from 5 till 9. Postage throughout the kingdom: single rate for half an oz., 10 centimes for all distances; prepayment optional. Between Belgium and all Europe the stamp is 25 centimes. The building of the old Hotel de la Monnaie (Mint) was utilised for the Post Office; the new *Hotel de la Monnaie* is at St. Gilles, on the south side of the city.

The Mails are conveyed by the short sea routes *via* Dover and Calais and Dover and Ostend, and the trains, on either side of the Channel, leave daily at fixed hours, performing the journey in about nine hours. Through tickets are issued, and luggage can be registered through to Cannon Street, Charing Cross, Victoria, St. Paul's, and Holborn Viaduct. Offices: Uytbroeck and Son, 46, Montagne de la Cour; corner of the Rue des Trois Tétes.

Letters for England must be posted at the Chief Office before 3 p.m. for the first despatch, and

before 5-45 p.m. for the second, *via* France. Letters, &c., forwarded by the former, are delivered in London by 9 in the morning, and by the latter by 12 the day after leaving Brussels.

The *King's Palaces* may be viewed during his Majesty's absence. It is difficult to get permission.

The *Picture Gallery* is open every day, from 10 till 4.

Wiertz Museum.—Open every day, from 10 to 4. Several eccentric pictures.

The *Picture Gallery* at the *Duke d'Arenberg's Palace* is open on week-days, 10 to 4; apply to the porter. Fee, 2 francs.

The *Museum* of the "Porte de Hal," every day, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Mondays, 1 to 4.

The *Town Hall* daily, from 8 to 5.

The two *Houses of Parliament* daily, from 10 till 3. A fee is expected by the porter.

The *Botanical Garden* is open every day, from 8 to dusk. Hothouses, 10 to 12; fee.

THEATRES.—The *Théâtre Royal*, Place de la Monnaie, a very fine building, erected in 1817, after plans by M. Demesne, at a cost of 1,400,000f; operatic performances every evening. *Théâtre des Galeries Saint Hubert*; performances every evening. Other theatres are—*Théâtre du Parc*; *Alhambra*; a fine new theatre, Rue de Laeken, for Flemish plays; *Eden*; *Musée du Nord*, Passage du Nord, for children; *Vaudeville*, in the *Galerie St. Hubert*.

CONCERTS.—In winter, at the *Conservatoire*; in summer, in the *Park*, 3 to 4-30.

BATHS.—*Bain Royal*, Rue de l'Enseignement; *Bains Leopold*, near the *Montagne de la Cour*; *Bains St. Sauveur*, *Montagne aux Herbes Potagères*.

RAILWAY STATIONS.—For *Aix-la-Chapelle*, Antwerp, Cologne, Louvain, Ghent, Liège, Lille, Malines, Verviers, *Station du Nord*, Place des Nations. For Douai, Lille, Mons, Namur, Paris, and Valenciennes, *Station du Midi*, Place de la Constitution. For Arlon, Charleroi, Dinant, Liège, Luxembourg, Namur, Trèves (Great Luxembourg Railway), *Station du Quartier Léopold*, at the end of the Rue de Luxembourg.

TRAMWAYS through the main thoroughfares and in the environs. Fares according to distance.

CONVEYANCES.—1-horse Cab, between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. as follows:—For the Course (anywhere within the town), 1 fr. for first half-hour; every quarter of any hour after, 50c. By time for 2-horse Fiakers the charge is not fixed by tariff, but is not high. The *Voitures de Grande Remise* are dearer. Pourboire, 25 cents. small packages, free; larger, 15 cents. each.

ENGLISH CHURCHES.—*Church of the Resurrection*, Rue de Stassart; Chaplain, Rev. J. C. Jenkins, M.A., 16, Rue de Stassart. Holy Communion on Sunday and Festivals at 8-30 a.m. Sunday, Holy Communion 8-30; Prayers, Sermon, Holy Communion 11 a.m.; Litany 4 p.m.; Evening prayer and Sermon 7 p.m. Week-days, 8-15 a.m.

Christ Church (C. C. C. Society), Rue Crespel, Avenue de la Toison d'Or; Chaplain, Rev. W. R. Stephens, M.A., 185, Chaussée de Vleurgat. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays and Festivals, 11 a.m. Holy Communion, 1st and 3rd Sunday of month in winter, and every Sunday, May to October. Donations to building fund may be paid to the chaplain, or to Colonial and Continental Church Society, London.

Service is also held in the English Church, Rue Belliard, Quartier Léopold, Rev. A. K. Harlock, M.A., Chaplain. Morning service, 8-30, 12; afternoon, 4. Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd Sundays at mid-day; 2nd and 4th, at 8-30 a.m.; Wednesday, 11-0 a.m. Festivals, 11-0 a.m.

[N.B.—For any alterations in the hours of service see bills at the hotels.]

The new **SYNAGOGUE** is near the new Conservatoire, in the Rue de la Régence.

SHOPS AND CAFÉS.

The best shops are to be found in the Rue Montagne de la Cour, the Rue de la Madeleine, the Boulevard Anspach, and the Passages, also in Rue de la Régence and the Rue Neuve; the best cafés in Boulevard Anspach, Place de la Monnaie, Place and Rue Royale, and Rue Léopold. All these are situated either in the upper or the central part of the old city,

PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, &c., RECOMMENDED.

PHYSICIAN.—H. Collignon, M.D., 24, Rue des Chevaliers, physician to the U. S. A. Legation, and to the

British Charitable Fund. Accoucheur (at home from twelve till half-past two o'clock in the afternoon). Recommended.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENT.—Mr. W. H. Kirkpatrick, 5, Rue de la Pépinière.

OLD ENGLISH BANK.—Bigwood & Morgan, 16, Rue Royale, opposite the Park. Correspondents of all the principal English and American Banks. Circular Letters of Credit cashed and issued for all parts of the Continent. Purchases and sales effected in British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Register kept for English and American travellers.

LACE MANUFACTORY.—Cie. Royale des Dentelies de Bruxelles. We recommend with all confidence the establishment of M. O. de Vergnies et Sœurs, 13, Rue des Sablons, near the Cathedral of St. Gudule.

BRITISH INSTITUTE, 26, RUE DE VIENNE.—Home and Reading Rooms for English women. Meals can be procured. Free Registry. Hon. Lady Superintend., Mrs. Jenkins, 26, Rue de Vienne.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.—The Rev. J. C. Jenkins, M.A., chaplain of the Church of the Resurrection, and formerly scholar of Magdalen College, Cambridge, has passed pupils (direct) for Eton and Winchester Foundation Scholarships, the army, navy, &c. First prizes for French and German have been obtained by former pupils at Eton and Woolwich. Special preparation for the Mercantile Profession. Clergymen's sons received at reduced terms. Senior and junior departments. Terms commence September 15, January 15, and April 15. Address—74, Rue Stassart, Brussels.

Tobacco.—Messrs. W. D. and H. O. Wills's "Best Bird's Eye" is sold by Mons. Lelotte-Town, 88, Montagne-de-la-Cour.

Excursions from Brussels.

Waterloo.—The Museum Hotel, near the Lion, recommended; Hotel Mont St. Jean (at Mont St. Jean); and Hotel de Colonnes.

The excursion to Waterloo is a very pleasant one indeed—through the forest of Soignes. Few English or American travellers who visit Brussels can refrain from going to Waterloo and Mont St.

Jean, the Chateau of Hougoumont, La Haye Sainte, Quatre Bras, &c., which, with their exciting associations, are as attractive as ever. It may be done by rail as well as by coach, &c. The Waterloo District is now traversed by *Rail* direct from Brussels to Charleroi, taking in Waterloo, Braine-l'Alleud, Nivelles, Genappe, Belle Alliance, and Quatre-Bras. A part of it passes **Baulers, Nivelles, Rèves** (near Luttre), **Franses-lex-Gosselles** (Ney's head-quarters), and **Wagnelè St. Amand** (near Quatre-Bras), Blicher's head-quarters at the Battle of Ligny.

CONVEYANCES.—From Brussels, by rail, see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, page 110. Fare to Braine-l'Alleud (which is the nearest station to the Mount) there and back, 1st class, 2fr. 30c. N.B.—Stations at Waterloo and Braine-l'Alleud; the latter only a mile from the Belgian Lion, to which there is a conveyance. By the four-horse coach (Sundays excepted); fare there and back, 7 frs., and 1 fr. to the driver. Private carriages for 1 to 5 persons, 30 frs. Fee expected by the driver. Insist upon being put down at the Museum Hotel, when going by private carriage, otherwise you will have to walk 3 or 4 miles. The Hotel is at the foot of the Lion, and an omnibus from it meets the trains at Braine l'Alleud. The Museum is kept by the niece of the late Sergeant-Major Cotton.

Travellers wishing to possess a concise and authentic history of the celebrated battle should purchase "The Voice from Waterloo," by the late Sergeant-Major Cotton, to be had at the Waterloo Museum, at the foot of the Lion Mount.

GUIDES.—We advise our readers never to allow a Guide to accompany them on the field without having previously made arrangements as to what they will have to pay him.

Waterloo is a large and handsome village. Its church is an elegant rotunda, adorned by a neat frontispiece, bearing an inscription, which states that the Marquis of Castanaga, governor of the Low Countries, laid the first stone of the church in 1690. The hamlet of *Mont St. Jean* is a little beyond Waterloo. The French named the battle of the 18th June, 1815, after this hamlet, *Mont St. Jean*; the victorious allies, as it is well known, called it after the village of Waterloo. Planohenoit, where the farm of *La Belle Alliance*, the usual

Prussian name for the battle, is situated, is still a little further on.

The road from Brussels to Waterloo lies for the greater part through the *Forest of Soignies* and except that it passes through a pleasant country, presents no features worthy of observation.

Byron, using a poetical license, describes the march of the British troops through the forest in the following beautiful lines:

"And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if ought inanimate e'er grieves,
Over the unreturning brave. Alas!
Ere evening to be trodden like the grass
Which now beneath them, but above shall grow
In its next verdure, when its fiery mass
Of living valour, rolling on the foe,
And burning with high hope, shall moulder cold
and low."

This forest is 9 miles long, and about 8 broad.

The railway runs through a considerable number of cuttings, so that no continuous view is obtained.

The village of **Waterloo** receives us immediately on leaving the forest, but contains nothing to attract our attention, except the elegant little *Chapel*, built 1855, surmounted by a handsome dome, and containing several marble tablets to the memory of those who fell in the contest, and the house in which the leg of Lord Uxbridge was amputated. The spot in the garden in which the shattered leg was buried, is marked by a small monument. In this church are thirty tablets and monuments, melancholy memorials of the horrible vicissitudes of war, and its victims, the English officers who fell on that memorable field.

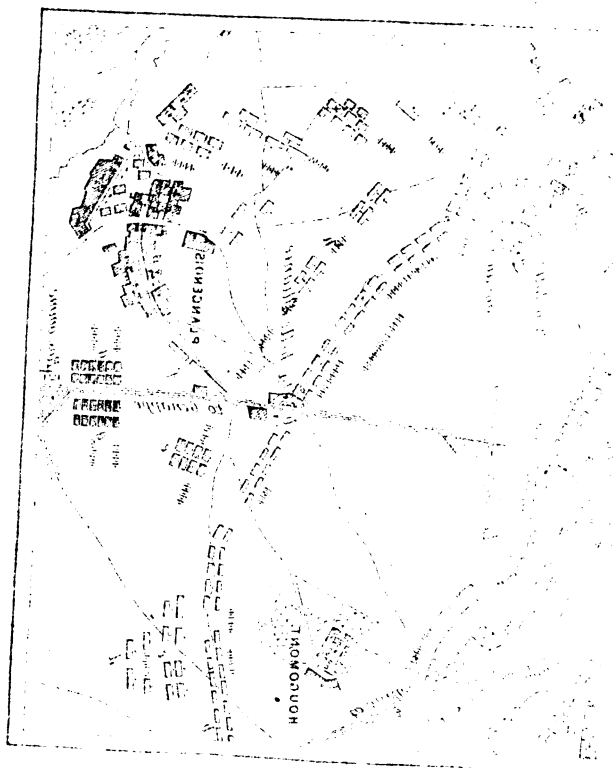
"Many a wounded Briton there was laid
With such poor help as time might then allow
From the fresh carnage of the field conveyed,
And they whom human succour could not save
Here in its precincts found a hasty grave.
And here, on marble tablets set on high,
In English lines by foreign workmen trac'd,
Are names familiar to an English eye;
Their brethren here the fit memorials plac'd,
Whose unadorned inscriptions briefly tell
Their gallant comrades' rank and where they fell."

SOUTHWELL.

It was in this village that the Duke of Wellington established his head-quarters on the night of the 17th of June, 1815. About a mile beyond Waterloo we pass through the hamlet of *Mont*

St. Jean, and leaving the road to Nivelles on the right we proceed in the direction of Genappe and

memory of the duke, his father, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Jena. During the night this division of the troops fell back upon



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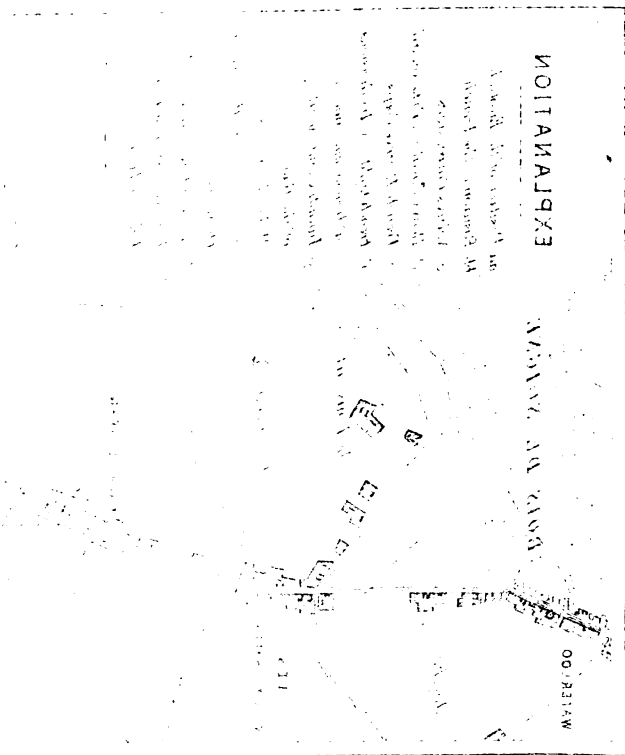
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St. Jean, and leaving the road to Nivelles on the right we proceed in the direction of Genappe and Charleroi, and soon after arrive at the farm of Mont St. Jean, which was immediately in the rear of the centre of the British line. Proceeding further on the road to Charleroi, we arrive at La Belle Alliance, a farm-house and hamlet situate on the opposite ridge, and corresponding with the farm of Mont St. Jean. This is the extent of the scene of the tourist's observation.

The campaign of 1815 was remarkable for its brief duration—four days; yet, in that short space of time, 50,000 human beings were swept from the face of the earth by the ruthless hand of war. On the 15th of June, the French army, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon in person, and consisting of about 160,000 men, 20,000 of whom were the old imperial guards, all well equipped, and accompanied by a numerous train of artillery, passed the Sambre, and having defeated some regiments of Prussians, took possession of Charleroi, a town, at that time, without defence. On the 16th they advanced into the plains of Fleurus, where the fate of Belgium has thrice been decided, and at **Ligny** attacked the Prussian army, whose commander, Field-Marshal Blücher, narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. He had been thrown from his horse in the midst of the action, when surrounded on all sides by the pursuing enemy, whose precipitation alone prevented their recognising the marshal's person. A momentary repulse of the French by a body of Prussian cavalry, afforded Blücher time to be extricated from his perilous situation and mounted on a dragoon's horse. The French took some pieces of artillery and remained masters of the field. Blücher made a good retreat to Wavre. While these operations were rapidly carrying on, a strong column of French troops advanced towards **Quatre Bras**, a point of junction of four roads, nearly twenty miles from Brussels, on the road to Charleroi, where the Prince of Orange was posted with a division of Belgian and British troops.

A warm action took place, in which the young prince displayed the greatest bravery and ability, and the Duke of Brunswick was killed at the head of his famous Black Brunswickers, so called from wearing a black uniform, out of respect to the

memory of the duke, his father, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Jena. During the night this division of the troops fell back upon Waterloo to join the Duke of Wellington, commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Belgian army, who had his head-quarters in that village; his troops were posted in front of the *Forest of Soignes*, on the 17th, the Duke's horse (not Copenhagen) was shot under him; in the evening, he rode 14 miles to have a private meeting with Blücher at Wavre.

The English position occupied a line of about one mile and a half in length, the centre being in front of the farmhouse of Mont St. Jean; the left extending to a hamlet called Smouken, and a farm-house named Papelette, and having in front the farm of *La Haye-Sainte*, whence a succession of broken roads formed a precarious communication with Blücher's position at Wavre; and the right stretching along the same heights, following their direction in a semicircular slope backwards until the extreme flank rested on Marke-Braine, where it was protected by a ravine. The right of the British army, extending along the same eminence, occupied and protected the Nivelles Road as far as the enclosures of *Hougoumont*. The ground in front of the British position sloped easily down into lower ground, forming a sort of valley—not a level plain, but a declivity, varied by many gentle sweeps and hollows, as if formed by the course of a river. The ground then ascends in the same manner to a ridge opposite to that of Mont St. Jean, and running parallel to it at the distance of twelve or fourteen hundred yards. This was the position of the French. The valley between the two ridges is entirely open and uninclosed, and on that memorable day bore a tall and strong crop of corn. But in the centre of the valley, about half way between the two ridges, and situated considerably to the right of the English centre, was the Château de Goumont, or *Hougoumont*. This was a gentleman's house of the old Flemish architecture, having a tower and battlements. It was surrounded on one side by a large farm-yard, and on the other opening to a garden and orchard, and faced by a brick wall: the whole encircled by a grove of tall trees. This *Château*, with the advantages afforded by its wood and orchard, formed a strong *point d'appui* to the British right wing.

The château was occupied by a detachment of the guards under Lord Saltoun. The French army was full two miles in length, extending along the opposite ridge, and having La Belle Alliance in the centre of their line. Napoleon at this time had about 70,000 men with him; and the allies about the same, exclusive of the Prussians. Here took place, on the 18th of June, the sanguinary battle by which the fate of Europe was decided. It began at eleven o'clock in the morning and continued till seven in the evening. The boldness and pertinacity exhibited by the French troops in their repeated attacks have few parallels in history; whilst the English received each successive shock with the coolest and most determined intrepidity. The French army was preparing to make a last assault, when the Prussian general, Blicher, appeared on their flanks, at the head of two divisions. A frightful panic then spread through the French ranks, and Bonaparte, abandoned by fortune, whose idol he had so often seemed, was hurried from the field by the impetuous torrent of fugitives. All the French artillery, a great part of the baggage, and even the private carriage of Napoleon fell into the hands of the victors. This victory, however, was dearly purchased. The loss to the victors was great indeed. Beside Generals Picton and Ponsonby, the loss of the British and Hanoverians on the 16th and 18th amounted to not less than 13,000 men and 750 officers, the flower of the army, of whom more than two-thirds fell at Waterloo; the total loss of the Prussians, from the commencement of the campaign, to their second triumphant entry into Paris, has been officially stated at 38,000, including 7,000 at Waterloo; but that of the French has never been accurately ascertained. It may however be tolerably certainly fixed at 13,000 killed and wounded, with 8,000 prisoners. Their loss during the campaign has been approximately calculated at 100,000 men, killed, wounded, and missing. Who can think of this work of human destruction without a thrill of horror at the dreadful havoc of modern warfare, or what man would hesitate to adopt the christian principles of peace and good will, with the view of averting such inhuman conflicts as those of which these plains were the theatre.

From that moment the village of Waterloo became an object of interesting curiosity to travellers of all nations, but above all to the English, who contemplate, with a melancholy pride, fields which have been moistened with the life-springs of so many of their fellow countrymen.

Having briefly traced the momentous events that will long continue to impart a powerful interest to the plains of Waterloo, we proceed to point out such particular land-marks as may serve to give the tourist a correct idea of the positions taken by the contending armies during the contest, and, with the assistance of a few details, enable him to ascertain the precise spot of many heroic deeds. For this purpose, it is necessary to retrace our steps, in order to commence with the *Forest of Soignies*. The forest commences a mile and three-quarters from the village, and after presenting every variety of sylvan scenery, comes to an end a little beyond Waterloo. The principal road through the wood to this village is of great length and extreme regularity; but the unvarying, uniform appearance of the trees which fringe it, give a sombre aspect to the route. The Forest, which is about seven to eight miles in breadth, and nine miles in length, contains many dofiles, and is interspersed with lakes, vales, brooks, hamlets, and cultivated plains. Great quantities of oak were felled by command of Bonaparte, in order to supply the dockyards at Amsterdam; but the forest still abounds in fine timber, and a thousand acres of it, which belong to the Duke of Wellington, are said to yield a revenue of forty francs an acre. The proximity of this immense mass of wood to Brussels, renders the city somewhat damp and cold when the wind blows from that quarter; on the other hand, from its great attractive powers, thunder-clouds frequently discharge themselves there, which might otherwise carry heavy storms into the town. Nearly at the extremity of the forest, and about ten miles from Brussels, stands **Waterloo**, as before mentioned.

Mont St. Jean.—This hamlet, which, as before mentioned, is more than a mile from Waterloo, at a place where the road divides into two branches, of which that on the left leads to **Genappe**, and

that on the right to **Nivelles**, must not be confounded by the tourist with the farm-house of Mont St. Jean, half a mile in advance of the village, on the road to the farm of La Haye Sainte, which was in the immediate rear of the British position. From this farm an easy ascent leads to the ridge which formed the line of occupation of the British army. Near the centre of this ridge stood the *Wellington Tree*, so called in consequence of the duke having, it is said, taken his station there during part of the 18th. It was cut down and sold in 1821. In front is a little valley, irregularly formed, with numerous gentle windings and hollows, and varying in breadth from a quarter to half a mile. This was the scene of the murderous conflict. The opposite ridges, running parallel to Mont St. Jean, were occupied by the French. A stupendous triumphal *Mound* of a conical shape, surmounted by a colossal *Belgian Lion* in bronze, was constructed at the expense of the Netherlands government on the plains of St. Jean. The base of the monument is 160 yards in diameter, and the height of the whole nearly 200 feet.

La Haye Sainte.—This is the name of a large farm-house on the road from Mont St. Jean to La Belle Alliance, and about a mile from the former place, on the Genappe road. It was in the left centre of the British position, and a little in advance of Wellington's Tree. In the immediate vicinity of this house, which received much injury, in all directions, and especially in what forms the back part of the building, the hottest conflict raged between the combatants. It was taken by the French army on the day, and maintained by them until nearly the end of the battle. On the side of the building towards the road a monument has been erected to the memory of some officers of the 2nd German Legion, who fell in the onslaught; and at a little distance, on the opposite side of the road, is a hollow way, where 4,000 men and a great number of horses were buried in one common grave. Near this spot fell Sir Thomas Picton, leading a gallant charge on the French cuirassiers.

Hougoumont.—The large farm-house or château, so called, was fiercely contested. It is situated on the right of La Haye Sainte from Waterloo, at the distance of about a mile from the former place. The British had possession of the house and gar-

dens, and fought with a desperate courage to maintain it; while the French, led on by Jerome Bonaparte, who, though wounded in the arm, still kept the field, made equal efforts to expel them, aware that, if they became masters of the place, the whole of the British lines would be exposed to their fire. It was, in fact, the key-stone of the British position. The garden was protected on three sides by a strong wall, which served our troops as a breast-work, and from behind which they aimed at the assailants with deadly certainty; the unprotected part commanded a view of the Duke of Wellington's position on the heights. In vain the enemy made repeated attempts to scale the garden wall from the adjoining orchard, and though they thrice entered the gates of Hougoumont, they were as often repulsed, and driven out with severe loss. At length, after a destructive artillery fire, and the most frightful carnage, the French succeeded in setting the place on fire, and great numbers of killed and wounded on both sides were buried in the ruins. The place was entirely destroyed, with the exception of the chapel and an out-house, which escaped almost uninjured. Many of the surrounding trees were cut in two, while others were completely perforated with balls. A large but rudely-carved figure of the Saviour is placed over the altar in the Chapel, which is very small, and by no means curious.

La Belle Alliance.—A small farm-house, so called, now a poor inn, about three-quarters of a mile from La Haye Sainte. It is erroneously stated that Wellington and Blücher met here on the evening of the day of battle. In reality it was at Maison Rouge, 2 miles further. Having exchanged greetings and congratulations, the duke retired on his position, and Blücher went in pursuit of the flying enemy. Bonaparte posted his favourite guard in front of this place, but never approached in person nearer to La Haye Sainte than the hollow part of the ground between that place and La Belle Alliance and the main road. The Prussians have erected a Monument in iron near this spot, to commemorate the success of their army.

Marke Braine.—This small place is on the right of the village of Mont St. Jean, and about a mile from it. The British reserve on

the right, commanded by Major-General Humber, was posted on this part of the field; but no event occurred to render the spot memorable.

At **Plancenoit**, 1 mile to the N.E. of La Belle Alliance, occurred the sanguinary struggle between the Prussians under Prince William (afterwards Prince Wilhelm) and the French. An iron obelisk, with an inscription, commemorates the desperate bravery of the Germans. The ground where the battle was fought produced the best crops in Belgium for many years after the sanguinary event.

Ramillies (page 49) is not far off from the field; and in 1705, Marlborough was nearly fighting a battle at *Frischer mont*, hard by.

"But where I stood, beneath the fresh green tree,
Which, living, waves where thou didst cease to live,
And saw around me the wide fields revive
With fruits and fertile promise, and the spring
Come forth her work of gladness to contrive,
With all her reckless birds upon the wing,
I turned from all she brought to those she could not bring."

BYRON.

"Was it a soothing or a mournful thought,
Amid this scene of slaughter, as we stood,
Where armies had with recent fury fought,
To mark how gentle nature still pursued
Her quiet course, as if she took no care
For what her noblest work had suffered there."

SOUTHEY.

Visitors to Waterloo will find hordes of beggars, and persons selling relics, in the shape of buttons, shreds of cloth, fragments of accoutrements, bullets, many of which are *manufactured* in the neighbourhood. Very many real melancholy memorials of the carnage were brought to light for some years after the battle.

There are several other pretty places to which *Excursions* could be made with pleasure from Brussels, such as Forest, Trois Fontaines, Ter-rueren, Saventhem (see page 65), and the Central House of Correction, on the rail to Vilvorde. It is on the same plan as the model prisons constructed during the last forty years in England and the United States. The prison can contain 2,000 prisoners. There are, however, some special features connected with the Belgian system which will interest those who study these matters. The old Chateau, on the site of which this prison was originally erected, also answered the same purpose, but only for state offenders. Madame Deshouillers, the pas'soral poetess, was a prisoner of state here in 1657.

ROUTE 7.

Brussels to Paris, by way of Mons and Maubeuge, or Mons and Quiévrain.

Brussels to Braine-le-Compte, Soignies, and Jurbise, see Route 2.

Between Jurbise and Mons the road presents many engineering difficulties. On approaching Mons the traveller sees its steeples, towers, and fortifications stretched before him. Before entering the town, the commune of Ninny and the river Haine are passed; running parallel to one another, the railroad and river pass through a bastion, and enter the town together. The Station is situated within the arsenal.

Mons (Station). *Flemish* Bergen.

Population, 25,240.

Hotels: De la Couronne; Hotel Royal.

A large town, 33 miles from Brussels, the chief place of the province of Hainault. The river Trouille divides it into two parts, and it is partly overlooked by the mound of the Panina. It is said that Julius Cæsar built a castle here, which, taking the name of *Castrum Cæsaris*, formed the beginning of the town of Mors, and was destroyed by the barbarians in the fifth century. Alberic, Count of Hainault, repaired the remains of the town, and surrounded it with walls. In 804, Charlemagne formed it into the capital of a province. Mons after this became the scene of many troubles. Under the reign of Charles V. it had its highest degree of prosperity; the manufactures of cloth and serge were carried on to a great extent. Iron was wrought here to great advantage, and the beauty of their chased jewellery excited the admiration of strangers. Under the French Republic, Mons became the department of *Jemappes*. The fortifications, rebuilt in 1818, were removed 59 years later, and their site formed into promenades. The streets are steep, but wide, clean, and in good repair. The monuments and curiosities are numerous, and worthy of attention.

Mons was the natal town of Orlando Lassus, a celebrated musician of the sixteenth century. Ten miles south of Mons, within the French territories, is the spot where was fought the sanguinary battle of **Malplaquet**, at which the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene conquered the French and lost on the battle field 20,000 men.

Mons has a communication with the Scheldt by the Canal de Condé; and also, by railway, with Jurbise, Ath, Tournai, Lille, and Calais.

Mons also possesses manufactures of gloves, leather, and cutlery, and several tan-yards and bleaching grounds. The principal buildings are the Hôtel de Ville, and the Church of St. Wandru, which is said to be built on the site of Cæsar's Castle. The altar deserves attention. There is also a Theatre, a Public Library, a College, and a Foundling Hospital. Mons was the birthplace of Peter Denys, a journeyman blacksmith, who constructed the beautiful iron ornaments which decorate the Abbey of St. Denis, near Paris.

The Church of *Ste. Wandru* is one of the finest in Belgium. It was founded in 1460, on the site of another church, burnt in 1169. More than a century elapsed ere the works were finished. The nave is a masterpiece of boldness, elegance, and lightness; the numerous columns which adorn it, and support innumerable Gothic arches at the top, compose a most delightful whole. Space will not permit us to enter further into detail in connection with the many curiosities of this church, save in allowing us to notice the splendid picture of the Exaltation of St. Francis, by Van Thulden; a Descent from the Cross, by Teniers; a Gothic altar, finely sculptured; the beautiful stained glass in the windows; and last, though not least, the fine statues, formerly adorning the screen, but happily preserved.

St. Nicholas en Havre, is noted for the severe and imposing aspect of the interior. It possesses some fine carving in wood.

From the tower of the *Belfry* a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained.

The *Public Library* is open every day; it contains 40,000 volumes, and about 300 manuscripts.

Hôtel de Ville is a Gothic edifice, erected in the year 1460. It contains nothing remarkable, but is the chief ornament of the Grande Place.

The *Palais de Justice* and *Museum* will well repay a visit.

Near the station is the statue of Leopold I., erected 1877. Another statue was erected on the promenade in 1853 to the composer Roland

Delattre, born here 1520. Equestrian statue of Baldwin, of Hainault, near the Vauxhall.

Mons is the centre of the largest coal district of Belgium, about three-fourths of the annual yield being obtained in this neighbourhood.

[At Mons a branch railway supplies a direct communication from Paris to Charleroi, Namur, and Cologne. Mons to Paris, *via* Maubeuge, Aulnoye, Tergnier, &c. This is the newest and best route for those to whom time is an object. Express in 4 hours.]

MONS TO QUIÉVRAIN.—After leaving Mons, the railroad inclines at first towards the right, traversing an extensive plain, bounded on the left by the Panisel and the little hills of Flénu, and crowned by the high chimneys of numerous coal works. The canal from Mons to Condé, which, for a distance of five leagues runs in a perfectly straight line, is seen on the left, as also the village of Cuesmes, the theatre of one of the most sanguinary episodes of the celebrated battle of Jemappes. Passing the *levant* of Flénu,

Jemappes (Station) is reached. It is remarkable for the victory gained by the French under General Dumouriez, and the late Louis Philippe, when Duke de Chartres, over the Austrians, 1792. The village of Quaregnon is passed after leaving Jemappes; near to which are seen the ruins of the ancient tower, known by the name of the High Court. The railroad here takes a considerable bend, and shortly after runs into the straight line, which continues to the frontier. The country on each side is in high cultivation, and adorned with many beautiful country houses.

St. Ghislain (Station) is next reached, the church of which is on the right. On the left are the magnificent establishments of Hornu, founded by the late Mad. Degorges Legrand. St. Ghislain is a very ancient town; population, 3,759. The surrounding country very much resembles the neighbourhood of Manchester and Bolton. A branch rail goes off to **Warquignies Station**, near Mons.

Boussu (Station) is the next. The chief place of a canton; population, 9,704. The château of the Count de Caraman, at present the property of the Count de Nedoncheltes, is here situated.

This architectural wonder should be seen by the tourist; there are many remarkable traditions connected with it. The station has been erected in a part of the magnificent park, from which it is separated by an ornamental iron railing. The church of Boussu contains some fine pieces of sculpture. Between Boussu and Thulin, the next station, there is nothing worthy of notice.

Quiévrain (Station) is arrived at shortly after leaving Thulin; it is the last station of the Belgian Railway. The office of the Belgian Custom House is here, and the baggage of parties entering Belgium is examined.

The town contains 3,330 inhabitants, carrying on an active commerce with France. It affords absolutely nothing worth special notice. This is the frontier station of the Southern Line and the point of junction with the Great Northern of France Railway.

Blanc Misseron (Station)—on French soil—is next met with; after which we enter

Valenciennes (Station).—Route 1.

Valenciennes to Paris by rail.

ROUTE 7A.

Brussels to Charleroi by Villers-la-Ville, L'goy, and Fleurus.

From the Nord or the Great Luxembourg Station, Quartier Leopold.

On leaving Brussels the train passes through several cuttings; on emerging from which it arrives at

Boitsfort (Station), being the third station on the Namur line, and three and three-quarter miles from Brussels. The village lies in a valley on the border of the Forest of Soignies. It is the great resort of pleasure parties, as it contains several excellent restaurants and gardens, where provisions may be obtained at reasonable prices. There are some large sheets of water, well stocked with fish, but strictly preserved.

Groenendael (Station), 6 miles from Brussels, is situated in the heart of the Forest, and conveyances may be got for Waterloo in one hour. Near the station may be seen the ruined foundations of a Priory, which once existed here, and

which must have been a large pile of building. It is now a Restaurant, with a beautiful garden, &c., much frequented in the summer.

La Hulpe (Station), 9 miles from Brussels, is a village of some importance. It was once a provincial town. From the station there is a fine view over a large sheet of water, towards the country seat of the Marquis de Bethune, which is a remarkably fine house, with extensive grounds. From the high ground above the station may be seen, on a clear day, the monumental Lion on the field of Waterloo.

Rixensart (Station). Château of Comte de Mérode.

Ottignies (Station) is 15 miles from Brussels, and forms the junction of the Charleroi and Louvain and the Manage and Wavre lines with that to Gembloux and Namur. It has one common station for the three companies. There is a considerable animation and bustle here, owing to the change of trains by passengers and the goods traffic passing from one line to another.

Court St. Etienne (Station).—On leaving this station the traveller should remember that he is approaching one of the most singular and beautiful views in Belgium, viz.—The ruins of the Abbey le Villers.

Villers-la-Ville (Station).—The line passes through the garden of the Abbey, and generally so rapidly, that only a glimpse can be obtained of these magnificent ruins. The Tourist should therefore make an excursion expressly to visit them from Brussels, or alight at this station and take a subsequent train on to Paris; but the former course is the most pleasant. The *Abbey le Villers* founded 1147, is a most splendid, romantic, and picturesque pile.

The best view of the ruins is from the terraced gardens beyond the railway; but it is difficult to say which excites the most admiration, the view from the heights around, or a walk through the ruins. No one can behold the refectory, the cloisters, the crypts, the breviary, and last the magnificent ruins of the beautiful Church, without feelings of delight and wonder. It is a scene of surpassing beauty, particularly in the effulgence of the noon day or setting sun.

The Abbey of Villers was first pillaged, and then set on fire by a party of French Republican soldiers in 1789. The ruins were then sold to a person of the name of La Terrade for 70,000fr., who continued the work of destruction, and left the present ruins. Entrance to the Abbey at Dumont's Hotel, admission, 50 cents.

From Villers to Charleroi the most interesting places are Ligny and Fleurus. At **Ligny** was fought, on the 15th June, 1815, the memorable battle between the French and Prussians. At **Fleurus**, also, battles were fought in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Lodelinsart. Junction of local lines.

Charleroi (Station). Population, 22,551.

Hotels: Dourlin; Grand Monarque. Buffet.

The centre of flourishing collieries, iron foundries, and blast furnaces, on the Sambre, having near it the fine extensive ruins of the old *Abbey d'Aine* founded in the year 656. See page 50. There is an interesting archaeological museum, with a good collection of local antiquities.

At Charleroi the line branches off, and leads to Walcourt, and having offshoots to Lanefte, Morialme, and Florennes. See Route 15. Further up the Sambre, at **Thuin (Station)**, a line connects with **Lobbes (Station)**; **Binche (Station)**, a place for lace makers (population, 9,441); and thence with **Bonne Espérance (Station)**; **Pieton (Station)**; **Buvrinnes-Mont (Station)**, and **Mons (Station)**, &c.

ROUTE 8.

Brussels to Namur, direct.—35 miles.—From the Nord or Quartier Leopold Stations.

Ottignies (Station), as in Route 7a.

Mont St. Guibert (Station), at a picturesque village. There are the remains of an old Castle close to the railway. The Château itself is worth seeing; the grounds are open by payment of half a franc.

Gembloux (Station), where the line from Fleurus to *Ramillies* crosses, near a small town (population, 3,612), the trade of which is cutlery. At *Ramillies*, 1706, Mar borough and the Allies defeated Marshal Villeroi and the Elector of Bavaria, in one of his most decisive battles. *Ramillies* is also a station on the short line 27½ miles from Namur to Tirlemont.

Rhines (Station).—The last station before

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reaching Namur, in a lovely country. After passing several cuttings, the line is carried over a long bank, below which lies the river Sambre, and from which a fine view is obtained of

Namur (Station).—See page 51.

ROUTE 8A.

Brussels to Charleroi, direct.

The new direct line, 58½ miles, to Charleroi saves 10 miles. It passes Waterloo (p. 41), Braine l'Allend, Baulers, and Nivelles, and joins the old line at Luttre.

Braine l'Allend. From here it is 1¼ mile to the Lion Mound, which is visible.

Baulers: junction of the Manage and Wavre line, one mile only from

Nivelles. Population, 10,475. Hotel, Monton Blanc. The station is away from the town, a manufacturing place of little interest.

Luttre, see below.

The old line is as follows:—

Brussels to Braine-le-Comte, see Route 2.—At Braine-le-Comte the line to Namur by Manage, Luttre, and Jumet branches off to the east.

Ecaussines (Station). Standing among valuable quarries of blue limestone. The church of Marché-lès-Ecaussines contains some exceedingly curious tombs. Passing over the Charleroi Canal and through a country possessing no remarkable features, except collieries,

Manage (Station) is next reached. Here is the junction of the Mons and Manage lines, Route 14. On the left lies *Senefte*, remarkable as the spot where William III., when Prince of Orange, in 1674, fought the old warrior, Condé, on which occasion 27,000 were killed. There is at the latter place a magnificent château, enclosed by a remarkable park. Leaving Manage the scenery becomes more varied: interesting works of art are numerous. Traversing the tunnel of Godarville, the railroad takes a winding course.

The line then passes **Gouy-lez-Pieton (Station)**, **Pont-à-Celles (Station)** to **Luttre (Station)**, where a junction of 18 miles is made with Tamines, *viâ* Viesville, Gosselles-Ville, Jumet-Brulotte, Ransart, and Lambusart. Jumet, above named, has a population of 23,558. It connects with *Lodelinsart*, on the Central Belge, among collieries and glass works; and with Trazegnies, near *Pieton (Station)*, on Route 7a.

From Luttre, the road next traverses a cutting, the sides of which exhibit layers of earth and flint strangely superposed. On approaching Gosselies the cuttings are of immense depth.

Gosselies-Courcelles (Station), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, to which an omnibus runs. Population, 9,118. A connecting link is made with Châtelaineau, *via* **Jumet**. On quitting Gosselies, the railroad traverses a beautiful country, cutting through several coal beds, past **Sumetz**, situated in a most picturesque manner at the base of a little hill, near the Abbey of Sart-le-Moine, which contains a rich altar-piece of wood sculpture. Passing the

Roux (Station), the road traverses a rich open country, in the midst of which are the manufacturing districts of Charleroi, and shortly reaches

Marchienne-au-Pont (Station), the junction with the Sambre and Meuse Railway, now extended to Berzee, Walcourt, Silenriex, Canuin, Vireux, &c. At Marchiennes-au-Pont the Brussels and Charleroi canals join the Meuse. The river Sambre is here met with, and between this station and Namur the railroad crosses it no less than sixteen times. The railroad here crosses it on a beautiful bridge. On the right, after leaving Marchiennes, the gigantic establishments of Moncean Fontaine are seen; at the distance of a league and a half from these, the ruins of the *Abbey d'Aine* are situated—the traveller should visit these.

Crossing the river Heure, which effects its confluence immediately after with the Sambre, the coal works of Lodelinsart are passed on the left, and the town of La Providence; here the manufacture of iron is carried on to a large extent. The stranger should not think of quitting the neighbourhood without visiting some of these great establishments, which are in no way inferior to some of the largest English works of a similar description. Approaching Charleroi, the station, situated in the lower town and near the place, is arrived at.

Charleroi (Station). Population, 22,551.

Hotels: Donrin; Grand Monarque. Buffet.

It offers little of consequence, excepting an Archaeological Museum, with a good collection of local, prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish antiquities, and some local minerals. The district around has a population of 80,000, and presents a scene of

extraordinary activity. The Charleroi *coal-field* is the most extensive in Belgium, giving employment to 10,000 miners, and yielding annually 3,000,000 tons of coal; the glass trade is also carried on to a very great extent, and those numerous and extensive iron works, which derive their supplies of iron ore from the Sambre and Meuse district—one of the most picturesque and interesting countries in Belgium, but, with the exception of a few eminent geologists, totally unknown to travellers. It extends about 40 miles south of Charleroi to the French department of the Ardennes. The Sambre and Meuse Railway, which commences at Marchienne-au-Pont (as above), about a mile from Charleroi, traverses it in its entire length, terminating on the Meuse, near Givet. The network of railways surrounding Charleroi on the east, north, and west, is closer than in any other part of Belgium, excepting a district to the east and south-east of Mons.

The Sambre and Meuse present attractive features to the lovers of angling, the trout of the former and cray-fish of the latter being abundant and excellent. Bridges span both the rivers here.

At two leagues distance from Charleroi, in the picturesque valley of the Sambre, are the ruins of the *Abbey d'Aine* (already mentioned), one of the most ancient monasteries perhaps in Europe, built in the year 656.

The railway crosses the river Sambre many times between Charleroi and Namur. The scenery is most charming. At Charleroi the line branches off, and leads to Walcourt; having offshoots to Lanefte, Morlamé, Philippeville, Florennes, Marlembourg, and Chimay (on the French border).

Charleroi to Namur.—Shortly after leaving the station, the village of Couillet, renowned for its metallurgic establishments, is passed; then Montigny-sur-Sambre, the factories of which give employment to many workmen. Crossing the Sambre, the elevated chimneys of

Châtelineau (Station) are observable, near a town celebrated for its earthenware. From here a link comes in *via* **Jumet** and **Gilly**, in the coal district. There is also a communication (31 m.) with **Givet** on the French frontier. Leaving Châtelineau the traveller passes the beautiful

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château of Beaulieu, the gardens of which are much spoiled by the railway, and shortly arrives at

Farciennes (Station), near a pretty village of 1,066 inhabitants, which has been literally cut in two by the railway passing through it. Through a country rich, varied, and interesting,

Tamines (Station) is next arrived at, where lines come in from **Luttre** (page 49) and **Mettet**, and **Dinant** (see page 68); then **Auvelais**, a pretty village, possessing nothing of interest. Crossing the Sambre for the seventh time since leaving Marchienne, immediately after leaving Auvelais, the railroad enters vast cuttings, made in enormous banks of schist, curiously disposed. Passing the hamlet of Grand Bois, and again crossing the Sambre, deep cuttings are entered, on emerging from which are seen richly clad meadows, through which meanders the river. On the right is seen the steeple of the Church of Ham-sur-Sambre, and on the left that of Jemeppe.

Moustier (Station) is then seen, and further on to the left Mornsmert; then a cutting, then again the Sambre, and still the Sambre, which recedes, approaching and bending like a serpent, enfolds amorously the green hills, then retires, like a coquette, to wander about in a thousand circuits, where the eye in vain strives to follow her.

The railroad next passes through a lovely wood, surrounded by forests; on the right, as far as the eye can reach, rise a succession of hills, entirely wooded, gradually sinking and terminating in front of us by a slight elevation, in which is situated the village of Francères; on the left are the park and château of Loye, and looking across the viaduct the traveller may perceive the magnificent buildings of the *Abbey of Floreffe*, situated midway on the side of a hill higher than any we have hitherto seen, and bristling here and there with the points of rocks, which cut off by their aridity the vigorous vegetation which surrounds them on all sides.

Floreffe (Station). The village gives evidence, in the immense church and the beauty of its Abbey, of the importance anciently attached to it by the Counts of Namur. It has 2,600 inhabitants. Crossing the Sambre three times after leaving Floreffe,

the railroad passes Malonne, a celebrated Abbey, the beautiful steeple of which, erected in 1651, is seen between two hills towards the right. Passing through a country somewhat varied and interesting, the railroad, in following the course of the Sambre, describes innumerable curves and turnings, and crossing a fine viaduct, reaches the station in Namur, situated outside the Porte-de-Fer, which leads to Louvain.

ROUTE 9.

NAMUR (Station). *Flemish*; Namen.

Hôtel d'Harscamp.

The capital of the province of Namur, at the conflux of the Sambre and the Meuse, a well-built city, with wide and clean streets. It contains a population of 29,794, who are chiefly employed in the cutlery business. It is defended by a citadel built on the summit of a craggy rock. Here are extensive manufactures of fire-arms, swords, knives, scissors, and other articles of iron, copper, and brass. Quantities of leather, paper, thread, and tobacco are also prepared here. Namur has often changed masters, and is noted for the many sieges which it has sustained. Owing to the destruction inflicted during these various sieges, bombardments, &c., it has now but few objects of interest to enlist the traveller's notice. Namur has lately been much visited by Belgians and a Kursaal has been built on the Meuse.

Cathedral of St. Aubin, an elegant modern building, erected in 1772, having a portico supported by twenty-five columns (the capitals of which are elaborately ornamented), and surmounted by statues in white marble. In the interior will be observed some fine paintings by Rubens, and some remarkable monuments. On the right of the altar is a monument to a Bishop Pisani. Here also is the tomb of Don John of Austria, the victor of Lepanto. The wooden pulpit erected in 1848, from a plan by M. Geerts, deserves notice. The treasury contains many valuable curiosities.

The *Church of St. Loup*, Rue du Collège, is also a fine specimen of the ornamental style of architecture. The roof is constructed of the stone of St. Hubert, brought from the Ardenne, in the neighbourhood of Marche; and the wood of the confessionals is curiously and elaborately carved.

The *Château*, remarkable for its siege of two years, from 1256 to 1258. The Government House was formerly the Bishop's Palace, built in 1275, by an Englishman named Strickland, who was bishop of the diocese. The *Citadel* and *Ramparts*, built on one of the mountains overhanging the town, command varied and extensive views over the fertile country watered by the Meuse. The town also contains several hospitals, the principal of which is that founded by the Countess of Harsecamp, in 1812, for aged destitute persons of both sexes. The *Archæological Museum* contains a large and interesting collection of Roman and older antiquities. In the neighbourhood of the town are quarries of black, red, and grey marble, susceptible of a very high polish.

The tan-yards, which were formerly an important branch of industry at Namur, are much diminished in importance; but there are still several remaining—as also numerous breweries, and one glass house. The pit-coal, called *houille*, is found in the hill on which the castle is built. Tobacco and endive are cultivated.

A statue of Leopold I. was inaugurated, 1869. The Boulevard Leopold, leading to the pretty little Park of Maria Louise, is adorned with a monument to Omalius, the geologist.

The streets of Namur are wide and well built, principally of blue stone, veined with red and black. The singular sham-fights, formerly carried on between the two parties of young townsmen, mounted on stilts, were once a favourite diversion of the inhabitants, to which, it is said the brewers of Namur owe the exemption from excise, granted by Duke Albert. They are now almost discontinued, but are still occasionally to be seen during the *Fairs*, the principal of which commences on the 2nd July, and lasts fifteen days; the others are but one day each, viz.: the second Monday in April, and the first Saturday in October.

The Citadel is thought to occupy the site of the fortified camp of the Aduaci, mentioned by Cæsar in the second book *De Bello Gallico*, which was certainly not far from here.

Within 3 miles of Namur is the curious Hermitage of Montagne, cut in the solid rock, by a brotherhood of Carmelite Friars; and about two miles to the north, is the village of Vedrin, in

which is a valuable lead mine, discovered in 1619. The walk to this village, as well as that of La Plante, which is about the same distance, is delightfully picturesque. The principal lines are to Luxembourg and Trèves (Route 13); to Tirlemont; to Dinant and Givet (Route 16). The line to Tirlemont (page 67) is 27½ miles long and passes through Ramillies (page 49).

Namur to Liège.

The railway station is on the Place de la Station, with the Boulevard de Léopold on one side and the Square Léopold on the other. The latter is laid out in gardens, and leads to the Place Léopold, in which is a good statue of Léopold I. by Geefs. The Boulevard Léopold, on the other side of the Gare, also has a statue of J. J. Omalius d'Halloy, the noted Belgian geologist.

Leaving the station the railway passes under the hill of Pied-noir, and that of Coquelet, between which ascends the high road leading to Louvain. After the doubling of the hill of Pied-noir, more generally known by the name of the Windmill-mountain, the railway, leaving to the right the fortifications of the town, St. Nicholas's gate, and the neighbouring plantations, passes by the trees of the Grands-Malades (an old leper hospital), at the foot of steep hills, of which the rocky slopes conceal from sight the village of Bourges, by which they are crowned. At this point we see embedded in a rock the picturesque Hermitage of St. Hubert. The railway now approaches the Meuse, and does not leave it until its arrival at Liège. It crosses the first valley, running past some rocks of brilliant whiteness, which close the prospect on the left bank, and vanish towards a cluster of trees which shelter the white buildings at the sign of La Tête du Pré. The landscape is closed on the right bank, which the old road follows, by the heights of Erpent, at the top of which winds the road to Luxembourg; lower down, by the hill overhanging the gloomy Trou des Larrons, a famous cave, once so dreaded by travellers; and lastly, by the heights of Lèves, the sides of which are covered with blocks of stone, presenting the fantastic appearance of a manor-house, with its massive entrance flanked by two mouldering towers.

This first valley has beauties too numerous for us to attempt to describe. It is followed by others in rapid succession, equally grand and beautiful. Every attempt to do so would appear cold and colourless compared with the impression produced by the view, under the unceasing play of light and shade, by the splendid river, sprinkled here and there with verdant and graceful islands, a limpid and azure track travelled over, hour after hour, by heavily laden trading boats, slender steamers, with sounding and foaming paddles, and long white plumes of smoke.

Beyond Tête-du-Pré the railway passes by the village of Beez, and soon reaches the beautiful rocks of Marche les Dames, whose greyish sides border the road, and proudly raise their wild steep crags in the air.

Marche les Dames (Station).—The Castle on the rocky slope is an erection of the present century, by the owner of some ironworks—it now belongs to the Duc d'Areberg. The village is of regular construction, and contains a pretty good number of houses and forges.

The village owes the first part of its name to its situation on the confines of the ancient district of Namur (*Marche*, frontier limit), and the latter part refers to the foundation of the Abbey, which still attracts a number of visitors to Marche-les-Dames. An affecting tradition connects its origin with the first crusade. When in the reign of Albert III. the Namur crusaders set out for the Holy Land, such of their wives as were unable to follow them assembled in the rustic and lonely valley, of which the industry now established there has not entirely destroyed the charms; they raised a modest chapel, in which, praying for the deliverance of the Holy Sepulchre, they waited for the return of their husbands. But out of the many warriors who had been to seek for glory on the burning plains of Palestine, very few, indeed, ever regained the green hills of their native land. When the crusaders who had escaped death returned to the banks of the Meuse, desolation reigned in the Valley of Notre Dame du Vivier, as it was then called. Most of those wives learned that they were widows, and resolved to end their days in the retreat which they had

chosen, and young girls, whom the war had made fatherless, joined them. An abbey was founded there, which, in three centuries afterwards, adopted the rule of St. Bernard.

Opposite here, on the right bank of the Meuse, is the château of Brumagne, in a shady park; and on the left bank, at a small distance, is the furnace of Hainiau. A little further on at the entrance of the village of Namèche, against the extreme point of a rocky chasm, we see a modern little Chapel, almost buried behind the embankment of the railway. It is dedicated to St. Roch, and has, above its doors the following:—

"SAINT ROCH VOUS AVEZ ELIGÉ LES MAUX DE CETTE PAROISSE."

This church was erected at the cessation of the cholera in 1833, which ravaged Namèche with great violence. The date is indicated by the Roman capitals.

Above Namèche, on the opposite bank, on the slope of a high hill, and from the midst of a dark plantation of fir trees, appears, with its whitish walls and vast slate roof, the lordly residence of Moinsnil. Lower down, and occupying the bottom of the valley, appear the gigantic rocks of Samson, opposing a seemingly impassable barrier to the river; on the highest block are the ruins of the castle of Samson.

Namèche (Station).—Beyond Namèche, a short distance from the village, the extreme point of an elevation which skirts the railway presents the exact outline of a strongly-marked human face. The artist, in drawing it, has not made the least alteration, nor the slightest addition. He has merely copied the fantastic profile which offered itself to his view, and which vanishes from sight on a near approach, being the result of a capricious assemblage of shapeless stones which the railway cutting has exposed to view. (See illustration).

Scalignaux (Station), with a small hamlet adjoining on the village of Vézin. Amidst the buildings, whose reddish walls contrast with the grey tints of the overhanging rocks, appears a lead manufactory. The pretty village on the opposite bank, that reflects itself on the waters of the Meuse, is called Scelayn, situated in the centre of a

basin, which presents as a whole one of the most agreeable sights on the line between Namur and Huy.

The railway, after being for a pretty considerable time confined between rocks and the river, enters the first tunnel, two hundred and thirty-five metres long, pierced through the rock, and leading at once to the beautiful and extensive basin of Andenne. In the first place, on the right of the railway, a charming Castle, in the style of the 15th century, reflects forth on the blue arch of heaven the elegant architecture of its battlements and turrets. It is the Castle of Seilles, and, though lately erected, it appears as if the barons of the country had held their court for ages within its feudal precincts. The Roman tower, which appears on the left, belongs to the church of Seilles. In the private chapel of the ancient Lords is a tomb, a real work of art, sacred to Michael de Warisoulx and his wife Jeanne de Crehen.

Andenne (Station).—An important town on the right bank of the river. A viaduct unites the two banks, and ensures to the town all the advantages which the railway affords. The population is 7,114, of which a large number is employed in the paper mills, pottery works, and iron mines, which the town and its vicinity possess. Andenne is indebted to the celebrated Cockerill for the establishment of a vast paper manufactory, which is now no longer the only one there that affords a profitable employment to a considerable number of workmen. Between Andenne and Bas-Oha the railway, quitting the province of Liège, passes the village of Java, renowned for its orchards and vineyards, which are the most productive in the country.

On the right bank, the hills, which had receded as if to allow the villages of Gives and Ben to extend in the plain, again draw nearer to the river, and on the airy top of the rocks are seen the ruins of the Castle of Beaufort, destroyed 1554.

On the left bank, near Huy, the church, built on the hill, the slope of which stops the railway, is that of Statte, one of the seven suburbs of the town. Just before crossing the Méhaigne, which served as a line of defence at the close of the seventeenth century against the armies sent to raise the siege of Namur, and before entering the tunnel, which ends at the station of Huy—quite

at the end of the charming landscape, formed by the Meuse and the hills which enclose it—are seen the vast bastions of the citadel, now partly demolished. **Statte (Station)** junction of the line from Huy to Landen and Ciney (see page 68).

Huy (Station)—the Flemish *Hoei*—half way between Namur and Liège.

Population, 14,485.

Hotels: De l'Algie Noir; du Mouton Bleu.

Nothing can be more striking than the prospect which rises, as it were, to the view, when, after the subterraneous darkness of the long tunnel of Statte, one finds one's self suddenly under the blue vault, reflected by the Meuse, between the steep heights of the left bank, all covered with vineyards and the woody hills on the right bank, under the shelter of which the town lies, and over which peers amidst the houses which they command, the lofty rock, once crowned by the citadel, the Gothic Collegiate Church, under the invocation of Notre Dame, and the tapering spire of its church, dedicated to St. Peter.

Huy is divided by the Meuse into two parts, one on the right bank, in Condroz, the other in Hesbaye. The town is so confined between the hills that overhang it, that the streets appear crushed by them. Under the government of the Prince-Bishop of Liège it contained only 5,000 inhabitants, but could boast of fifteen churches and a considerable number of abbeys and convents. The ruins of the greater part of the religious buildings, a few monuments entirely preserved, and a quantity of curious constructions of a more or less distant epoch, will long afford a plentiful supply of interesting studies to the researches of the antiquarian and the pencil of the artist. If you question an inhabitant of the country on the wonders of Huy, he will at once reply in his peculiar dialect, *li pontia, li rondia, li bassinia*—the bridge over the Meuse, the Rose of the Collegiate Church, and the fountain of the Grande Place.

The *Bridge* was built in 1294, and cost 6,600 livres. The arches, seven in number, are 138 metres above the level of the bed of the Meuse. The far-famed Rose of the Collegiate Church adorns the interior façade of the building, the finest monument of the second pointed style in Belgium.

The *Brass Basin* of the fountain on the Grande Place is ornamented with curiously worked little figures, presumed to be satirical allusions to certain convents in the neighbourhood.

The *Citadel* was built in 1817, in the place occupied by the old castle, destroyed by the Dutch in 1717. It commanded at the same time the town and the courses of the Meuse and Hoyoux—the latter a small rapid river which crosses the right bank quarter of the town, and falls into the river at the very foot of the rock, till lately crowned by the bastions of the fortress.

We should be guilty of a great oversight did we not invite the tourist to spend a few hours in rambling through the deep and narrow valley, watered by the limpid waters of the *Hoyoux*. Its rapid course gives impulse to a number of manufactories, whose presence adds to the picturesqueness of the landscape. From Huy to Barse, where the valley, widening for a moment, brings to view the old manor-house, now transformed into a farm-house, to which its old turret gives a martial rather than a rural aspect; then from Barse to Modave, whose castle, blending the grey tints of its towers and walls with those of the craggy sides of the rock which support it, seems to form with it but one gigantic edifice.

Huy is an industrious town. By means of the wharves on the Meuse, it carries on a considerable trade in corn, and the wine, which alone in all Belgium it produces in sufficient quantity to be worth mentioning, forms the object of a commerce which is becoming more important every day. From the station, the railway, in its direction towards Liège, regains, by a considerable curve, the bank of the Meuse. Here one enjoys an extensive prospect, comprising the whole town with the splendid bridge which occupies the middle of it, and the rock of Fort which overhangs it, and whose greyish mass is conspicuous on the verdant ground of the surrounding heights. The long chain which crowns the right barrier is suddenly interrupted by the steep rock that shelters the town, and in front of which the fertile basin unfolds itself, in which, in the first place, appears the pretty village of Tihange.

From Huy a branch runs to *Ciney*, on the

Great Luxembourg line (Route 13), passing by way of *Modave*, *Havelange*, and *Hamoy*.

Our main line, after coming near the old road from Namur to Liège, which from the right bank has passed to the left, runs by the blackened buildings of a zinc manufactory, which clouds of dust and smoke envelope in a constant fog. It then crosses the tunnel of Loyable, cut in the rocky height, which on that side bounds the valley of Huy, and arrives in a vast basin, to which the green carpet of the meadows, the varied mosaic work of cultivated land, and the shade of the succeeding orchards and tufts of trees, give a most rural aspect. The village of Ampsin, seen on the left, with its church, the steeple of which shows on the greyish ground of a calcareous rock, is crossed by the stream of Bende. At the right of the railway, on the banks of the Meuse, rises the Castle of Ampsin, consisting of three buildings, the most extensive of which is flanked by a square tower, surmounted by a Belvedere. It is built in the water, and is entirely isolated, and communicates with the inner court by a large bridge. Opposite the Castle of Ampsin is the *Castle of Neuville*, a superb construction in the modern style, consisting of a double building with two wings, terminated by two pavilions, the dome-shaped roof of which is surmounted by two lanterns. The banks of the river are embellished by the gardens of both residences.

Amay (Station) is a league beyond Ampsin, and is the first intermediate station between Huy and Liège. The station built along a park, enclosing a handsome country-house, presents the most delightful aspect. The village lies at the foot of the hills which tend to draw near the Meuse. The Gothic Collegiate Church, with its three aisles, forms a considerable building. Beyond the Church a steep rock serves as a pedestal, as it were, to a small church dedicated to St. Catherine, but commonly known by the name of St. Pompey. On the extreme top of the neighbouring heights, near some larch trees, whose dark branches appear like black lace on the azure of the sky, a windmill merrily turns its sails, exposed to all the winds of heaven. It is the only windmill to be seen on the line, and looks like a forlorn sentry of ancient in-

dustry, in the confines of a valley where modern industry rules with absolute sway. An excellent kind of plum is produced there, which, when dried, is an article of trade. The vine is cultivated with success; the Amay wine is the best in the country.

A short distance beyond Amay the railway, leaving the basin where it deviated from the Meuse, again approaches the river, going the old highway, which is crossed near Ampsin, and which it meets once more to the left of the narrow bank, bordered by a long chain of formidable rocks of various tints. It next crosses the village of Flône, at the extremity of which appears the celebrated Abbey, the site of which is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable in the journey.

On the right bank between the river and the hills, undulating on the horizon, is visible the village of Ombret, then the castle and burgh of Hermalle, of which the triple central building, with the two towers over the eastern façade, and the two square pavillons erected before the garden, form an *ensemble* by no means destitute of grandeur.

The rocks by the side of the railway continue to appear as far as *La Mallicue*, a small village whose thatched houses, picturesquely grouped at the foot of the heights, contrast, in their rustic and ruinous aspect, with the recent constructions of the neighbouring zinc manufactory. The line next runs over a huge embankment, which skirts the river nearly as far as the works of the Nouvelle Montagne. This important zinc establishment, of which the vast workshops extend along the Meuse, faces on the opposite bank a few slate-roofed brick buildings, forming a dependency of the village of Clermont. As it draws near the Nouvelle Montagne, the railway once more crosses the old road, passing to the right of the zinc works, whilst the line itself, passing to the left, deviates from the river by a curve traced between two embankments, which are too high to allow us a sight of the village of Engis and the neighbouring plantations.

Engis (Station).—The village presents, on the side towards the Meuse, a slope, in a southern direction, a most favourable situation for the cul-

tivation of the vine. On the road to Warfusée is a handsome country seat, built only thirty years ago. At the foot of a chalky rock, which commands the river on the right bank, is a building, known by the name of the Château of Engihoul. In a cave near here was discovered the skull of a pre-historic man, together with numerous fossil bones.

To the village of Engis succeeds the territory of the Auns. A break in the hilly chain, at whose foot are fertile valleys, by the side of which the railway passes, suddenly discloses, at the top of a craggy rock, the ancient Castle of Aigremont, which belonged to William de la Marck.

A little beyond Aigremont is seen, nearly 300 feet above the bank, the Castle of Chokier, majestically built on a steep rock, resembling a truncated cone in shape. The principal building, reconstructed in the modern taste, stands on a very extensive terrace. The bastions in front of it, and the brick turret which peers gracefully and proudly over the vast layers of the enclosing wall, seem to be the remains of the ancient castle.

Leaving Chokier the railway passes some dusty lime-kilns, which have given the neighbouring hamlet the name of Chaffour, close by Flémalle Station.

[From this station begins the short *branch* which extends on the left bank as far as the Guillemins, or Government Station, at Liège. It first crosses the village of Flémalle-Haute, and then passes over the territory of the village of Flémalle-Grande. The ground towards the north is high, and intersected by hills; towards the south is one on which the vine flourishes.

Jemeppe (Station) appears a little further on, opposite the Seraing establishment, situated on the right bank. The iron bridge, 32 yards long, crosses the Meuse at one of its widest parts. Its vast horizontal floor, adorned on each side by a handsome iron railing, is suspended by four enormous chains to the top of four cast-iron cylindrical obelisks.

From Jemeppe to Tilleur the line runs almost entirely amidst houses and villas, some of which are very tastefully built.

Tilleur (Station) is a village of small importance. The hills, by which the railway has run since it left Flémalle, seem to withdraw and disappear. In the beautiful basin through which the line extends the village of Sclessin rises. Beyond Sclessin the hills, which had drawn nearer to the river, again withdraw to form a smiling and fertile valley, which they surround as with a circle, leaving open only the side bounded by the Meuse, where the sight freely wanders on the woody heights on the right bank. After passing through the Val-Benoît, which touches the town of Liège, the left bank branch arrives at the Guillemins, where it joins the State Railway in the station common to both.]

Leaving Flémalle Station the main line crossing the old highway, which continues to follow the left bank, advances towards the Meuse, which it crosses on a stone bridge, 76 yards long, and 9½ broad. The valley which the railway enters on reaching the right bank was formerly called the field of Moors.

The view which is presented immediately after crossing the Meuse is the most extensive, the most varied, and the most fascinating, perhaps, in the whole trip. The landscape, which is not a little embellished by the elegantly constructed bridge, is commanded, on the right bank by the woody hill bounding the Valley St. Lambert, at the top of which the high chimneys of the Ivoz coal works appear, rising amidst the trees on the left bank, by the steep rock surmounted by the castle of Chokier, with its heavy bastions and graceful turrets; whilst opposite appear the two châteaux of Flémalle-Haute and Flémalle-Grande, and on both sides of the river to the furthest horizon, innumerable forges usher in the wealthy basin of the Liège country, producing iron and coal in equal abundance.

Beyond the Valley St. Lambert the railway traverses the Marihay coal works, and passing by the side of the Espérance furnaces, reaches

SERAING (Station), which was formerly a delightful retreat, on the Meuse, bounded by an amphitheatre of hills, crowned with lofty trees. The Prince-Bishops of Liège possessed a château there.

Population (1890), 23,912.

The ancient episcopal *Palace* now serves as a porch to the industrial establishment, founded in 1814 by John Cockerill, a Birmingham working man. This model establishment is the most considerable and perfect existing on the continent, for the construction of machinery and large steam engines. Originally half of it belonged to King William I. of the Netherlands as senior partner. After the revolution of 1830, John Cockerill purchased his royal co-proprietor's portion, and thus became sole proprietor of the establishment. It is now worked by a company formed in 1842, after the death of its founder, which took place at Warsaw in 1842, where he stopped during one of the distant excursions which his intelligent activity induced him to make every now and then, to open new sources of trade. His *Statue*, by Cattier, on a base supported by working men, was uncovered 1871.

The area occupied by the *Seraing Works* amounts to nearly 270 acres. They contain rich coal-pits, furnaces, an iron manufactory, and a number of workshops, three of which, one for boilers, another for locomotives, and the third for steam engines, properly so called, are of immense extent. All the ironwork of the engines, &c., is made in the establishment. It enters in the state of ore, and comes forth transformed into mighty engines. Nearly 300 steam engines, equivalent to about 10,000 horsepower, are unceasingly adding to the labour of an immense population of workmen of all grades. There are also a cannon foundry and boring-works, and furnaces, &c., for the production of cast steel.

In the evening, when the shades descend, the spectacle which presents itself to the traveller's view, on the way from Seraing to Ougrée may be styled magnificent. Glimmering lights tremble in the air, on the tops of the chimneys, rising like so many light-houses on the banks of the Meuse; flames reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, clouds of ruddy, crimson vapour, spangled with white sparks, burst on every side from the furnaces and workshops, like so many craters in eruption. The scene, with the exception of the desolation, recalls our own "Black Country" at night. The business done is extremely large and is only excelled by that of the great Krupp works and a few of the most important English houses.

The boring machinery for the Mont Cenis tunnel was made here. There are a hospital and an orphanage belonging to the works, costing £2,200 per annum.

Ougrée is a village containing a population of 10,241 inhabitants; it is situated on the left of the railway. On the right are two country houses surrounded with plantations. The tunnel near the station passes through the establishment of furnaces, a distance of 150 yards.

Scarcely has the line passed through the tunnel when we see at the left the Castle of Ougrée. It consists of a square building, flanked by four turrets, covered in a pavilion style, and surmounted by several lanterns. The railway next passes for more than a league through fertile fields, orchards, and meadows, confined between the river and a chain of green hills, the last slopes of which are crowned with thick shades, which form part of the wood of Quinquempois.

Just before leaving the last hills, which are on the sides of the line, the traveller sees unfolded before him the beautiful valley in which the town of Liège is situated. On nearing the latter the train crosses the Government Line from Liège to Cologne, with which it has a junction in four directions. A mile and a-half beyond this point the train arrives at the Longdoz Station.

Liège.—For this city and the Route to Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, see Route 18.

ROUTE 10.

Ghent to Antwerp, direct through the Pays de Waes.

Distance, 32 English miles.

Ghent (Station).—See Route 21.

Parties entering Belgium at Ostend, and who, proceeding to Ghent, wish also to visit Antwerp, may do so from Ghent, from which it is 1½ hour distant. The State line (1½ hour) by Termonde, (see page 13) has better carriages.

The railway, quitting Ghent, proceeds through a thickly populated and well-cultivated country, the Pays de Waes, formerly a barren moor, but at present probably the most thoroughly utilised and productive district in Europe; the culture is that known as intensive, every yard is used, and very minute attention paid to the treatment of the soil. To the north of the road we see the

castle of Loochristi, once a hunting seat for the Bishops of Ghent.

Beirvelde (Station) is the first met with; and, five miles further on we arrive at

Lokeren (Station).

Hotels: Des Quatre Sceaux; du Miroir.

A considerable manufacturing town, on the direct railway from Ghent to Antwerp, containing 18,471 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Durme, by which it communicates with the Scheldt. The market place and the quay are remarkable. The *Church*, the construction of which dates as far back as the thirteenth century, is adorned with an elevated tower, and contains a fine Pulpit, magnificently carved, and representing, in a group of ten figures, Jesus among the Doctors. There are also some fine pictures; one especially should be examined, the Circumcision, by Veraghen.

This is the junction of the lines to Dendermond (or Termonde) and Alost, and the Selzacte.

St. Nicholas (Station).

Hotels: Quatre Sceaux; de l'Ancre.

Population (1884), 28,250.

The chief town of a district of East Flanders, on the road from Ghent to Antwerp. A flourishing trade is carried on in all sorts of stuffs, which are here manufactured. The principal church contains some fine pictures, and the New Town Hall is a splendid specimen of art, by Smeyers.

Leaving this last station we pass **Nieuwerkerken**, and then **Beveren**, with a population of 7,000, and arrive at

Zwyndrecht, a pretty little village, containing 3,580 inhabitants. Its church, an ancient edifice, constructed in 1242, contains a choir and some paintings worthy of the visitor's notice. The train next reaches

Tête de Flandre.—On the left bank facing Antwerp lies the Terminus, which forms an outwork to the city. A steam ferry boat plies across the Scheldt between the Tête de Flandre and Antwerp, every quarter of an hour, conveying the passengers who travel by this line. Napoleon intended to found a new city here. The Belgian Government have constructed on this side the Scheldt, a *Camp Retranché*, which is to be the head quarters of Government, and of the Belgian army—in the event of an invasion. And this camp

is well worth visiting. It is situated opposite the Citadel of Antwerp.

Antwerp.—See Route 4.

ROUTE 11.

Antwerp to Brussels, by Malines.

Antwerp, in Route 4.

Leaving Antwerp, we pass **Berchem (Station)**, in a commune of 2,310 inhabitants. Here were the head-quarters of the French during the siege of Antwerp, in 1832. It was before this place that Count Frédéric de Merode was mortally wounded in 1830, during the retreat of the Dutch troops. About here we perceive many beautiful country residences, principally belonging to the merchants of Antwerp.

Vieux-Dieux (Station), or *Oude God* in Flemish, near a little hamlet to the right, so called from a Pagan idol adored here, before the establishment of Christianity. Quitting here the line proceeds by the banks of the Nethe. To the right we see **Edeghem**, a village with 1,063 inhabitants; and a little further on to the left, rising up in the distance, Hove, and soon after arrive at

Contich (Station), close to a small place with 3,640 inhabitants. The antiquated castles of Groeningen Hof, de Tanghoff, and d'Altina here, are worth a visit. A branch rail to Herenthals and Turnhout, crosses the Antwerp and Maastricht line. See next route.

Duffel (Station) is situated upon the Nethe, traversed by the route from Malines to **Lierre Station** (near a chief town of a canton in the district of Malines, on the Maastricht line, as above, situated at the confluence of the great and little Nethe, surrounded by ramparts planted with trees, and containing a population of 17,943. (See page 31). Duffel has a population of 4,460 people, and its trade in linen is the chief staple of its industry. Passing

Wavre-Ste.-Catherine (Station), we arrive at **Malines**.—Hence to Brussels, see Route 1.

ROUTE 12.

Antwerp to Turnhout.—Distance, about 24 miles by road, and 24½ by rail by Oost-Malle, or 35 by rail, by Lierre and Herenthals.

The shorter road by rail, opened 1887, passes

through **Wyneghem** and **Oost-Malle**, where there is a branch to **Hoogstraeten**. Not far from these two places is **West-Malle**, near to which is the Cistercian Convent, or *Abbey of La Trappe*. The monks of this order are remarkable for the strict *régime* under which they live, as well as for the active and industrial pursuits which they constantly follow. The brothers rarely speak; they rise at two o'clock a.m., and continue in prayer until six o'clock, when they proceed to their daily avocations of field labour and other pursuits. They take but one meal a day, and retire to bed at eight o'clock p.m. The brothers number about sixty, and have reclaimed a barren heath of 400 acres, converting it into a fruitful garden. The visitor is shown through the house by one of the brothers, and in the garden he will see the cemetery, in which a grave is always open to receive him who dies next. They are buried without coffins.

Seven miles from West-Malle is

Wortel, the pauper colony established by the Dutch government in 1822, lying north-east. It contains 460 inhabitants. In reference to this place we find the following in the *Commercial Statistics*:—"It was placed at its foundation under the direction of Captain Van den Bosch, brother to the General of that name. The company at Wortel contracted to maintain 1,000 paupers for 35 florins each per annum. Other paupers were afterwards taken. Another pauper settlement was undertaken by one person, near Bruges, who also agreed with government to maintain 1,900 paupers for 35 florins per annum; but whether from the separation of Belgium from Holland, or whether from the pauper colonists, chiefly idle vagrants sent from Brussels, being of an inferior class: certain it is, that the pauper settlements of Belgium are far behind the colony of Fronksen in prosperity." **Merxplas**, a convict station, is situated 4 miles beyond this.

Turnhout (Station).

Inn: Porte d'Or.

Population, 17,010.

Turnhout is on the line from Antwerp, *via* Lierre and Herenthals to Tilburg and Hertogenbosch. It is a busy and prosperous town, where cloth is made, and has an old castle of the Dukes of Brabant.

Lierre (Station); see page 31.

Herenthals (Station)—*Hotel*: Del'Empereur.

Population, 6,010. The altar in St. Crispin's church, ornamented with elaborate carving (1470), will repay a visit. Rail *via* Gheel to Termonde (page 13). **Gheel** is in the centre of the Campine, a desolate moor. The chief occupation of the greater part of the inhabitants is taking care of the lunatics sent here from all parts of Belgium. At Gheel there is a pretty church, dedicated to St. Dymphna, an Irish lady and the daughter of an Irish king.

From Herenthals, a line runs due south, past Vesterloo, across the Nethe; and 10 miles further, across the Deynze, to

Aerschot (Station) (on the *Antwerp and Maestricht line*), which has a church worth visiting.

Louvain (see page 65) is 12 miles by rail from Aerschot.

The next station of any importance is Diest.

Diest (Station), a little to the east (*Hotel*: Du Sauvage) has the old Church of St. Sulpice, with the neighbouring Churches of Mont Aigu and Avenboden Convent. Population, 7,460.

From Diest to **Hasselt** (see page 64) is 12½ miles, and the rail continues to follow the valley of the Demer, which it entered at Aerschot, as far as Maestricht, page 64.

ROUTE 13.

Namur to Luxembourg and Trèves, by the Great Luxembourg Railway,

in 5 hours, through the Forest of Ardennes.

Namur, see Route 8. Then

Nannines, near the village of Vivier l'Agneau.

Assesses, before reaching the village of Emfennes, on the left. Then

Natoye, and

Ciney, on a branch of the Meuse, formerly a town of the Condrusi, in Roman times. Here a line from Huy (page 51) comes in.

Aye, the best station for MARCHE, a pretty town, in the Famène corn district.

Marloie, where the direct line from Liège, along the Valley of the Ourthe, falls in.

Jemelle, in the Valley of the Wamme, at its con-

fluence with the Lomene. From here, by omnibus (3½ miles), to **Han-sur-Lesse** (2 Hotels); return tickets, 3 frs. The *Grotte de Han* is a remarkable series, 2 miles long, of limestone caverns, partly traversed by the Lesse, and forming a succession of lofty galleries and huge vaults, adorned with most beautiful and unique stalactitic formations of the most fantastic shapes; columns, pyramids, thrones, cascades, fountains, mysterious and sublime in the highest degree. Entrance, 5 frs. each for two or more persons.

[Branch line to **Rochefort (Station)**, 2½ miles, remarkable as a ruined fortress, where Lafayette was confined by the Austrians. Very beautiful limestone caves. The line goes on to Wanlin.]

Poix (Station), in Belgian Luxembourg, from which it is 20 minutes run by branch to **St. Hubert** (*Hotel de Luxembourg*; population, 2,720), a small place in the Forest, with an old Abbey, and the *Chapel* of the patron saint of sportsmen.

Libramont (Station). Branch to **Gouvy**, by **Bastogne**, a small town (2,973 inhabitants), with an old church. Branch to **Bertrix** (see below).

Longlier (Station), near NEUFCHÂTEAU, a small town on a branch of the Semoir or Sêmois.

At **Marbehan**, a branch goes off to **Poncelle, Virton**, and **Lamorteau**, on the Montmedy and l'Ecouvieux line. From Virton, a branch goes to **Izel, Florenville, Bertrix** (branch to **Gouvy**, 43½ miles, see page 75), and **Gedinnes**, in the Forest of Ardennes, near the French frontier. Florenville is the station for the extensive ruins of Orval Abbey, founded in 1124.

Arlon (Station). *Hotels*: Du Nord; Europe.

The small capital (7,914 inhabitants) of the Belgian part of the province of Luxembourg, 1,250 feet above sea, and surmised to be the *Orolaunum* of the Romans. Rail to Longuyon, past **Athus**, where there is a connection with the Prince Henry line from Petange and **Esch** (towards Metz); and from which the new line (called the Meuse line) works round, *via* **Signeulx**, to Virton, for Florenville, &c., as above. At Esch a connection is opened with **Deutsch Oth (Station), Redingen (Station)**, &c., on the Alsace-Lorraine lines.

At **Bettingen (Station)** is the German douane. Examination at Luxembourg.

LUXEMBOURG (Station).

Hotels: Grand Hotel Brasseur, first-class Hotel, replete with every modern comfort, exceptionally situated near the Park. English spoken. See Advt. De Cologne, in the centre of the town, an old house, affording good accommodation. Hotel de l'Europe.

The town, not less singularly than picturesquely situated, is the capital of the independent duchy of the same name, and contains 18,187 inhabitants. Of the public buildings, the most noteworthy is the old Hotel du Gouvernement, which dates from 1143, and was then the Hotel de Ville.

It is divided into the upper and lower towns, the former being connected only on the west with the neighbouring country, with a descent 200 feet deep on the other sides. Its valley, which will well repay a walk, is enclosed by bold and rugged rocks of lofty dimensions, and watered by the streams of Alzette and Petrusbach. The lower town is full of active industry, and has a great number of mills and dyeworks. A projecting rock, known as Le Bouc, divides it into two quarters, which communicate with the upper town by means of zig-zag streets and flights of steps. A broken fragment, with two gateway, forms the sole remaining memorial of the palace of Peter Ernest of Mansfeldt, the Spanish Stadtholder. A fine and striking view of the town may be obtained from the road to Trèves, and this is decidedly the best point if the traveller desires to carry away a characteristic remembrance of this singularly built and situated town. The fortifications were successively added to and strengthened by various towers until it was considered to be the strongest defence in Europe, after Gibraltar. According to a Decree emanating from a Conference of the Great Powers, held in London, (May, 1867), the Forts were dismantled, the whole of the Prussian garrison withdrawn, and the Duchy is now neutral territory under the control of the Grand Duke of Nassau. The Fosse is now filled up; a fine park occupies the site of the fortifications; and new buildings are rising up outside at the best points of view.

On entering the gate of the city, the passport may be demanded, and must be given up. A receipt or certificate (Schein) is given on the production of

which, on the following day, at the *Police*, the passport is returned. If, however, the traveller wishes to proceed on his journey the same day, his passport may also be obtained.

Excursion on Whit-Tuesday to **Echternach** (page 137), which has a church of the 13th century, originally founded in the 11th.

Rail to Diekirch and Spa, to Thionville and Trèves, crossing the ravines by good viaducts.

Our line to Trèves passes through a hilly country, to

Oettingen (Station), or *Æfrange*, on the Sire. Then **Roodt (Station)** and **Wecker (Station)**, near GREVENMACHERN, where the line reaches the Moselle, and follows its left bank, through scenery of attractive beauty, until our arrival at Trèves.

Mertert (Station), between the Sire and Moselle.

At **Wasserbillig (Station)** we cross the bridge spanning the Sire, and arrive at the Prussian frontier and custom-house, where the examination of baggage, &c., a rigid but polite one, takes place. **Igel** is the next station, where is visible from the line the *Igel*, a curious Roman monument. The village is a small one, and has, standing in its midst, a magnificent Roman structure, known as the monument of *Igel*. It is a quadrangular *Obelisk*, 75 feet high, ornamented with inscriptions, carvings, engravings, &c., but so mutilated as to render the discovery of its origin or designation all but impossible. Many, indeed, have been the explanations given of it, as many, probably, as the number of antiquarians, who exhausted all their lore in endeavours to decipher its hieroglyphics. Some claim it as a commemoration of Constantine's marriage with Helena, others would ascribe its erection to record the birth of Caligula, and others consider it an allusion to the apotheosis of some imperial family. However, speculation seems to be merged in the plain fact that it was erected by two brothers called *Secundinus*, for a twofold purpose; that is, to commemorate a marriage of their sister, and be a mourning memorial for the memory of their deceased relatives. Its style of architecture would denote it as belonging to the Constantine era. The *Secundini*, by whom it was erected, it would appear, were a noble and powerful family,

who occupied several posts under the Roman Government, some of which may be denoted by the mythological devices on the monument.

Karthaus (Station). Here the line crosses the Moselle, and the Saarbrück line, in the valley of the Sarre.

Löwenbrücken (Station). 1½ mile from Trèves (Station), see Route 25.

ROUTE 14.

Mons to Manage.

Mons (Station), as in Route 7.

The railway starts from the Government Station, where it joins the line from Brussels to the frontier of France.

Nimy (Station), near a small village containing a population of 2,000 souls. It is remarkable for an earthenware manufactory, that at one time employed three hundred men, which number has fallen below fifty since the introduction of English potteries. The ware made at Nimy is composed of clay and siliceous, and is susceptible of receiving the most graceful forms, and has the advantage, from its cheapness, of being within the reach of all classes of purchasers. Nimy, through which the high road from Mons to Brussels passes, is much frequented during the fine season, and is considered a pleasant residence.

Obourg (Station) is 1½ league from Mons, at the confluence of the Haine and Aubechuelle, surrounded by pasture land and meadows, from which it derives its chief riches. It contains a population of 4,000 inhabitants. The line of wood which bounds the horizon on the left, beyond Obourg, contains the old *Château of Rocult*, one of the most remarkable in Belgium. It is built on a hill, sloped by a magnificent park, spreading from grove to grove and lawn to lawn, with incomparable grace.

Havre (Station), near *Havre-Ville*, which is situated in the vicinity of Obourg, and possesses a Gothic castle, built in 1603. It is seen to the right of the railway, in the midst of a park. The wood of Havre and the castle of the Duke of Croy are favourite country walks with the inhabitants of Mons.

Bracquegnies (Station). The place is a mere dependency of Straepy, village of the canton of Ro-

crux, situated three leagues east of Mons. Near Bracquegnies the railway, after repeatedly passing the Haine, crosses it for the last time. From this place onwards, the soil, less level, is diversified by several hills, between which lie narrow valleys. On the right and left of the road are numerous coal works, established in carboniferous strata connected with the basin of the east of Mons.

Bois-du-Luc (Station), the great coal works of that name, consisting of five pits. The collieries of **La Paix**, on the territory of the parish of St. Vaast forms the sixth intermediate station. These coal pits present a most picturesque aspect, situated in a woody hollow, penetrated in a graceful curve by a road, which disappears in the shade.

La Louvière (Station), the last stop between Mons and Manage, is the principal station on the line. It is one of the most important coal districts in the territory of St. Vaast, where the new quays have been established along the branch of the canal from Charleroi to Brussels. At this station the *Branch Rail* towards *L'Olive* and *Bascoûp* begins. Between La Louvière and L'Olive there are five stations, **Housseau, Beaume, La Verrière, St. Adolphe, and Mariemont.** This branch traverses the centre of the richest coal region. The tourist will do well to visit this vast workshop, which employs a numerous and intelligent population. The country besides offers more than one site worthy of attention. One view in particular, of the most charming character, is to be found at *Mariemont*, where the magnificent residence of M. Warocque contrasts in its modern luxury with the highly picturesque ruins of the residence of the Archdukes of Austria.

Leaving the station of La Louvière the main line crosses the branches of the Charleroi canal, on a fixed and a swing bridge. Numerous industrial establishments continue to appear on both sides of the railway, which passes through a well cultivated country, with some orchards, whose aspect relieves the monotony of the landscape. Finally, on the high road from Nivelles to Mons, the railway enters the station at Manage, which it shares in common with the government railway.

Manage (Station), a few years ago, was close to an insignificant hamlet, forming a part of the village of Leneffe. The place is now daily rising in importance since the building of the Government and Namur and Liège railway stations there. Rail to Braine-le-Comte, Charleroi, and Nivelles, towards Brussels and Louvain, see page 49

ROUTE 15.

Charleroi to Morialmé and Givet.

Between Charleroi and Marchienne-au-Pont, this railway turns off from the Brussels and Namur line, and passes through a district rich in minerals, and having an extensive trade in iron, coke, and coal. It strikes the valleys of the Sambre and Meuse a few miles above Givet, and likewise at Charleroi and Mézières. Starting from the government station at Charleroi, the train passes **La Sambre**, **Montigny-le-Tilleul**, **Bomerée**, **Jamioulx**, **Ham-sur-Heure**, and arrives at

Berzé, where a branch railway leads by **Thyle-Château** to **Lanefe**. Another short branch to **Thullies**.

Thence 2 miles to **Walcourt**, where there is again a branch to **Yves**, where one line runs off to **Morialmé**, while others proceed to **Florenne** and **Philippeville**.

The Charleroi-Vireux line is continued from Walcourt to **Mariembourg**, whence it is 10 miles (across the frontier) to **Vireux**, which is close to Givet.

At **Mariembourg**, there is a short branch (4 miles) to **Gouvin**.

For **Givet** see next page.

ROUTE 16.

Namur to Dinant and Givet, up the Meuse,
in 1½ hour.

Namur (Station), as in Route 8.

Though the Meuse above Namur is less visited, it is not less interestingly attractive there than below it. Escarpments of limestone, magnificent in their lofty outline and bold projecting heights, hem in the river as it flows gently along its pebbly bed, the entire landscape forming a *tout ensemble* resembling the vales of Derbyshire. At Dinant the road crosses the river by a stone bridge, and at Yvoir, 4 miles below, are some intermittent springs, rising and sinking regularly, every seven

minutes. Passing several picturesque villas and châteaux we perceive, about 3 miles below Dinant, the ruins of the Castle of Poilvache, taken and destroyed, by Bishop Jean de Heynsberg.

To the left, on the summit of a rock, half a mile before reaching Dinant, is seen the ruined *Castle of Bouvignes or Crèvecœur*. A thrilling tale of female heroism is connected with the history of this castle, and tradition does not fail to perpetuate and hand it down to each succeeding generation. The French, under the Duke de Nevers, besieged this castle in 1554, and three beautiful women, with their husbands, took refuge in the tower of Crèvecœur, designing to aid the garrison by their succour and presence. The besieged were all slain save the three females, who, rather than submit to the brutality of their conquerors, threw themselves from the top of the battlements, and were dashed into atoms on the rocks beneath.

Dinant (Station).

Hotels: Tête D'Or, good and reasonable; recommended, good trout fishing.

Des Postes.

Population, 6,773. It is situated in a romantic position at the base of limestone cliffs, with the citadel and church crowning their summits.

The Bouvignese and people of Dinant were rivals in the manufacture of copper, and from this arose a hostile animus on both sides, which led to the most cruel and sanguinary encounters. The two parties fought constantly against each other. The castles of Crèvecœur and Montorguëll were built, the former by the Bouvignese, and the latter by the Dinantese, for the purpose of mutual annoyance. In 1467 Dinant was besieged by Philip the Good, with an army of 30,000 men. On being summoned to surrender, they hung the messengers sent with the terms of capitulation, which so enraged the duke that, on the town being forced to surrender, he gave it up to pillage for three days, and then burned it to the ground, ordering eight hundred of the inhabitants, bound two and two, to be thrown into the Meuse. The town was rebuilt by his son, Charles the Bold, but was again pillaged and sacked, in 1554, by the French, under the Duke de Nevers, who, history tells us, was provoked to this cruel act by the answer of the townspeople to his summons to surrender. They

replied that if the King of France and the Duke fell into their hands they would roast their hearts and livers for breakfast. The treaty of Ryswick gave Dinant to the Prince-Bishop. Attacked and taken during the first French revolution, it became the chief town of a French department, and so remained until 1813, when it was retaken by the allies, and definitely joined to the royalty of the Netherlands, together with the ancient district of Liège.

The church of Notre Dame is a massive structure, of a cruciform shape, built in the Gothic style. It contains nothing particularly interesting, and is only remarkable for its portal and a tower 210 feet high.

Excursions from Dinant to the Grotto of Han-sur-Lesse (see page 60), Castle of Montalgie, the finest ruin of the kind in Belgium, and to Château de Wabzins.

Above Dinant the line leads us through a species of natural portal, abruptly terminated by a wall of rock shot out from the precipitous cliffs on the left, and on the right by the Roche à Bayard, an isolated mass of rock; close by here quarries of black marble are to be found; also immediately above is the pretty little town of Anseremme. The valley is very picturesque, and well deserves to be explored. This is best done on foot. At this spot, the Lesse falls into the Meuse.

Three miles above Dinant is the *Château of Freyer*, situated at the base of luxuriantly-clothed hills, on the left bank of the river. It is a country seat of the Duchess of Beaufort-Fontin, and has within its grounds a beautiful grotto. Opposite here the scenery is very picturesque. Forms and outlines of the most singular caste and character are shadowed forth by the broken masses of limestone, rising like so many giants out of the Meuse. As far as Flamignoul the scenery partakes of quite a romantic aspect. Close by is Heer, a red marble quarry. The road is enlivened by chaste and beautiful scenery.

Rail to Mettet and Taminés (page 51).

The Stations of **Hastière** (rail to **Mariembourg**, whence there is a short branch to Couvin, then further to Chimay and Anor) and **Agimont** are passed; then comes

Givet (Station).

Inn:—Le Mont d'Or.

A small but prettily situated town, on the right bank of the Meuse, opposite Charlemont, with which it is connected by a bridge. Here is the French donane. Both places belong to France. Givet has a population of about 6,972, and is a fortress. The fortifications of Charlemont stand on the left bank, on a rock of limestone. There is a statue to Méhul, the composer. Rail to Mézières, Mariembourg, Morlaine, Charleroi, &c.

ROUTE 17.

Landen to St. Trond, Hasselt, Maastricht, and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Leaving **Landen (Station)**—Route 18—the railroad passes *Attenhoven*, a commune of 700 inhabitants, and soon after leaves the province of Liège, and enters that of Limburg, and shortly arrives at

Velm (Station), in a commune of Limburg, in the district of Hasselt, crossed by a Roman causeway.

St. Trond (Station), near the chief place of canton of the district of Hasselt, in the province of Limburg. There are several fine old Churches, the best is in a vast square; in which is also the Town Hall, worthy of notice. Population, 12,000. Rail hence to Tongres (page 68) to the east, and to Tirlemont (page 67) to the west.

Cortenbosch (Station) and **Alken (Station)** followed by

Hasselt (Station). *Hotels*: De Limbourg; de Bois-le-Duc. Capital of Belgian Limbourg. Population, 13,250. Its two good Churches, containing many pictures and good carving, are worth visiting. A rail to Utrecht and Amsterdam via Eindhoven, Boxtel, and Bois-le-Duc. Past several unimportant places to

Maastricht (Station), in Holland. Population, 32,225.

Hotels: Du Casque; Du Levrier (Greyhound).

The capital of Dutch Limburg, on the Meuse, Maas, or Maes, from which, and the old Roman ferry, or *trajectum*, it derives its name. It has a strong fortress (taken after a long siege by the Spaniards 1579) and a six-arch bridge to the suburb of Wyck. The Town Hall (1664), in the Market Place, has pictures and good tapestry. The Collegiate

Church of St. Servais is a fine edifice with 5 towers and a splendid portal; the square in which this church stands was the spot where William de la Marck was beheaded, in 1485. Notre Dame has a good tower; St. John (Protestant) has a tower and lantern 180 feet high. The most remarkable things near Maastricht are the subterranean *Quarries* under the hill, called the *Pietersberg*; they wind in and out for 10 to 12 miles; and can only be safely visited with an experienced guide.

From here past **Meerssen**, **Faquemont**, (French, *Fauquemont*.) to **Aix-la-Chapelle**, and thence to **Cologne**, as on pages 76 to 81.

ROUTE 18.

Brussels to Cologne, by Louvain, Liège, and Aix-la-Chapelle.

Brussels (Station), see Route 6. The rail quits the Rue Neuve, traverses the Senne, and rejoins the old line of railway leading to the station d'Allée Verte. To the left we see the Royal Palace of Laeken, on a height, from which by far the best and most comprehensive view of Brussels is obtained.

The *Château of Laeken* dates no further back than 1782. It was built after a design of the Archduke Charles Albert, Governor of the Netherlands, and is erected in a charming position. The park surrounding it contains an orangery, a theatre, pavilions, and beautiful trees. It was in this château that Napoleon signed the celebrated declaration of war against Russia. The palace is now the property of the crown, and favourite residence of the Royal Family (see page 16).

The first station passed is *Schaerbeek*, where the line to Malmes diverges. Next *Dieghem*, and then **Saventhem (Station)**, 12 miles from Brussels, a commune of the district of Brussels, with 1,200 inhabitants. The Church will well repay a visit to the amateur in painting, who will see there a magnificent picture by Vandyck, representing St. Martin on his horse, giving a portion of his cloak to a poor man. The history of this painting is interesting, and deserves relating:—

Vandyck, on his way to bid farewell to his illustrious master, previous to his departure for Rome was mounted on a superb horse, a gift from Rubens, and passed by Saventhem. It was

a holiday, and the people were dancing under the trees. Vandyck delayed, and danced with the most beautiful girl in the village, and before the ball was over, found himself deeply in love with her. He was then twenty-four years of age, Rome was forgotten. Days, weeks, and months rolled by; his money was all gone. Vandyck's passion having cooled down, and his resources exhausted, he found that his interest and fame called him to Rome; but what was he to do, not having a florin to take him there. Happily his courage sustained him. He presented himself to the curé, and proposed to paint an altar-piece for his church. The subject was agreed on, and the price fixed at 100 florins. The painting was finished in five days. Vandyck himself and his horse served as models for the horse and saint, and the beadle of the church for the poor man. The curé was, by chance, a judge of painting; he paid the demand without murmuring, and Vandyck set out for Rome. This circumstance provided the poor village church with a *chef d'œuvre*.

This picture was a reproduction of Rubens' picture. It was stolen by the French, and given back in 1817. Vandyck also painted another picture for this church, the Holy Family, in which he introduced the portrait of Anna van Ophen, the girl of whom he was enamoured.

This is the only station of interest between Brussels and Louvain, which is reached after passing through **Cortenbergh**, **Velthem**, and **Herent**. The scenery is thoroughly Dutch.

LOUVAIN (Station); *Leuven*, in Flemish; *Löwen*, in German. Population (1890), 40,625.

Hotels: De Suède, good; de la Cour de Mons; du Nouveau Monde; de l'Industrie; du Nord.

Resident English Vice-Consul.

A large, irregularly-built town, of a circular form, situated on the Dyle, which passes through it. Facing the station is a pedestal Statue of *Van de Weyer*, the statesman, 36 feet high, which was uncovered by the King, 1876.

The foundation of Louvain has been attributed to Cæsar; but nothing certain is known of the history of the place until the year 888, when the Emperor Arnold, in order to protect the country from the predatory incursions of the Normans, built in the place of Louvain a castle, which has

been long improperly called *Château César* (Cæsar's Castle). The Dukes of Brabant resided many years in the castle, and Henry, the first Count of Louvain, was assassinated there in 1308. It was rebuilt at the expense of the magistrates in 1375, and was once the winter residence of Edward III. of England, and his Queen. At a later period it was selected as the place of abode of the illustrious Charles V. during his youth. The ruins of the castle are still remaining. Till the year 1792, when the revolutionary troops, under General Kleber, made themselves masters of the town, Louvain could boast of never having been taken by an enemy, though it had been repeatedly besieged during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries.

In the beginning of the fourteenth century Louvain was a large, populous, and rich city, in which the manufacture of woollen stuffs was so considerable, that in 1317 it reckoned 4,000 establishments connected with the cloth trade alone, and contained 40,000 inhabitants. During the reign of Duke Wenceslaus, however, and about the year 1370, a tumult arose in the town, in consequence of the arbitrary punishment of a citizen, after he had been judicially acquitted of a petty theft of which he was accused. A number of cloth manufacturers took part in this tumult, and on its suppression were banished from the town. These ingenious workmen retired to England, drawing after them many of their relations and friends; and so rapidly did the town decrease in population from that period, that in less than forty years Louvain presented all the appearances of a vast deserted city. To remedy the evil, John, the fifth Duke of Brabant, founded in 1246, a *University*, which afterwards became one of the most celebrated in Europe. It was suppressed by the French in 1793. and the building converted into a hospital for invalids. It was, however, re-established, under the late government, in 1817, in the former Halls of the cloth workers; a large building of great simplicity, erected at the close of the last century. There are 17 professors and about 1,500 students. The library contains about 70,000 volumes, and the university also possesses a botanical garden and a tolerably good museum of zoology and mineralogy.

The principal productions of Louvain are woollen stuffs and dimities, with the various articles proceeding from the salt-works, sugar refineries, manufactories of potash and starch, bottle works, window-glass manufactories, potteries, brandy and gin distilleries, and establishments for extracting oil from rape-seed and colza. There are also a number of cotton-printing establishments and several printing offices. The *White Beer* of Louvain is in great repute, and exported to all parts of Belgium; besides which, another kind of malt liquor, called *peterman*, is the common table beer of the higher classes. The town contains upwards of forty breweries, producing, annually, above 200,000 barrels of malt liquor.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is one of the most perfect specimens of later Gothic architecture extant, and the innumerable carved figures which enrich the front exhibit indubitable traces, notwithstanding the ravages of time, of exquisite workmanship. It was built in 1439. In the council chamber are some paintings by Verhaegen, and the *Contenance of Scipio*, by Luca Giordano; and in the *Grand Saloon* is a collection comprising the *Resurrection*, by Rubens; *Jesus, Mary, and Joseph*, by Crayer; and a portrait of Lipsius, by Vandyck.

The *Cathedral Church of St. Peter* was built about the year 1010, and replaced by the present building, a beautiful edifice, in 1490. This had a spire of the height of 533 feet, considered by the people of Louvain as the eighth wonder of the world; but, unfortunately, this bold and justly admired specimen of steeple building was levelled with the ground, by a violent storm of wind, in 1604. The interior of this church contains much to attract the attention, particularly a fine allegorical subject, representing *Faith, Hope, and Charity*, by Crayer, which is in the Chapel of the Trinity. The iron screen, curiously wrought in one piece, is by Goemans, and the iron lustre by Quentin Matsys.

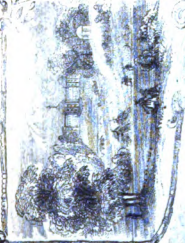
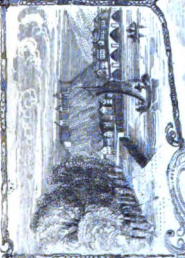
The *Crucifixion*, by Vandyck, which adorns the altar of St. Julien, is remarkable for the artist's introduction of a number of winged boys, who are stationed with a cup at the foot of the cross, to catch the blood of our Saviour. The *Last Supper*, and the *Martyrdom of St. Erasmus*, by Dietric

Waterloo

Chateau of Namur

Palais du Roi, Liège

View of Huy



The Railway Crossing the Meuse

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Castle of Trokier

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Bouts, though long falsely attributed to Memling, should also be noticed; as well as the marble altars of the Chapels of the Sacrament and the Virgin Mary; the latter was designed by Rubens.

The oak *Pulpit* was brought to this church in 1807 from the suppressed Abbey of Ninoven, near Brussels. It is the work of Bergé, in 1742, and by some considered one of the finest specimens of carved wood in Belgium, and is richly sculptured. The Conversion of St. Paul occupies the lower part, and round it are a number of figures of animals, intertwined with imitations of trunks and leaves of trees. The Communion Railing, by Alexander van Papenhoven (date 1709), is an exquisite production, with its groups of angels and cherubim playing among flowers, leaves, and fruit. The organs, which are among the best in Belgium, were long falsely attributed to John Goltfows, but were really made by John Crimon, of Mons, in 1556. In the choir is the mausoleum of Henry IV., Duke of Brabant, who died in 1235; and behind it, in a small chapel, that of Margaret of Louvain, assassinated in 1025, patroness of servant girls; in connection with which there is a marvellous story told, somewhat as follows:—Being servant at an inn, the night previous to the day on which she and her master and mistress had resolved to enter a convent, she went out to fetch some wine for some pilgrims who had arrived. During her absence these pilgrims murdered her master and mistress, and on her return they assailed her with the same intention. Overpowered, after a long struggle, she was thrown into the Dyle, and, contrary to natural laws, her body floated upwards against the stream, surrounded by a halo of glory, and emitting sweet and harmonious sounds. Henry, the first Duke of Louvain, saw this wonderful miracle; the report soon spread, her body was embalmed, and a shrine erected in her honour; and there, to the admiration of the faithful, may the wooden pitcher in which she fetched wine to this day be seen.

The churches of St. Michael, St. Anthony, and St. Gertrude are also worthy of notice; as well as the new cellular Prison erected at the Dieste Gate. *St. Gertrude* has some exceedingly fine wood carvings, which should not be overlooked.

The *Tower of Jansenius*, in which he is supposed to have written "Augustinus," his great work on Grace and Freewill, and the house of Lipsius are also shown to strangers. Louvain contains a number of fine old houses, with, ornamented fronts, principally in the Rue de Namur.

The Walks formed in the ancient moat around the town, especially that called St. George's Garden, are extremely pleasant; and the quarter named the Rivage is handsomely built. The Penitentiary is the largest solitary prison in Belgium.

The town has a circumference of 6 miles, in which space, however, are comprised many gardens and orchards; it communicates with Mechlin by a canal, formed in 1750, along the banks of which is a post road, of 2 posts or 15 miles in length, by which we join the high road leading from Brussels to Antwerp and to Amsterdam, at Mechlin. The principal promenades are the avenues of trees, 2 miles in length, ranging with the canal outside the Aerschot Gate; the new circle of boulevards, on the site of the old turreted walls; and the walks to the château of Count d'Arenberg, the Benedictine Abbey, and Sudwater, the seat of M. Plascheret.

A fair of ten days, for all kinds of merchandise, at Louvain, is held annually, beginning the first Sunday in September. It seems to be a healthy place, as it appears, on the authority of Dr. Granville (vol. 1, p. 72), that the mortality as to the number of births is in the proportion of six to eight.

Louvain to Liège.—After leaving Louvain the old Abbey of Parcq (1131) is passed on the right. The church and part of the buildings are still retained by the monks.

Corbeek-Loo (Station) and Vertryck (Station) are soon arrived at and followed by **Tirlemont (Station)**, or *Thienen*, in Flemish.

Hotels: Du Nouveau Monde; de Flandre.

There is a good Buffet at the Station.—The chief place of a canton of the district of Louvain, in the province of Brabant, is situated on the great Gette, which traverses it. From its size Tirlemont was probably once very populous; the present population is about 15,985. The ancient Church of St. Germain, built upon the summit of an eminence overlooking the town, has a Romanesque tower,

and is probably of the twelfth century. The Town Hall deserves a visit, as also the magnificent hospital of Tirlémont, and the barracks. Here is a Josephite College for boys. Rail to Namur; and also to **Neer Linter, Diest, Heppen, and Moll**, 43 miles.

Diest (Hotel du Sauvage), on the Demer, has a fort, and an old church (St. Sulpice); population, 7,599. Near this are the curious Church on Mont Aigu, and Avendboden convent of the fourteenth century, well worth a visit. At Neer Linter, a line of 20 miles goes to **St. Trond and Tongres**, or Tongeren. This last is the old seat of the Roman *Tongri*, and has a fine Cathedral (good cloisters) of the thirteenth century, with a spring called Pliny's Fountain. *Hotel*: De la Casque.

At *Neerwinden*, between Esmael and Landen, William III. and the Allies were defeated by Marshal Luxembourg, 1693.

Landen (Station), in the country of Pepin of Landen, mayor of the palace to Clotaire II., and founder of the race of Charlemagne. He died here in 640.

Rail from Landen to Ramillies (11½ miles) and Tamines (34½ miles).

The Landen and Ciney Rail is open *via Braives, Huy* (page 54), *Modave* (page 55), *Havelange and Ciney*, and is now continued to Marlole on the Luxembourg line (page 60). Hesbaye and Condroz (**Condructi**, Cæsar) are names of two old districts here: the first round Tongeren; the second between the Meuse and Ourthe.

To HASSELT, MAASTRICHT, and AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE, see Route 17.

Shortly after leaving Landen the railroad leaves the province of Liège, and enters that of Limburg. It returns to that of Liège; and at **Rosoux (Station)** it leaves Liège again, and crossing the river Geer, it reaches

Waremme (Station), a small place in the province of Liège; population, 1,400. The Church is said to have been founded by the Knight Templar, Guathier, in the twelfth century. The ramparts are now changed into public walks; there is also a fine square in the centre. On the banks of the Geer the Castle of *Longchamps*, remarkable for the great extent of its park, may be seen. Waremme is famous for its gingerbread. On leaving the station,

one of the best preserved Roman roads is crossed by the railroad. On reaching Remicourt, a commune of 350 inhabitants, the railroad is equal in elevation to the summit of the steeple at Antwerp. Crossing the brook Yerne, the line reaches

Fexhe, a commune of the district of Waremme, province of the Walloons. It is called "Fexhe with the high Steeple," though the steeple of the church by no means justifies the appellation. Population, 680. The road gradually rises to **Ans (Station)**, the one next to Liège. Save the remains of an ancient castle, there is nothing of interest at Ans. It has 6,875 inhabitants.

On approaching Liège the traveller should observe attentively the fine scenery presented on his descent of the inclined plane leading to the station. The whole city of Liège, with its domes, its innumerable manufactories, and its palace, extended over the valley, or plain—at the junction of the Meuse and Ourthe—is a grand sight.

LIÈGE (Station)—Flemish, *Luik*; German, *Lüttich*. *Hotels*:

Hotel de Suède, good in every respect.

Hotel d'Angleterre; De l'Europe.

Grand Hotel Charlemagne.

Hotel de Dinant; Schiller; Fontaine; Pommelette; Grand Monarque.

There is a good Buffet at the Station, which is distant from the city three-quarters of a mile.

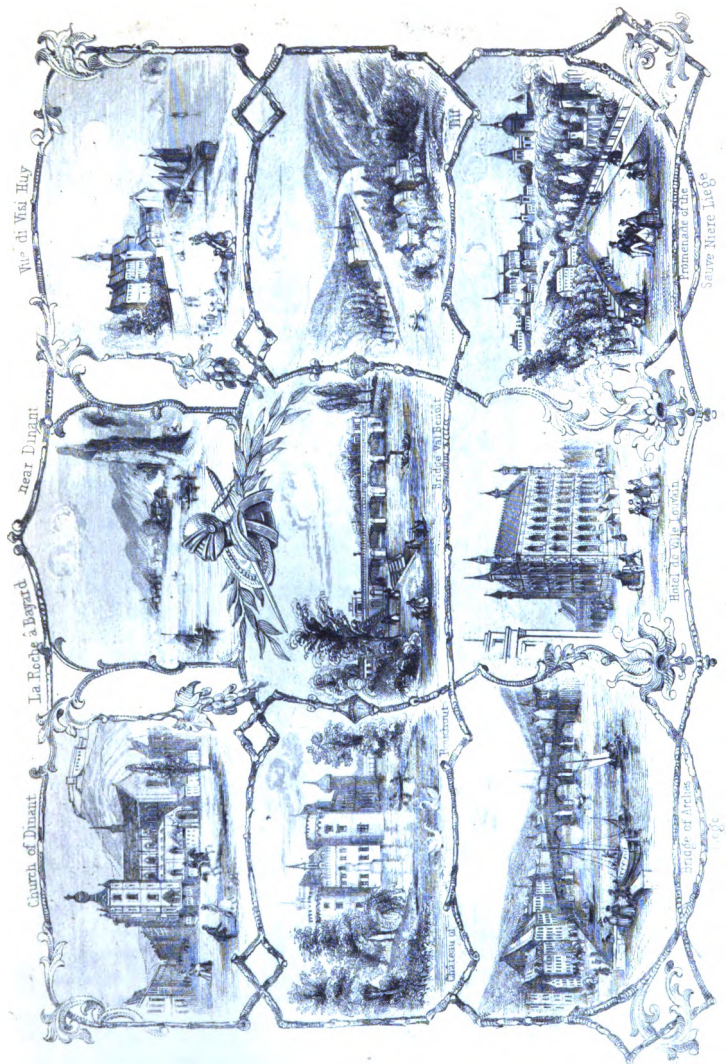
Omnibuses convey passengers to and from the station for half a franc, and a trifle for luggage.

Post and Telegraph Office—Rue de l'Université.

POPULATION (1890), 147,660.

Liège, the capital of the ancient principality of that name, which formerly appertained to the Westphalian circle of the German empire, is a large and fine city, lying in a fertile valley at the junction of the Meuse with the Ourthe, the Vendre and the Meuse-Ambrorix. The city is said to derive its name from the Latin word *legio*, on account of a Roman legion having been defeated by the Eburri, or ancient inhabitants of Liège, during the stay of Julius Cæsar in Belgium.

The prince-bishops of Liège were, at an early period, prelates of great power, though constantly obliged to resist the turbulent insubordination of the citizens. In 1463, the Bishop of Liège was murdered in his palace by William de la Marck,



the Boar of Ardennes, and the insurgent citizens, on which Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, his relative and ally, instantly marched to avenge his death, and insisted on Louis XI., of France, who was then his guest, or rather prisoner, at Peronne, joining him to prove the truth of his denial of any participation in, or encouragement of the rebellion. He did not hesitate to comply, and the united armies, having carried the place by assault, set it on fire three times, and at last burned it almost to the ground. Previous to this horrible catastrophe, Liège contained 120,000 inhabitants.

An account of this siege, and of the narrow escape of the Duke and the King of France from a plot, laid by six hundred citizens, to surprise them in the house they inhabited, will be found in Philippe de Comines; and there are, of course, few readers who are not familiar with the animated and interesting description of the murder of the bishop, and bloody retribution exacted by Charles, in Sir Walter Scott's celebrated romance of "Quentin Durward," some of the most interesting scenes of which are laid in Liège. We may for a moment digress, to remark that "Quentin Durward" is generally prized in France above most of the other productions of this illustrious author, in consequence of the admirable fidelity with which it depicts the characters of the leading personages, and the truth and vigour of the picture he has given of the manners of the time.

During the succeeding centuries, Liège was constantly the victim both of intestine commotions and foreign invasions; but it continued under the dominion of the bishops until its junction with the French territory, in 1794. In 1814 it became part of the kingdom of the Netherlands. Under the government of the bishops, Liège enjoyed most extensive privileges, and was under the authority of a charter, securing, in the amplest manner, the rights and privileges of the citizens.

The town paid no taxes or contribution towards defraying the expenses of the state; the bishop had his episcopal revenue, and the functionaries their fees. About 700 men formed the army of the prince, but the inhabitants, with a desire for military glory, frequently engaged in foreign service, and displayed their courage in Austria, Spain, Holland, Prussia, and France, especially in

the foreign regiments employed by the last named power. In 1788, Louis XVI. raised a fine regiment of infantry in the bishop's territory, known by the name of the royal regiment of Liège; and, before its junction with France, several of the adjoining states constantly kept up recruiting parties within the town: the regiment of Walloon Guards, in the pay of Spain, having a complete establishment for the purpose of sending their numerous recruits, by detachments, into the Peninsula.

In traversing the town, the river is divided into a variety of branches, forming numerous islands, bordered by handsome quays, and communicating with each other by means of bridges very dissimilar in construction, the most considerable of which is called the Bridge of Arches, on account of the great height of those in the centre; it was first built in 1037, by Bishop Reginald, and commands a fine view. The houses are generally lofty.

Between Guillemins station and the Meuse, a handsome quarter has sprung up, containing the Square d'Avroy, adorned with statues, and having in the centre the fine equestrian figure of Charlemagne, the gift of the sculptor Jehotte.

The *Palace*, built in 1508, by Bishop Erard de la Marck, and reconstructed many years afterwards, is a fine structure of the Gothic order, comprising two square courts, surrounded by galleries, under which are ranges of shops. The second court is laid out as a garden, and contains an Archæological Museum (1 franc). It is now the *Palais de Justice*, and the modern west wing is the Hôtel du Government.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, or Town Hall, situated in the principal market, is a heavy building, erected during the last century. In the Great Square are three ancient Fountains, and several others are in different parts of the town; but, except Delcour's statue of the Virgin (which adorns the fountain of that name), there is no beauty to be perceived in them. The Place de la Comédie affords a striking *coup d'œil*. In front is the handsome façade of the new Theatre. On the right are the Church of St. Martin and the Abbey of St. Lawrence, and a handsome row of houses on an eminence; and on the left the spire of St. Paul and the ancient Church of St. Croix.

Cathedral.—The Church of St. Paul is now the Cathedral; and by the architectural grandeur of its exterior, and the exquisite arrangements of its interior ornaments, well deserves the distinction. The style is generally that of the pointed arch of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, with massive columns below, and light pilasters above. The choir, the most ancient part, which is closed by two elegant brass doors, is very beautiful; and the great altar is enriched by six solid silver candlesticks of great size. The painted windows and roof also deserve attention. The pulpit, by Geefs, is a remarkable item in the list of attractions.

Its principal pictures are the altar-piece; the Assumption, by Lairese; a Descent from the Cross, by some attributed to Rubens, but more probably done by one of his pupils; the Plague at Milan, with two other pictures, by Bertholet; and Four Fathers of the Church, by Quellin. There is also a fine sculptured figure of our Saviour, by Delcour.

The ancient Cathedral Church of *St. Lambert*, founded 712, and destroyed during the revolution in 1794, was a vast building, at once the ornament and pride of the city, of which not a vestige now remains. The dignitaries of the chapter were the Prince-bishop, the Grand Provost and Archdeacon of the City, the Great Dean, head of the chapter. The canons, who were named trefonciars, and were all nobles or licentiates in theology or law, enjoyed the right of nominating the bishop, who was a suffragan of the archbishopric of Cologne. *St. Materne* was the first bishop of St. Lambert, and the Prince of Méan, late archbishop of Malines, the ninetyeth and last. The site of this building now forms a handsome square, the Place St. Lambert. In the church of *St. John the Evangelist* are several modern pictures, and a number of images of the Virgin, dressed in the most gaudy and ludicrous manner.

The Church of *St. Jacques* is deservedly considered as the wonder of Liège, indeed few buildings combine grandeur and elegance in greater perfection. This masterpiece of architecture, presenting specimens of all styles from 1100 to the Renaissance, has a portal planned by Lambert Lombard. The organ and choir will interest every visitor. The church was originally built in 1014.

It has much fine sculpture in wood, and an admirable nave. The gradual rise to the sanctuary is very imposing. The fret-work and trellis-work of chiselled stone is fantastically beautiful, especially about the ceiling, and presents a resemblance to the Ste. Chapelle at Paris.

St. Martin.—This church, founded in 962, destroyed in 1302, and rebuilt in 1542, is noted as the first church in which the festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated. The fine church of the Carmelites, formerly a Château, should be seen; the front, the most remarkable in Liège, has two lions in stone, sculptured by the celebrated Delcour. The other churches deserving of notice are St. Jean, St. Denis, Ste. Croix, St. Barthélémy, and St. Veronique. All are usually closed between 12 and 2.

Promenade.—The Boulevard de la Sauvenière.

Citadel.—The traveller should ascend to the summit in order to enjoy the magnificent panorama of the town and suburbs presented to him. Outside the city are the remains of *St. Julian's Convent*, in which was buried Sir John Mandeville, the traveller.

The other public buildings deserving mention are the Place-aux-Cheveaux, erected in 1821; the barracks, the hospital; the cannon-foundry, established by Napoleon at an expense of nearly half a million sterling, and the *University* founded in 1817 by the late King of the Netherlands. It contains a library of two hundred thousand volumes, and several good collections, amongst others an exceedingly interesting *Musée Archeologique*, fossils, bones, remains of prehistoric races, skulls, &c., found at Chokier, Engis, &c. Open Sundays. The Botanical Garden contains a great number of rare plants. There are about fourteen hundred students educated, at a very moderate expense, by fifty professors, who also give gratuitous evening lectures, to the working classes, on arithmetic, elementary algebra, practical geometry, architecture, linear-drawing, mechanics, and chemistry as applied to arts and manufactures.

Liège is the seat of a superior court, whose jurisdiction extends over the provinces of Liège, Namur, Limburg, and Luxemburg; and possesses a Société de Libre Emulation, a free competition school, founded in 1779 by Bishop Velbruch,

a school of arts and manufactures, a museum of natural history and philosophy, a botanic garden, (all these connected with the University), a society for the cultivation of French literature; the last, a highly beneficial institution, as the lower classes of the inhabitants speak the Walloon or provincial dialect, which is alike unintelligible to Flemings and Frenchmen. There is a good Jardin d'Acclimatation, with animals. The fine panorama of the town and surrounding country from the Fort de la Chartreuse should not be left unobserved. Many of the caves in the neighbourhood have been explored by Dr. Schmerling.

A considerable trade in coal, which abounds in the neighbourhood, extending its veins even under the bed of the Meuse, is carried on, and the various objects of exportation consist in the productions of the soil and numerous manufactures, viz., iron, marble, lime, brimstone, alum, tobacco, grain, colza, hops, nails, pottery, glass, paper, soap, perfumery, leather, steel, hardware, hats, arms of all kinds, worsted, cloth, kerseymere, gauzes, optical, mathematical, and surgical instruments, articles in horn, straw-hats, machinery, files, barometers, copperas.

There are also in the town, a manufactory of Fire-arms and a Cannon-foundry (already referred to) and the Société de St. Léonard, for the manufacture of machinery, locomotives, &c. The arms, of good quality, being made at the workmen's homes, are dear as compared with English and American production. Cast-iron printing presses, and all kinds of steam-engines are manufactured in the greatest perfection at Liège, particularly at the establishment of Mr. Cockerill, at **Seraing**, a suburb of Liège, before-mentioned (see Route 9), which constantly employs many thousand men. It may be reached by omnibus, steamer, or rail.

Among the celebrated men to whom Liège has given birth, are Gaspard Lairéne, surnamed the Dutch Raphael, author of a treatise on painting; the ingenious Renchin, who constructed the great machine at Marly, near Versailles; the juriconsul Méan; and Grétry, whose Richard Cœur de Lion alone suffices to secure him immortal fame. The Place Grétry is ornamented with a bust, by Geefs, of that eminent composer, born 1741. and who died at Montmorency in 1813.

From Liège a line is open to *Tongres* (page 68) and *Munsterbilsen*, to meet the line from Hasselt to Maestricht. To Spa, *viâ* Pepinster, see next page.

Liège to Verviers.—This is one of the most interesting sections of the Belgian railways, where considerable difficulties have, at great cost, been overcome. Quitting **Guillemins (Station)**, a most remarkable structure is shortly arrived at; it is the beautiful *Bridge of Val-Benoit*, a masterpiece of architecture. There are five oval arches, surmounted by a parapet composed of iron balustrades and square pillars, dividing the rows of rails. The railroad passes on one side, and inferior conveyances on the other, over a pavement. There is also a road for foot passengers. The beautiful cast-iron balustrade is lighted by elegant candelabra. After passing the Meuse, a splendid panorama is presented to the eye of the delighted traveller. On the left is Liège, "the turbulent city." Nothing can be prettier than the valley of the Meuse—and few scenes are more pleasing than the landscape formed by the two banks of the river. Passing the junction for Marche on the right, we arrive at

Chénée (Station). A manufacturing place, situated at the junction of the Ourthe with the Vesdre. A loop line of 25 miles to Verviers (page 75) passes **Beyne (Station)**, **Hervé (Station)**, on a plateau, and **Battice (Station)**, with a branch to **Aubel (Station)**.

The main line traverses the beautiful vale of the Vesdre. The scenery is interspersed with orchards, villas, gardens, rich pasturage, and factories, to

Chaudfontaine (Station), or Chaude Fontaine—i.e. Warm Fountain.

Population, 1,752.

Inn: Hotel des Bains.

A beautiful village 5 miles distant from Liège, on the Cologne Railway, delightfully situated in the valley of the Vesdre, much frequented by travellers on account of its picturesque promenades and warm mineral *Springs* (up to 104°), as also from its proximity to Spa and Verviers. The season for taking the baths commences on the 1st of May, and travellers going to the Rhine, or returning from Germany, find it most refreshing to take a

few hours' rest at this charming place, and in so doing they obviate the expenses incidental to the removal of luggage to and from the stations of larger towns. Some distance further on, a high hill on the left is passed, forming an amphitheatre. On certain parts it is destitute of a covering of earth, thus exposing to view layers of green-tinted marble, having a fine effect. Between this and the station at Pepinster, a country, wild and beautiful by turns, is traversed.

Le Trooz (Station), with an old Castle, where gun barrels are bored. Then

Nessonvaux (Station), near the Château de Masures, a modern seat.

Pepinster (Station). Population, 2,500.

[Railway to Spa, distance $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Many trains daily in summer (see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*).

The line to Spa proceeds along the valley of the Hoegne, studded with country houses belonging to the manufacturers of Verviers. Beyond is

Theux (Station), among noted quarries of black marble. **La Reid (Station)**, on the pretty Chavion.

SPA (Station). Population, 7,110. *Hotels*:—

De Flandre, an old-established good house; highly recommended.

De l'Europe, opposite the Cascade; kept by Mr. Henard Richard. A very good first-class hotel, deservedly recommended. See Advt.

D'Orange. First-class hotel.

D'York, a very old and first-rate hotel, exceedingly well situated, and especially known for its comfort and good accommodation.

De Belle Vue, Place Royal. First-class hotel, highly recommended.

Britannique, first-class hotel, very well situated.

Hotel des Pays Bas, a quiet well-conducted house, and reasonable prices.

Grand Hotel des Bains, Place Royale, near the Baths; kept by M. Baas Cogné; Du Midi.

Du Portugal; Brighton.

Cafés Restaurant are very numerous: de Paris; Casino; Rocher de Cancale. Saddle-horses, carriages, and pony-chaises. The ponies are sure-footed animals of Andalusian blood,

There are numerous Lodging-houses. Pensioni at several of the hotels.

English Church Service.

Presbyterian Service.

Two Resident English Physicians.

Visitors' tax for Casino, &c.

SPA is a town in the arrondissement of Verviers, situated on the little river Wayal, in a valley. It dates from the year 1327, when its founder, an ironmaster, who purchased from the prince-bishop of Liège a quantity of woodland (in which the Pouhon spring was discovered), caused the ground to be cleared, and reared the first habitations. It afterwards became celebrated throughout Europe for its mineral waters, attracting crowds of strangers, particularly from England, as well as America; and has more than once been honoured with the presence of several crowned heads, in the pursuit of health.

The town comprises upwards of 500 houses; the greater part, tastefully and elegantly furnished, assume the name of hotels, and offer every accommodation to those taking up a temporary abode in the place. The principal street is terminated by an irregularly-shaped place or square, in the centre of which stands a fountain, and near it a large public saloon, built in 1820, in remembrance of Peter I., the Emperor of Russia, who derived great benefit from its waters in 1717, and re-built in 1880. The productions of the neighbourhood are not equal to the consumption of the town during the period of the influx of strangers; and fruit, vegetables, fish, and poultry are consequently brought from Liège. The ordinary water is excellent, and more pure than might have been expected in a spot abounding in mineral springs.

The principal industry of the inhabitants is the fabrication of an infinite variety of articles, known as *Spa Ware*: these articles the best of which are made of the bird's-eye maple, and are previously stained grey by immersion in the mineral water of the place, are often elaborately painted, and are then really works of art; the flower painting is exquisite. The great improvement which has taken place of late years in this peculiar industry, is mainly owing to the foundation of a drawing academy in 1843, which has produced many very clever artists.

Mineral Springs.—Of these there are no less than seven, without counting a variety that lose themselves in the mountain. The names of the most important are—the Pouhon, the Geronstère, the Sauvenière, the Groesbeck, the two fountains of the Tonnelet, and the Barisart.

The *Pouhon* is the most celebrated and best frequented, and the only one from which Spa water is taken for the purpose of being sent to foreign countries. It rises from the ground in the centre of the town, and is supposed to have its source in the mountain of argillaceous slate, the base of which is veined with oxide of iron. At some distance to the west the slate appears slightly mixed with silex and alum, and is easily decomposed by the atmosphere and rain. The Pouhon is enclosed in a handsome building, erected in 1830; and those drinking the waters find refuge from any inclemency of the weather in handsome conversation rooms, covered promenades, and an agreeable winter garden. The spring is equal to the daily consumption; it even loses much of its water, of which no use is made, and appears more or less abundant, and possesses its medicinal qualities in a greater or less degree, according to the season of the year. Notwithstanding the great number of those who drink it, the consumption of the inhabitants, who make a habitual use of it, and from 800 to 1,000 pitchers sent daily to foreign countries, the diminution in the basin is scarcely perceptible. The water is perfectly limpid, but it deposits an ochrey or metallic earth, which is daily removed from the mouth of the fountain, and gaseous bubbles constantly rise from the bottom of the spring, bursting with a dull sound on the surface of the water, the temperature of which is 50° Fahrenheit, or 8° Réaum., or 10° Cent., and its specific gravity 1·00098. It has a ferruginous, acidulous taste, without smell, unless after the longest rains. The Pouhon water contains more iron and carbonic acid than any other spring known except that of Pyrmont. To the former quality it is indebted for its medicinal qualities; while from the superabundance of the carbonic acid it is capable of being preserved during entire years in well-corked bottles and pitchers, and for this reason is sent in considerable quantities to foreign countries,

The *Géronstère* is the principal spring after the Pouhon, and that of which the greatest use is made. It lies about two and a half miles from Spa, half way to the mountain, forming a semicircle round the town to the south. It comes from a solitary grove, near the dwelling-house of the keepers, in which is a pretty large saloon, whither the water-drinkers resort in bad weather. Fine groups of trees, and alleys with agreeable footpaths winding through charming meadows, lend their influence to the vicinity, and tempt those frequenting this well to indulge in the pleasures of the promenade. The mouth of the spring is contained in a round basin, covered over with a cupola, and connected with the saloon by a gallery. Fewer of those bubbles that burst on reaching the surface of the water are seen here than at the Pouhon, but the most striking difference between the two wells is perhaps to be found in the disagreeable smell emitted by the water of the Geronstère. Its taste is decidedly ferruginous, but less acidulous than the Pouhon, and its temperature 49° Fahrenheit, or 7·55° Réaum. Specific gravity, 1·0008. Pic-nic parties and fêtes perpetually enliven the beautiful grounds of the Geronstère during the season.

The *Sauvenière* is situated half a league from Spa, in the direction of the Geronstère, and on the route to Malmédy. The spring, which flows from a rock, is covered by a cupola, and connected by a gallery with an adjoining saloon. On emptying the basin it is found to fill itself in twenty minutes. Sometimes the water is devoid of smell, and at other times it possesses, though in a slighter degree, an odour like that of the Geronstère. Its temperature is 49·5° Fahrenheit, or 7·77° Réaum. Specific gravity, 1·00075.

The *Groesbeck* is in the neighbourhood of the Sauvenière, and like it is covered over. From an inscription we learn that the Baron of Groesbeck, who recovered his health there in 1651, erected this building out of gratitude. The temperature of the water is 49·5° Fahrenheit, or 7·77° Réaum. Specific gravity, 1·00073. The position of these springs is very picturesque, and the grounds attached to them are much admired. Adjoining them is a beautiful ravine, and a comfortable establishment is also maintained here, where great numbers of visitors breakfast in due

weather.

The *Tonnelets*, which derive their names from the circumstance of the basin for the reception of the water having at first been formed of a tonneau or barrel, are situated about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Sauvenière. The ground is moist and swampy in many places. Among other springs that take their rise in this spot, there are two at an inconsiderable distance from each other that merit particular attention, on account of the difference existing in their constituent parts. One of them is covered, and presents a handsome portico and columns, while the other, whose virtues entitle it to a higher distinction and more consideration, has not received a similar mark of honour. The latter flows abundantly from a schistose rock, and continually gives out a quantity of gas, producing an unceasing noise, similar to the crackling of flames. The temperature is 7.77° Réaumur, or $49\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit, with a specific gravity of 1.00075. When poured into a glass the water presents a crystalline limpidity, and produces a quantity of bubbles. Its taste is more agreeable and less ferruginous than those above described, and it is used as the ordinary drink of the inhabitants. The smell resembles that of the Géronstère, but is somewhat less strong. Both these fountains are remarkable for the quantity of carbonic acid they contain, and with which the ground in the vicinity seems strongly impregnated; for it is given out, not merely with the water, but it is even evaporated in the clefts of the rocks bordering the springs.

The *Barisart* is situated at about a mile from the town of Spa, lying due south; it is reached by a new road opened through a pleasant valley, the road being continued on to the Géronstère. This spring, like all the rest, contains abundance of carbonic acid gas. Its flavour is most agreeable, and its appearance in the glass is as sparkling as the water of the Pouhon. This valuable spring was a roadside well, only reputed among the peasantry for its vermifuge qualities, until Dr. Cutler's researches in regard to its other medicinal properties led, in 1850, to its almost immediate appreciation by the public. The authorities of the place then directed their attention to this delicious source, the most powerful of all in dyspeptic affections; improved the appearance of the spot by an orna-

mental plantation; enclosed the well in solid masonry, lined within by a cast-iron cylinder, to exclude the ingress of the soft springs, and constructed over it a grotto of the boulders scattered about the neighbourhood, the whole surmounted by a pretty *Kiosque*. There is a restaurant for the accommodation of invalids, so that the Barisart is now one of the most frequented of all the springs out of the town, as well as one of the prettiest objects in the environs of Spa.

The *Chalybeate Waters* of Spa are distinguished from those of Germany by the greater quantity of carbonic acid gas they contain; with the exception of the springs of Pyrmont, there is none that can be compared to them in this respect. When speaking of waters highly impregnated with carbonic acid, the late Dr. Murray, in his *Materia Medica*, says, "They are grateful from their pungency, sit light on the stomach, and in a large dose produce a sensible degree of exhalation; they increase the appetite, and generally have a diuretic effect. They prove useful in dyspeptic affections, from the grateful and moderate stimulus exerted by the diluent operation of the water; and hence the advantage derived from them in the numerous chronic affections connected with the impaired power of the digestive organs, and particularly in simple dyspepsia, in hypochondriasis, and gout. They, generally, also contain some saline substances, which communicate additional powers; and the operation of these is promoted, or at least they are rendered more grateful, by the carbonic acid."

The Spa waters are perhaps the most useful in nervous and uterine affections, and in disorders of the digestive system; in liver complaints from long residence in hot climates they are invaluable. There is a splendid *Etablissement des Bains*.

The *Casino* or *Rédoute* is one of the finest establishments of the kind on the Continent. The exterior, from its simplicity, would certainly not lead the stranger to suspect the richness of its interior. Besides a café and a billiard room, there is an elegant saloon in the style of Louis XV., and a smaller one adjoining was added for the games of Roulette and Rouge et Noir; which have been suppressed since 1872. In the largest of these rooms are the principal European newspapers; a

gallery ornamented with pictures and statuary connects with a ball room of majestic and harmonious proportions, in the best style of Grecian architecture, near which is the theatre, wherein four times a week, during the season, comedy and light opera are performed.

The R doute is the great centre of the fashionable guests from the 1st of May to the 31st of October. There are two other noble edifices for balls and f tes, the Vauxhall and Salle Levooz; they are both surrounded by beautiful pleasure grounds. Steeple Chases take place in June and September, and flat races in August; very large sums are run for, granted by the town and Belgian Government.

Spa is exceedingly well supplied with masters in every branch of learning and art, for the education of youth. A subscription pack of good working Harriers is kept, with which strangers are permitted to hunt. This place has become of late years a winter residence; and divine service is performed twice every Sunday, throughout the year, by the resident clergyman. There is an excellent club, called the "Spa Union," situated at the entrance of *All e de Sept Heures*, one of the lovely promenades with which the place abounds. More than 300 saddle horses and ponies are let out to visitors, and the carriages for hire are not inferior to those of Paris or London. The ponies are sure-footed animals, called "bidets."

The neighbourhood of Spa offers a variety of delightful excursions, the favourite haunts being—
1. The Cascade of Co , formed by a fall of the Salm, 60 feet high, when it hurries to join the Amb ve in a very picturesque valley. It is separated from Spa by a plateau called Fagnes.
2. The Grotto of Remouchamps (distance ten miles). The grotto penetrates the rock 460 metres, and is adorned with fantastic and graceful stalactites and stalagmites. It contains a number of halls such as the Salle des F es, the Temple de Delphes, and the Salle des Ruines, the largest of all. Entrance 3 francs, including torches. Ladies' costume 1½ francs. *Pourboire* to guide. But another grotto near at hand, the Hoy, is still more beautiful.

From Spa the Luxembourg rail, 82 miles, runs by several Stations; among which are

Stavelot (Station), on the Amb ve, containing a very old Abbey Church; population, 4,000.
Trois Pons (Station), on the Amb ve and Salm.
Vielsalm (Station), the old seat of the Salm-Salm family.
Bouvigny. Gouvry.

Trois Vierges or Uffingen (Station), on the Woltz, over the Luxembourg border.

Klerf or Clervaux (Station), with an old Castle, visible after quitting the tunnel.

Wilwerwiltz and Kautenbach (Stations), in the fine hilly country of the Ardennes, threaded by two long tunnels and thirteen iron bridges.

Ettelbr ck (Station), the junction for **Diekirch** (Hotel des Ardennes; good fishing and shooting), **Echternach** (page 137), and **Tr ves** (page 134); and for **Athus, Arlon, &c.**

Luxembourg (Station), see page 61.]

Continuation from page 72.

Shortly after leaving **Pepinster**, on the main line, the *Vesdre* is crossed by a fine bridge, and the railroad shortly enters an open cutting, the rocks of which are magnificent in form and colour.

Ensival (Station) is the next arrived at; near a town possessed of numerous factories, with a population of 6,494. The steeple of the church, the top of which is very elegant, produces a pleasing effect. Leaving Ensival the railroad passes through a long tunnel, and enters **Verviers**.

Verviers (Station). Population, 50,223.

Hotel: Du Chemin de Fer. Most conveniently situated, opposite the railway station. **Hotel d'Allemagne.** *Buffet* at the Station. Refer to tariff of prices, which are high.

A statue to Cobden was set up, 1866, by his free-trade admirers.

Situated in the valley of the *Vesdre*, about 16 miles from Li ge, the seat of the cloth trade, and may justly be termed the Leeds of Belgium.

It is a busy centre, but contains nothing remarkable, though the site is extremely picturesque. The railway station is very convenient for the examination of the luggage and passports by the Belgian authorities, which takes place here in returning from Germany.

Here travellers entering Belgium from Prussia have their luggage subjected to a tedious examination. Carriages are also sometimes changed here.

Conveyances.—Railway trains to Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne; to Liège, Tirlemont, Louvain, Malines, Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend, see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*. A loop line to Aix-la-Chapelle, *via Welkenraedt*, runs off at Dolhain.

[The only interesting point on this line is at Monzen-Moresnet, near which is the neutral territory, about 3 square miles, of **Moresnet**, with 2,000 population, employed mainly in zinc mining. It is governed by a burgomaster and ten councillors, and possesses a standing army and police-force of one gendarme.]

Dolhain (Station).—Passengers are sometimes required to alight here, that it may be ascertained that the carriage contains no small luggage. This once flourishing town, ruined by Louis XIV., is overlooked by Limburg Castle.

Herbesthal (Station). Here all luggage is examined which has not previously been declared for transit. The railway is carried over a bridge of seventeen arches, 120 ft. high in the centre, over the valley of the Guile (or Gochl), passing through two tunnels, the second of which is 2,220 ft. long, pierced through a sand hill.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Station)—in German, **Aachen**. *Hotels:*

Hotel du Grand Monarque. First-rate in every respect, a splendid establishment admirably conducted, large airy rooms.

Hotel Nuellens: First-rate, airy, and delightful situation, facing the Eliza Fountain, with its garden and its public promenade.

New Kaiserbad, Brunnen.—Bains de l'Empereur, or Emperor's Bath—very superior establishment, supplied direct from the Mineral Springs.—The proprietor, Mr. Dremel, is also proprietor of the Hotel Grand Monarque and the Hotel Nuellens.

Dubik's old established and excellent family Hotel and Hotel et Bains de la Rose, opposite the Kur-aal, belong now to J. Henrion, new proprietor.

Hotel zur Kaiserlichen Krone (Imperial Crown Hotel).—34 and 36, Alexander Street. Close to the Kurhaus.

Hotel du Dragon d'Or, close to the Kursaal and principal Bath Houses; prices reasonable.

Hoyer's Union Hotel, close to the railway station. Recommended for its cleanliness.

Hotel du Nord, opposite Rhenish railway station.

Grand Hotel Kaiserhof.—First-class Hotel, very well and conveniently situated, 4, Hochstrasse.

Belle Vue; King of Spain; Elephant; Hotel Graaf. The Bath Hotels at the 8 springs belonging to the city are open all the year.

Population, 116,000.

English Church, in Anna Strasse. *Resident Physicians*, who speak English.

Newspapers at Mayer's Library.

Cabs.—The drive, one person, without luggage, 50 pf. Tariff inside. Luggage above 10 lbs., 30 pf. each article. For two persons, 1 mile, 30 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office.—No. 23, Jakobstrasse.

Tramways through several of the principal streets tourtscheid.

At Herbesthal, the first Prussian station, the train stops 10 minutes for the usual custom-house formalities.

Historically, *Aachen*, as the Germans call it, or *Aix-la-Chapelle*, as it is usually called (following the French way) from its warm springs (*aquæ*), is associated with the grandeur and the celebrity of Charlemagne, who died there. The emperors of Germany were formerly crowned within its walls, and its citizens possessed, during the middle ages, many important privileges and immunities. At the Reformation, the city was the scene of conflicts between Catholics and Protestants, until the latter were compelled to emigrate to other countries; and as they were principally the most wealthy and influential merchants, their emigration proved highly prejudicial to the prosperity of the town, which declined for centuries. Latterly it has acquired an adventitious importance in history, from its having had European Congresses held within its walls, viz., in 1668, 1748, and 1818. This invested it with a temporary dignity, emanating, as it were, in a graceful act of filial piety from the sovereigns of modern Europe towards the favourite city of Charlemagne. Of ten Gates, the Marschler-Thor and Pont-Thor, are parts of the old fortifications, dating from the fourteenth century.

Commercially, Aix-la-Chapelle was renowned in former ages for the excellency of its woollen cloths, and even at the present day, the manufacturers of Aix are enabled to produce, from some remarkable properties in the mineral waters of the town, a peculiar light blue cloth, the dye of which wears to the last, and of which they export a great quantity to North and South America. There are

also considerable establishments for manufacturing needles and pins, which are largely exported. Also extensive iron foundries, machine shops, coach-makers, &c. Aix-la-Chapelle has also become celebrated for its warm medicinal *Springs*, which break forth in all parts of the city, and afford a great source of revenue and attraction. These waters are very efficacious, but may be injurious when taken improperly or without medical advice. We refer those who wish to obtain information on their composition and medical virtues to a book written by an experienced physician of Aix-la-Chapelle, viz.: "The Mineral Waters of Aix-la-Chapelle," by L. Wetzler, M.D., Physician at Aix-la-Chapelle. London, John Churchill.

Objects of Notice.—The Gothic *Town Hall* (Rathaus), built 1358-76, has undergone thorough restoration. It includes a tower of the old Palace, with several bulbous-looking spires, and contains a number of fresco paintings by Alfred Rethel, from scenes in the history of Charlemagne. The *Cathedral*, begun under Charlemagne in 796, and now under restoration, includes an octagon Basilica, built 796-804 (constituting the Chapel which gives the place one of its names), and a Gothic Choir completed 1413, with thirteen richly stained windows, and eight chapels. The new Mosais in the cupola are by Bethune. In the Hochmünster is the Emperor's Throne, and in the Ungarische Kapelle, the body of Charlemagne, with an innumerable number of precious relics, exhibited once in seven years, when pilgrims flock to see them from all parts. Admission to the Treasury, 3 marks for one to three persons; beyond this number 1 mark each. It is easy to join a party. Fee for being shown round the Dom, 1½ mark. There are nine or ten other churches, with St. Mary's new Church, in the modern quarter. Theatre; Elise Fountain, by Schinkel. The old Corn Hall, with statues of the Seven Electors. War Monument of 1866 and 1870-1. The *Technische Hochschule* for practical science is a handsome stone pile (1879) near Tempelerbend Strasse.

In the Kaiserplatz is the handsome Kaiserbrunnen.

The *Kurhaus*, or assembly rooms, for strangers; entrance, to non-subscribers, 50 pf. Near here is the *Kursaal*, in Moorish style; music daily.

The Polytechnic Institution, in the court of which is deposited a ponderous *Aerolite*, said to weigh seven thousand pounds. The monument erected in memory of the *Congress* of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. The new hospital outside the town.

The suburbs and environs of Aix-la-Chapelle are both pleasant and interesting. A charming view of the whole city and surrounding country is obtained from the hill of Lousberg, a favourite resort of the good citizens on Sundays and holidays.

The Valley of Burtscheid (or Borcette) is also worth visiting. There is a tramway to the town, which is celebrated for the numerous *warm Springs* and brooks that run through it. These hot wells supply several large bathing houses. There are also manufactories of cloths and cashmeres in the valley, established by Protestants, who were formerly not permitted to have an independent place of worship at Aix; but the spirit of intolerance in this part of Prussia has been greatly subdued by late events.

Libraries.—Public library at the Town Hall; library of the Gymnasium; library of the Burgher School; library of the Society of Arts and Sciences; library at the Royal Government House. Besides these the possessors of private libraries will very readily afford strangers the loan and amusement of single works. Libraries are kept by the booksellers, J. A. Mayer and H. Benrath, who also circulate a series of periodical journals and magazines.

Next to the teeming flowery meads of the envionring country, the promenades about the town gardens of several residents offer to the botanist an unusually large variety of indigenous and exotic plants. Beside the public assembly rooms of the grand Kurhaus, with its choice selection of literature and belles-lettres, where good music is executed, joined to divers other amusements, such as those at the Elisen garten (English newspapers), where music invites presence, and where a brilliant illumination of the whole colonnade takes place at different times, a ready admittance may be obtained to the following private societies:—The Casino, opposite to the theatre, the Society of Arts and Sciences, and the Society "Erholung." Each of these societies keeps a variety of political and conver-

sational papers. There are also card and billiard tables, merely for amusement and pastime.

Musical and other Entertainments.—Concerts are given from time to time in the saloons of the Kurhaus. Performances of instrumental and vocal music take place frequently, executed by amateurs of the town. These are—the Union for instrumental music; the Liedertafel (vocal music); the Concordia Union (vocal harmony). Every day from 7 to 8 a.m. and from 12 to 1 p.m. a band plays at the Elisenbrunnen; and from 3 to 4 30 p.m. in the garden of the Kurhaus. The military band plays on Sunday, from 12 to 1 o'clock p.m., before the Stadttheater. Operas, tragedies, and comedies are given by turns on four days of the week, at the playhouse. A dress ball takes place once a week in the saloons of the Kurhaus.

Public Institutions.—In addition to the Polytechnic, with about 400 students, Aix-la-Chapelle has a higher burgher school, a ladies' seminary and boarding-school, St. Leonard's, besides several private schools for both sexes. An establishment for gymnastic exercises and tilting, and a swimming school, have been added. A most important philanthropic institution is the poor and orphan house, under the guidance of a charitable sisterhood. Besides this establishment there is the handsome Mariahilf Hospital, with fine grounds (free), and an institution for the deaf and dumb.

Promenades and Points of Excursion into the Country.—The Lousberg Belvedere presents a delightful point of view over the surrounding landscape, studded with country seats and villas. It is laid out like a garden, with shrubs and shady trees. The hill itself is a formation of chalk, and celebrated for its treasures in conchites, shells, and vegetable petrifications. Opposite to the Lousberg lies a secondary hill, the *Salvatorberg*, with a pilgrimage chapel on its knoll. The chapel was founded by Louis the Meek. The Isargarten and the Zoological garden are also agreeable resorts. At the suburb of *Burtscheid*, or *Borcette*, are hot springs ranging from 140° to 162° Fahrenheit, forming a boiling, bubbling brook in the middle of one of the streets; and an ancient Abbey. It is here that the Devonian tran-

sition limestone stone is visible, containing very peculiar petrifications, viz., species of *Calamopora*, *Cyathophyllum*, and *Terebratulina*, among others. Frankenburg, a restored stronghold of the middle part of the seventeenth century, said to have been a hunting lodge of Charlemagne. A moat surrounds it, into which, the legend tells us, Queen Fastrada's ring was thrown. Departing from Borcette, the way leads to it by the Warmeweier along the Pockenplätzchen (smallpox-puddle), through a picturesque rocky cleft. At a short distance eastward lies Trimborn, adjoining to which is a delightful little wood, containing an artificial ruin, constructed from the remains of a chapel of Charlemagne, and a sarcophagus. *Scheenforst*, the ruins of a stronghold of the thirteenth century, lies eastward, not far from the Frankenburg.

Its neighbourhood abounds in wild flowers and plants, amongst which are to be found the *Platanthera bifolia* and *Chlorantha*, the *Orchis coriophora*, *Gymnadenia viridis*, and *Conopsea*, the *Arnica montana*, *Parnasia palustris*, *Limnæa aquatica*, and many others. Malaten (very likely a later corruption from the French "malades"), a mile and a half westward from Aix, has the ruins of an infirmary and chapel, of the dawn of the thirteenth century. At this spot is the Quirinus spring. Septfontaines, about 2 miles, in the same direction; where seven springs are observed issuing out of the base of a barren hill of calcareous marl. Flowing through a highly romantic country, the springs give birth to the Wildbach (mad stream). The summit of this rocky hill affords a picturesque view.

In its near vicinity lies Vetschau, a very interesting village for geologists. Here the Maestricht stratum, containing a variety of petrifications, is met with. Dr. Debey's collection includes many fossil plants from the hills. A pleasant way leads from Vetschau to Laurensberg. The village church is situated on the top of the grass-grown knoll, from whence, under spreading linden trees, a most delightful view of the town of Aix is beheld. From thence the carriage road leads back to Aix across the Wildbach. Kaisersruhe, about 2 miles northward of the town; its vast and delightful gardens, its nurseries, hothouses, and its beautiful perspectives are very attractive. Bordering

upon the backgrounds of the gardens lies the

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the Austrian position.

Ruhrort (Station). Population, 9,866. Situated at the confluence of the Ruhr (Roer) with the Rhine. It possesses many large ship-building docks, and has an immense coal-trade with Holland, the coal being derived from the large beds of

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agreeable resorts. At the suburb of **Burtscheid**,
or **Borcette**, are hot springs ranging from 140° to
162° Fahrenheit, forming a boiling, bubbling
brook in the middle of one of the streets; and an
ancient Abbey. It is here that the Devonian tran-

From thence the carriage road
across the Wildbach. Kaiser's
northward of the town; its vast
gardens, its nurseries, hothouses, and
ful perspectives are very attractive.

upon the backgrounds of the gardens lies the Scherberigberg (flinty hillocks with vast pebble-stone beds).

The Wolfsfurth (wolves' ford) in the valley of the Wurm, at the foot of the Scherberigberg. Here is the only discharge of all the drains of Aix-la-Chapelle. This place consists of some few buildings, chiefly cloth manufactories. Some good flower and kitchen gardens are attached to them, and also a small park, the property of the cloth manufacturer, Mr. Kuetsgens. Gardens and park form a part of the Bois de Pauline, a name given to this wood by Napoleon's sister.

Excursions also to the Aachener Wald, Carlsöhne, Ronheide, Linzenshäuschen, &c.

Railway to Düsseldorf and Cologne, as below. To Malmédy, via Montjoie, 51 miles.

There are three Railway Stations; the Rhenish (Cologne, &c.), Tempelerbend, and Marschier-Thor (Gladbach, Düsseldorf, Liège, &c.)

The walk from Aix-la-Chapelle to Liège is charming.—*R. S. C.*

[Aix-la-Chapelle to München-Gladbach, Crefeld, and Ruhrort, by railway.]

Geilenkirchen (Station), the nearest for Jülich or Julliers. (See below.)

Erkelenz (Station). Population, 4,312. A small place on the Roer.

Rheydt; population, 26,832, the junction of the line from Gladbach to Antwerp.

München-Gladbach or Gladbach (Station). Population, 49,626. On the Ners. It has a Benedictine Abbey, and considerable manufactures of cotton and woollen are carried on. (From here a branch of the Berg-Märkische Railway was opened 1873 to Jülich (22½ English miles), with short extensions thence to Stolberg and Düren (13 and 14 miles respectively), both on the line from Aix la Chapelle to Cologne (see p. 70). Jülich, a small town on the Roer, said to have been founded by Julius Cæsar, was once a strong fortress, which upon the death of the Duke of Cleves and Jülich, in 1610, leaving "everybody his heir," was seized by the Dutch, under the advice of Barneveld, in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Emperor. This was previous to the Thirty Years' War.

Neuss (Station). Population, 23,000. This place used formerly to be quite close to the Rhine, but since the fourteenth century, owing to the altered course of the stream, it has been removed from it about a mile and a half.

Numerous excavations of Roman remains have been made on the site, supposed to be the *Novesium* of the Romans. Here Drusus, who built the town, threw a bridge over the Rhine. Neuss has sustained some remarkable sieges, which are mentioned in history. Among its edifices the old church, or cathedral, of St. Quirinus, a fine Gothic building, erected in 1209, is well worthy examination, its dome having some modern paintings in fresco by Cornelius. At the Rathhaus is a good collection of Roman Antiquities. A War Monument of 1866 and 1870-1, has been erected.

Near Neuss is the ancient abbey of Eberach, the church of which, built in the thirteenth century, was remarkable for its monuments. On the decease of the Princes and Bishops of Würzburg, their hearts were deposited in it.

Rail to Crefeld; to Cologne; and to Düsseldorf, see Route 20. Rail to Rheydt, 16½ miles.

From München-Gladbach the Ruhrort line passes Viersen and Anrath to

Crefeld (Station). Population, 105,371. This is a flourishing town, with fine wide streets of nicely built houses, about 5 miles from the Rhine, between Düsseldorf and Cleves. Here there are considerable manufactures of silk velvet, silk, and mixed fabrics, besides dyeworks. These goods are sent in large quantities all over Germany, to France, and especially to England. During the Seven Years' war, an important conflict took place hereabout.

Uerdingen (Station). Population, 2,800. Close to the left bank of the Rhine, surrounded by poplars. Near this place, at Eichelskamp, the French Revolution-army, under Lefebvre, numbering about 25,000, first crossed the Rhine in 1795, and turned the Austrian position.

Ruhrort (Station). Population, 9,866. Situated at the confluence of the Ruhr (Roer) with the Rhine. It possesses many large ship-building docks, and has an immense coal-trade with Holland, the coal being derived from the large beds of

mineral on the banks of the Roer. This is the best harbour on the lower Rhine, and does a large carrying trade, besides those in corn, timber, and wool. To *Luftballon*, a public pleasure garden about a mile distant, an agreeable walk may be taken; and the ironworks at Sterkerade, near Oberhausen are worth visiting. At Ruhrort is a Hydraulic Establishment, consisting of two towers, each 120 feet high, one on each side of the Rhine, at Homberg and Ruhrort, each of which contains an engine. These machines have a platform with rails, by means of which two loaded wagons can be raised or lowered according to the height of the water. The railways terminate in the towers. The correspondence between the two banks and the stations is effected by a large steamer, having rails on deck carrying twelve carriages, in which the passengers are conveyed, without changing their seats, from one bank to the other.]

Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne (43 miles in 1 hour and 20 minutes).—Outside Aix-la-Chapelle station is a splendid viaduct, on two tiers of fifteen small and twenty large brick arches, spanning the valley of the Wornbach, and is 892 feet long and 70 feet high.

Close by the side of the line, to the left, is the Castle of Frankenburg. Charlemagne is reported to have founded a castle on this spot, in which he dwelt, and there died his third queen, Fastrada. Tradition states that he never left her body, night or day, which was inclosed in a glass coffin, until Turpin the Wise opened the coffin one day during the emperor's sleep, and released him from his thralldom, by taking from off the dead queen's finger her gold wedding ring, and throwing it into the moat of the castle.

Rothe Erde.—Near the cutting leading to the Nirem tunnel, which is 327 yards long, through the hills which surround Aix-la-Chapelle.

Passing through the beautiful wood of Reichswald,

Stolberg (Station) is reached.

Hotels: Keller; Schenfen; Welter.

A mining and manufacturing town, with about 11,935 inhabitants, built about 3 miles south of the station, up a valley studded with mills, forges, &c.,

near a picturesque old castle. Here good remains of a Roman Villa were found, 1881, extending 120 feet by 65 feet.

A short branch from this to **Alsdorf (Station)** was opened 1872; and a connection was made, 1876, with **Würselen** (branch to **Morsbach**) and **Höngen**.

Leaving here, the railway traverses a country rich with coal mines, and having houses, chimneys, and steam engines on every side. To the left and right we see the village of Eschweiler-Pumpe with its extensive coal mines, and, crossing the Inde, we run under the Schenberg, and arrive at

Eschweiler (Station).—An industrious little town of 16,89 inhabitants, built on the Inde, and having silk, iron, and wire manufactories, and also an old picturesque Castle close to the line. The old Röhthger Schloss is next passed; it is flanked with four towers, and then we pass over the high embankment which precedes the deep cutting passed through by the railroad previous to our arrival at

Langerwehe. Beyond this, through the Vale of the Wehe, a viaduct of seven arches conveys the railway, which, after emerging from the cutting, looks by the village and castle of Merode; and again pursuing its course through the village of Dhorn, crossing the Rhine immediately after, by a bridge of six arches, we enter the station. Quitting here, the railway passes some other unimportant villages on the left, and is there carried over the Ruhr, by a bridge of six arches; after which we arrive at **Düren**, 1 mile distant.

Düren (Station). A manufacturing town, with a population of 19,800; so called from the Roman *Marcodurum*, near which Charlemagne defeated the Saxons. Chief manufactures are cloth and paper. It contains one church, that of St. Anne, with a very high and conspicuous tower. From here a pleasant excursion may be made up the valley of the Ruhr to the beautiful village of *Nieddeggen*, 8 miles south of **Düren**, built on a hill, on which are the ruins of a castle, where Engelbert, Archbishop of Cologne, was imprisoned in the thirteenth century.

A short railway connection was opened, 1875, with **Essen** and **Bochum** (see *Bradshaw's Handbook to Germany*).



[illegible]

The line passes a cutting between the Meuse and the Rhine, terminating a little way short of

Buir (Station), from which it proceeds by a high embankment, over the lowlands of the valley of the Erft, crossing that river by three bridges before reaching

Horrem (Station), which is near the fine old Castle of Fronz. Passing from the Erft into the Valley of the Rhine, through Königsdorf tunnel, a mile long, carried through a hill of sand 136 feet below the summit, we arrive at **Königsdorf**; from here we proceed to

Müngersdorf, crossing the road from Cologne to Jülich. Here a very fine view can be had of Cologne, with its myriad towers and steeples.

COLOGNE (Station)—German, *Köln*; Dutch, *Keulen*. Population, 281,273.

Hotels:

Dom Hotel, first-class hotel on the Dom Square, opposite the Cathedral, two minutes' walk from the Central Station. See Advt.

Hotel du Nord.—Excellent hotel, near the Central Station, the Cathedral, the Rhine, &c.

Hotel Disch, in Bridge Street; centrally situated, and frequented by English families and single gentlemen, who experience equal attention and civility.

Hotel de Hollande, a first-rate establishment, facing the quay.

Hotel Ernst, first-class, five minutes from station.

Grand Hotel Victoria, situated in the Haymarket, close to the Rhine.

Hotel Drei Könige, opposite the landing place of the Saloon Steamers.

Hotel Continental, opposite the Dom—good second-class hotel.

Wienerhof; Hotel Weber; de l'Europe; Mainzerhof; Kölnischerhof; Union, &c.

Cafés, Restaurants: Heuser; Johnen; Berzdorf.

EAU DE COLOGNE.—Travellers are frequently importuned by officious persons offering to direct or accompany them to this or that vendor of the celebrated perfume; there are upwards of thirty-three manufacturers of this article, nearly all of them having the legal right to use the name of Johann Maria Farina.

F. C. Eyssen, 13, Domhof, Foreign Book, Print, and Map Seller; photographic views of the Cathed-

ral of Cologne, &c. J. J. Niessen, 4, Domhof, Book and Map Seller. BRADSHAW'S *Guides* and *Hand-Books* on sale.

RESIDENT ENGLISH and AMERICAN CONSULS.

ENGLISH CHURCH, 3, Bischofsgartenstrasse.

Droschkies, or cabs. From the station to any place in the town; one person, 60 pf., two persons, 75 pf., three persons, 1 mark. Cologne to Deutz, including toll, one or two persons, 1 mark 75 pf. For a half hour's drive, with one or two persons, 1 mark; with three or four, 1 mark 50 pf. From 10-0 p.m. to 7-0 a.m. double fare. Omnibus from Station.

Cologne is a fortified town, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, and having the populous suburb of **Deutz** (Hotel de Belle Vue) on the right bank. A bridge of boats, 400 ft. long, connects the town and suburbs. The new railway bridge across the Rhine is a very fine structure. There is a way for foot passengers. Several new streets and squares of handsome houses have been built, and other improvements made.

This remarkable city owes its origin to the camp that Marcus Agrippa pitched on the skirts of the hill that now occupies the central portion of the modern town. That camp was afterwards considerably increased by the removal of the Ubii, about 38 B.C., from the east bank of the Rhine, on which they had previously lived, to the right bank, on the spot where Cologne now stands. About 50 A.D., this original city, called *Oppidum Ubiorum*, was enlarged by a Roman colony of veterans, sent hither by Agrippina, the wife of Claudius and mother of Nero, who was born here in the camp of her father, Germanicus. It was called after the Emperor and her, *Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippinensis*, from which arises its modern appellation.

Cologne is interesting in its historical reminiscences, as well as from its chequered destiny, traced on many a page of overflowing prosperity. At one time prostrate and at another flourishing, this town passed through epochs different in their character as they were disastrous or beneficial in their consequences. At this distant and remote period, when cycles of centuries have rolled over since the mail-clad Roman swayed his delegated imperialism in this city, we can trace monuments of

his sovereignty in the fragmental atoms of broken walls dispersed throughout the city buildings, in the antiquities of Roman origin dug up daily from beneath its surface, as well as in the marked outline, classical features, and aquiline noses of the population, whose physiognomy indicates their hereditary descent, and distinctly marks them as of a different race from their German neighbours. The distinctive mark of their Roman origin has not seemed otherwise than as a boast and an honour to the people of this city, who, in the enthusiasm of their pride, designated themselves Patricians. The consular toga adorned their chief magistrates, who, like the Roman consuls and triumphs, were preceded by lictors, and had inscribed on their banners "S. P. Q. C." The antiquarian disposed to rigidly scan the outline and extent of the ancient city, will trace it through the Burgmauer, by the Zeughaus, by the *Röm r* or *Klarenthurm*, erected on the Roman walls by the Franks, thence to the Lach, where appears another Roman tower, and to the Marsilstein; and thence again eastward to the church of St. Maria-im-Capitol, on the site of the capitol, and thence by the Rathhaus, the site of the Roman Prætorium, to the cathedral; the foundations of the Roman walls, found here and there, having clearly marked out the limits of the *Colonia Agrippinensis*.

It was at Cologne that Vitellius and Sylvanus, the latter of whom was assassinated here in the capitol, had themselves proclaimed emperors; and, at a later period, in 500, Clovis was proclaimed King of the Franks.

The Emperor Constantine built a bridge over the Rhine; the ruins of which, after its destruction by the Normans, were used by Archbishop Bruno in the 10th century for building the old Church of St. Pantaleon, of which only the under-portion of the tower remains in the later erection. The see was raised to an Archbishopric by Charlemagne, and the Ecclesiastics soon claimed and obtained enormous political power and privileges, which they retained amid continual sanguinary conflicts with the citizens, until 1283, when the battle of Worringen finally established the supremacy of the civil power. The Archbishop removed to Brühl, but they long continued to exercise very tyrannical authority in the city as will be seen in the next paragraphs.

In the middle ages, Cologne was a powerful and flourishing city, and one of the most important members of the Hanseatic League, and the emporium of the trade of Eastern Europe, being the central medium from whence were transported the arts and products of the east to the west of Europe, and maintaining an incessant communication with Italy. Nor is it at all improbable that the southern school of painting received many of its perfections and improvements at the hands of northern artists; at all events, it is certain that we can trace an intimate connection between the Rhenish and Italian schools; whilst the southern style of architecture is seen in many of the oldest churches. And to-day, when, after the lapse of so many centuries, we should expect to see all traditional observances of mediæval custom departed, we behold, in Cologne, the celebration of the Carnival after the same style, and with as much spirit, as in Rome—an inheritance and a legacy bequeathed by the early connection of the inhabitants with Italy. Very many associations of bygone years, and their events, render Cologne an object of deep interest to English travellers, not the least of which is that it was some time the residence of Caxton, and the place where he learned the art of printing, which he introduced into England a short time afterwards, and thereby laid the foundation of that mighty power which has contributed so much to her greatness and prosperity.

In 1259 Cologne obtained for itself the "*Stapelrecht*" (staple laws), whereby all goods arriving at this port were transferred to Cologne vessels, and made to pay a high rate of duty for further transit. The dignity and importance of this city had by this time become acknowledged over all Europe; and it was called the "*heilige Stadt*," or holy city. Its merchants were highly privileged in England by Henry VI., who allowed them the sole occupation of the Guild Hall. It numbered within its walls 365 churches, and could send into the field 80,000 fighting men. But the hour of desolation was at hand—the day of its decline was approaching. Commerce departed from its port, and sought a new road across the European Continent, whilst Cologne itself bent in craven subservency and mental subjection to the blighting despotism and withering tyranny of ecclesiastical bigotry, which on three consecutive occasions trampled out its prosperity, annihilated its commercial and social independence, and finally completed its downfall.

The first edict issued by the persecuting churchmen within its sanctuary was against the Jews, who were hunted like wild beasts, and expelled without mercy. The second act of intolerance and persecution was the banishment of the weavers; and the third the exiling of the Protestants in 1608. In the case of the weavers, 1,700 looms were burned, and the owners emigrated to Verviers, Elberfeld, and Aix la-Chapelle, whither they transferred their industry from an ungrateful city, and where they established the celebrated cloth manufactories, still flourishing and enriching these towns. The expelled Protestants settled at Mülheim, Düsseldorf, Elberfeld, Crefeld, Solingen, and other places, where, as exiles and victims of persecuting bigotry, they raised establishments and promoted the arts of peace and industry—so true is it that persecution fails to effect its purpose, whilst it ever gives new strength and energy to the emancipated victims of its cruelties. In this period the church, or rather ecclesiastical body, reigned paramount, until the French Revolution destroyed its sinister influence, and laughed at its censures; whilst its well-filled coffers were being emptied, its ill-gotten revenues seized upon, its churches and convents plundered, secularised, and converted into stables and warehouses, and the city itself was even finally incorporated with France, October 17th, 1797. In 1815 it passed under Prussian rule.

The closing of the navigation of the Rhine by the Dutch, in the sixteenth century, was a great blow to the prosperity of Cologne. The removal of this impediment, in 1837, greatly tended to give a new stimulus to commercial enterprise and industrial development. Vessels now throng her harbour, along which new quays and bonding warehouses have been erected, a foreign communication by sea is carried on and extending, whilst the daily increasing prosperity of the city is being added to, and strengthened by, the railway communication with Paris, Antwerp, and Berlin, the lines from which converge at this point; and, with the immense Rhenish trade passing through, Cologne bids fair some day to rival the Cologne of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, and again have her empty warehouses and stores filled with the results of industry, whilst her population increases in prosperity and happiness.

Its objects of attraction are numerous, and lie wide apart, but the tourist will find his visits much facilitated by making them in the following order:—

The **Cathedral** (Domkirche) is one of the purest monuments of Gothic architecture in Europe. The edifice was begun 814, but most of it was burnt 1248. The name of the architect who designed the plan is lost. The first builder was Master Gerhard, who was still living about 1252, but of whom nothing further is known. The building was projected by the Archbishop Engelbert Von Berg, and commenced by his successor, Conrad Von Hochstaden, in 1248. The edifice is but a fragment of the proportions designed, which, if carried out, would have made it the St. Peter of Gothic architecture. It is cross-shaped, on the plan of that at Amiens, viz., a nave with double aisles of 5 bays; and an apse of 7 bays with 7 chapels, each of 5 apses. It is supported by flying buttresses; these, with the south transept, west door, and clustered spires, deserve especial notice. The whole length of the building is 496 feet. The Nave and aisles are 144 feet wide; the nave is 145 feet high and the aisles are 60 feet high; the arches are supported by four rows of 64 columns, which, together with the half columns and the pillars of the porticoes, amount to 100. The four central ones measure about 30 feet in circumference; each terminates in a capital, ornamented in a peculiar manner. The south transept is 240 feet wide by 130 feet high.

Height to the ridge of the roof about 200 feet. The two west Towers or steeples are each 515 feet high; one stands on the north side, and the other, at present used as a belfry, has the large Fire bell, weighing 25,000 lbs., and the Emperor's bell, weighing 56,000 lbs. The central Tower is 350 feet high.

The Kaiserlocke (Emperor's bell) was solemnly inaugurated, July, 1887. It was made from 22 guns taken from the French, with the addition of 5,000 kilos. of tin. On one side is a figure of St. Peter, with some verses, on the other the German Arms, with the setet:—

Die Kaiserlocke heiss' ich,
Des Kaisers Ehre preis' ich.
Auf heil'ger Warte steh' ich,
Dem deutschen Reich erlebe' ich
Dass Fried und Wehr
Ihm Gott bescheer!

The majestic Choir, of unusual height, together with the surrounding chapels, constitutes one of the most striking portions of this immense edifice. Beautiful in the extreme are the graceful groups of tall columns, like the trees of an ancient forest, ending at the culminating points in a crown of branches, and terminating in a pointed arch, almost inaccessible to the eye that would trace them.

The two last Kings of Prussia expended in the space of eighteen years a large sum on the repair and preservation of the building, rendered almost a ruin by long ages of neglect. The restoration was effected in a masterly style, the Drachenfels stone of the exterior being replaced by a species of volcanic origin, brought from Trèves and Andernach. In 1842 the then king laid the foundation-stone of the new transept, and an association was established, with branches all through Europe, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the completion of the edifice after the original design; a million dollars were collected from 1842 to 1851. The aisle, nave, and transept were opened in September, 1848, the two latter portions being covered in by a temporary wooden roofing; and in the autumn of 1852, the five windows of stained glass, presented by the late King of Bavaria, were placed in the south aisle of the nave, and the one executed in 1508 in the north aisle. The other windows, mostly done at Munich, were filled in; and the Cathedral being at length finished, at a total cost of two millions sterling, was opened by the German Emperor, William I., on the 14th August, 1880.

The new Bell, (the Kaiserglocke, see page 83), 14 feet high, was cast out of French cannon taken in the war. Other bells have been added, with a new Clock by Mannhardt.

The *Presbytery*, in the choir, and the high altar, are works of a modern date, and we think accord but ill with the antique majesty and solemn grandeur of the rest. Among the columns at the entrance there are two very fine marble statues, representing the Virgin and St. Peter, exquisitely sculptured in the Italian style. The two tombs, in the choir, of the brothers Adolphus and Anthony von Schauenberg (both of them Archbishops of Cologne), are fine statues of white marble, adorned with elegantly arranged foliage, and deserving of considerable attention, as rich specimens of high

art. The beautifully stained windows have been refreshed and repaired, and the frescoes redecored by Steinhilber, an artist of the Düsseldorf school. The colossal coloured and gilt statues of the *Twelve Apostles* standing against the columns are fine specimens of the antique German statuary of the fourteenth century, of which date also are the superbly carved stalls and seats.

In the *Chapel of the Three Kings* behind the high altar is the monument of the *Three Kings*, or *Magi*, who came from the East to worship the Saviour, and present him with gifts. Melchior, who is usually represented as an old man, and descended from Shem, gave gold. Balthazar, a man of middle age, descended from Japheth, gave incense. Caspar, a youth, descended from Ham, gave myrrh. This chapel was built by the Elector Maximilian Henry of Bavaria, and the bodies of the three Oriental Kings, or Wise Men of the East, were presented to it by Frederick the First, also called Barbarossa, who carried them off from St. Eustorgio, after he had taken and plundered Milan, giving them to Rainald, Archbishop of Cologne, who accompanied him, and had them conveyed to that city in 1170. The coffer in which they repose, which originally stood in this chapel, has been removed to the Treasury. It is composed of plate, gold and silver, exquisitely engraved, with an encircling of small arcades supported by pillars; however, the rich treasures and exquisite decorations of this shrine were carried off and much injured during the fury of the French revolution, at which period it was transferred for safety to Amsberg, in Westphalia, and several of the jewels sold, which were replaced by paste or glass counterfeits.

The coffer has two partitions, the lower one of which has on either side a half-roofing, while the upper one has a whole one. The lower and broader division contains the bones of the three kings whose heads appear ranged in front, between the half-roofing upon which you see, in rubies, the names *Caspar*, *Melchior*, *Balthazar*; these skulls are adorned with costly crowns of gold, diamonds, and pearls, of six pounds weight each, which present a ghastly contrast to the decayed and mouldering fragments of humanity they encircle. In 1804, when the shrine was brought back from Amsberg,

many of the jewels and enamels had disappeared, together with their valuable crowns; they were replaced by metal neatly wrought and gilt, partly by antiques, precious stones, enamels, and other ornaments, given by the people of Cologne, and the shrine, without the value, has much of its original appearance. The front of the shrine has inscribed on its surface the following inscription:—

“Corpora sanctorum recubant hic terna Magorum
Ex his sublatum nihil est, alibi locatum.”

This reliquary, a very highly ornamental piece of Romanesque work, probably dates from the end of the 12th century.

On Sundays and holidays the Shrine is open to the public; but Visitors desiring a close examination of it had better take a ticket of the sacristan, to admit self and friends. Tickets for the Cathedral, 1m. each. Choir and Treasury, 1m. 50pf., or 2m. 50pf. to see everything and ascend the galleries. Between the high altar and the shrine of the Three Kings, under a slab in the flooring, is buried the heart of Mary of Medicis; and before the chapel the tombstones and epitaphs of the Archbishops of Cologne may be seen on the marble walls, the most remarkable of which are those of Philip of Heinsberg, surrounded by a mural parapet, and of Conrad of Hochstaden in bronze.

Particularly worthy of notice is the celebrated *Dombild*, a beautiful old picture of 1410, representing the patrons of the city, and the Three Kings adoring the Divine Babe in the centre; with St. Ursula and her companions, the 11,000 Virgins, St. Gereon and his Theban legion on the sides. This painting was removed from the Hôtel de Ville in 1816, and placed in its present position in the Chapel of St. Agnes, on the right of the Magi. The artist is not known, but he is surmised to have been Master Stephan, a pupil of William of Cologne.

The *Sacristy* contains some interesting antiquities, and splendid specimens of art and workmanship, in the shape of church plate, shrines, a sword of justice used at the coronation of the emperors, carvings in ivory, an archiepiscopal cross 7 feet high, and several other objects of interest.

The visitor will be well repaid by ascending the gallery of the triforium to see the stained glass, and should also go out on the roof, from which he will have a magnificent prospect.

The *Church of St. Peter*. Rubens, who was baptised in this church, in the brazen font still existing there, painted for it its celebrated altarpiece—the *Crucifixion of the Apostle* with his head downwards. This painting is reckoned as one of his masterpieces. The picture generally exposed is merely a copy, but a fee of 1 mark 50 pf. for a party, will induce the sacristan to reverse it, and at the back is displayed the original.

The *Church of St. Ursula*, famous for the legend of the 11,000 Virgins, was erected partly in the twelfth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. The singularity of its architecture is well worth attention, and the entire church is nearly filled with bones. On the right hand, near the entrance, is the golden chamber, in which St. Ursula and a few of her favoured associates lie in repose in coffins behind the altar. The bones are encased in silver; and among the relics pointed out in this chamber is one of the stone vessels used at the marriage feast in Cana. Fee for admission, 1½ mark for 1 to 3 persons. The relics in this church are hideous, bones everywhere meet the eye, and are disposed in ghastly array in glass cases. The history of this monkish legend is painted in the choir, and represents the saint as the daughter of an English king, who, on her return from Rome, was murdered at Cologne, together with her 11,000 companions.

The *Church of St. Maria im Capitol*, is, with the exception of St. Cecilia, the oldest in Cologne. Plectrudis, the consort of Pepin, of Herstal, who separated from her husband, founded this establishment, and built the original church. Her stone statue is behind the choir, in the street; but her tomb is in the church before the choir, and has a long Latin inscription. Over against this tomb is that of St. Ida, who was a relation of Plectrudis, and the first abbess of the establishment. The present church, of peculiar shape, dates from 1050. The upper part of the choir, with the round arched colonnades, is of the twelfth century; the principal vault of the nave was built later, having been damaged considerably by the Normans. Several paintings were removed to this church from that of St. Martin, of which that by Augustin Braun, an excellent painter of Cologne, and contemporary of Rubens, is highly

deserving of being noticed. This church also possesses a large and excellent organ by the elder König, the celebrated artist of Cologne, who also built the organ of Nimwegen.

The *Church of Sta. Maria* is a handsome specimen of transition romance style, with painted windows of the 16th century. On the west portal is a mark showing the height of the inundation of 1784. Statue of the Virgin, 16th century.

St. Martin's Church, or Gross St. Martin, is a large building of the 12th century, with a tower of 270ft.

The *Church of St. Gereon*, a remarkable edifice, was built by Archbishop Anno, in 1066, on the ruins of that built by St. Helena, of which there are remains. Later, a boldly-executed cupola with three galleries was added, and it is one of the best and most conspicuous churches in Cologne. St. Gereon lies buried here, along with his 318 warriors. The skulls of these martyrs are exhibited in the church. In the crypt, or vault, there are two chapels, on whose floor is an ancient mosaic pavement. The altars at the entrance of the church are adorned with two good paintings by Schuett and Geldorf, artists of Cologne. It should be visited before 9 a.m., 1 mark for 1 or 2 persons, afterwards 50 pf. each.

The *Church of St. Cunibert*, near the Rhine, is spacious and beautiful, and has a fine perspective. The altar is constructed after the pattern of that of St. Peter's at Rome. The gate has a fine frame in the last style of the 12th century. The Tomba of St. Cunibert, which was once so remarkable, was scandalously mutilated during the French occupation. In 1830 the steeple fell down. It has since been rebuilt. The fine glass paintings in the choir are well worth seeing. The *Church of The Apostles*, near the new market, is likewise a beautiful old German building of the 13th century. An Ascension of the Holy Virgin by Hulsman, and the martyrdom of St. Catharina by Pottgiesser, deserve to be noticed; in connection with this church is told a very interesting story, dating from 1357, the time of the plague, about Lady Richmodis, wife of Mengis von Adocht, of the family of the Lyskir-chen, who was buried alive here, and by a peculiar accident saved herself from her coffin, and afterwards lived many years with her consort very happily.

The *Church of St. Maria Ascension*, sometime the church of the Jesuits, though built in a mixed style, half ancient German, and half modern, has many ornaments in the inside, especially a splendid communion pew, with arabesques and bas-reliefs of white marble. There are some paintings by Schuett on the high altar. The walls of the choir are adorned with landscapes. The marble flooring, the pulpit, and the organ are handsome. Contiguous to the church stands the late College of the Jesuits, in which there were a valuable library and rich cabinets of artificial curiosities. The French carried off the most valuable articles; among others, a volume of letters, in Leibnitz's own handwriting, to the Jesuit Brosses; the most valuable minerals; about 1,400 pieces of Greek and Roman coins; a pretty complete collection of silver and copper coins of the middle ages; a number of antique bowls, vases, urns, images, &c.; an invaluable collection of more than 6,000 original drawings of the most celebrated artists of all schools; and a similar collection of ancient engravings. There exists a printed catalogue of the latter collection, which was sent to Paris, and returned in a very defective state.

There are some of the other churches and chapels (not mentioned here) that may have been built at the time when the Christian religion was introduced on the banks of the Rhine, and furnish fine materials for a history of ancient German architecture. Others there are that are remarkable in other respects. In the *Church of St. Pantaleon* (13th century) there is the tomb of the Empress Theophania, the consort of Emperor Otho II. They also preserve in this church the uncorrupted body of the martyr, Albinus. The body of the famous Duns Scotus, who died at Cologne, in 1308, whose manuscripts, in 14 folio volumes, were in the possession of the Minorites, is buried in the church of that name behind the Museum. The churches of *St. Severin* and *St. George* are very old, but defaced by many coloured paintings. Both have recently been restored. The former, consecrated in 1067, contains a very ancient wooden Romanesque Cross; and, connected with the latter, is a tower of enormous thickness, which an Archbishop placed right in front of the upper and older town gate, to keep in awe the citizens of Cologne, who were

disaffected to him. *St. Cæcilia*, a very old church, was restored "in full ancient splendour" by Archbishop Wichfried. A portion of this was left after a second restoration. There is a piece of remarkable old Romanesque Sculpture over the Northern Portal.

The remains of the famous Albertus Magnus were deposited in the church of the Dominicans, which has been pulled down since. Spacious barracks for the artillery now occupy the ground on which it stood.

All the religious corporations in Cologne were secularised by the first revolutionary French government; many parish churches went to decay: others were joined to finer churches, formerly belonging to cloisters or other pious foundations; some also were turned into manufactories and magazines, or demolished. The handsome though plain church of the Antonites, was given to the Lutheran and reformed congregations.

Town Hall, or Rathhaus.—It has a fine marble portal, or double arcade, one placed over the other; the upper one being in the Italian-Roman, and the lower one in the Corinthian style. Handsome bas-reliefs adorn the interstices. The other parts of the buildings are less deserving of praise. From the steeple, the shape of which is rather singular, you have a charming view of the town and its environs. One pair of stairs high, on your right hand, you enter the spacious hall of the once powerful Hansa, with ancient German stone figures. The hall is 90ft. long by 25ft. broad, and 32ft. high, and is beautifully decorated with armorial bearings of the nobility, and arms of the various guilds.

The Emperor Maximilian gave several entertainments in this hall, which of late years has served for a ball-room at the conclusion of the splendid carnival. On the ground floor there is a spacious hall, called the *Muschel* (shell), with fine Gobellins tapestry, in which many landscapes by Wouvermann are ingeniously introduced. The whole produces a striking effect.

Statues of Bismarck and Moltke; the former in Augustiner Platz, the latter in Laurent Platz.

The Theatre.—The inner arrangement is tasteful (having the playhouse of the Grand Duke of

Darmstadt for a pattern). It was finished in 1872. The company act at Cologne only in winter; in summer, alternately at Bonn and Coblenz.

The *Palace of Justice*, the foundation of which was laid in 1824. The town has built it at its own expense. It contains the court of appeal, the court of province, and the board of trade. The Government Buildings lie not far from it. The Archbishopal Palace stands in the Gereonsstrasse, and in front of it is the Mariensäule, a fine monument to commemorate the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

The site of the old Exchange is occupied by a *Statue* of the late King, Frederick William III., with 16 life-size figures of statemen and soldiers in the base; the whole 48 feet high.

Strangers may further notice the Work and Charity House, in the later cloister of the Minorities; the Military Hospital, in the cloister of the Carthusians, for 300 patients, in twenty-four roomy saloons; the Hospital for Citizens, in the cloister of Cæcilia and Michael, in which 800 poor persons, belonging to the town, are admitted and taken care of, amongst whom are a certain number of incurable lunatics (such as are pronounced curable are sent to Siegburg). This establishment can be visited at any time in the afternoon. The guide expects *trinkgeld*, and some contribution must be made to the poor-box. The institution is exceedingly well arranged, and worth inspection. The Orphan House in the Waisenhausgasse (Orphan Houses Street, No. 38, at the end of the Blaubach), for 200 orphans and foundlings, who are brought up and educated here from 6 to 16 or 17 years of age. A work school has also been established here. The House of Correction (near the New Market, commonly called in der Bleichen Buets) can, in 80 small and larger apartments, receive 320 prisoners. The Barracks, in the cloisters of the Dominicans and Observants, in the Weidenbach and the Abbey of St. Pantaleon. In the Sternengasse is the so-called Rubens House, in which Marie de Médicis died, 1612. It is a mistake to suppose that Rubens was born here. That event took place at Siegen, 29th June, 1577. No. 23 is the house of Jabach, a great lover of the arts and a

collector.—Le Brun painted him and his family in a large picture.

The *Gürzenich*, in the *Martinsstrasse*, a fine building erected 1441-52 for civic festivities. The lower portion has been used since 1875 as an Exchange. The *Börse* is held from 12 to 1 p.m. The handsome Banqueting and other Halls, lately renovated, deserve a visit. Entrance, 50 pf. This is the finest building in Cologne except the Dom. First-class concerts are given here in winter, under the direction of Dr. Ferd. Hiller. Seats 4½ to 2 marks. The former are to be preferred.

Museums. The Archiepiscopal Diocesan Museum, in the Cathedral Place (open 9 to 12 and 3 to 6, 50 pf.), contains chiefly, objects of mediæval ecclesiastical art. A few minutes' walk from the principal portal of the Cathedral, in a south-west direction, is the *Wallraf-Richartz Museum*, a fine Gothic building, erected from funds presented by a merchant, J. H. Richartz, about 1850, to contain the collection of Prof. Richartz. One of the principal features is a remarkable set of paintings of the early Cologne School, which should be seen by all interested in the historical study of art. There are also works of the early Saxon, Swabian, and Franconian Schools, and frescoes showing the development of art in Cologne. Open 9 to 6, 75 pf.; Wednesday and Sunday gratis. General catalogue, 1 mark; Pictures, 50 pf.; Antiquities, 75 pf.

The *House of the Templars*, No. 8, *Rheingasse*, is used as a Baptist chapel. The *Casino* is close to the Theatre, and has ball and reading rooms attached to it.

Zoological Gardens, at the North end of the town; Concerts, Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons, 1 mark, Sundays, 50 pf. Fine collection of animals.

Botanical Gardens (close by), with Aquarium, (50 pf. extra); same admission as the Zoological Gardens. Frequent concerts. Fine view of Cologne and environs.

The *Städtische Garten*, on the west side, is a favourite promenade.

Deutz (Station) (*Castrum Divitensium*), is joined to Cologne by a viaduct 1,352 ft. long, begun 1855, completed 1862. The Emperor Constantine built a castle here in the fourth century, which is described in ancient documents under the name of *Monumentum Duitenza*. Deutz and Cologne were at that time connected by a bridge, which was demolished by the Archbishop Bruno in the tenth century, along with the castle. The works around Deutz were, at a later period, rebuilt several times, and for the last time demolished by the Austrians in 1673. Since Deutz came into the possession of Prussia, it has been strongly fortified. There are four large workshops of the artillery, worth the notice of military men, but admission is not easily granted.

The old Benedictine abbey lies on the Rhine, and has a charming aspect. It was founded in 1001, by the elector Heribert, a count of Rothenburg. The little town prospered by carrying on a smuggling trade to the left bank of the Rhine, under the French dominion. Bensberg, the former Palatine chateau, lies 3 leagues from Deutz. It has beautiful allegorical and mythological platfoms, painted by eminent masters; the views from the window and the cupola are particularly charming, and the horizon extends to 13 to 20 German miles.

A trip from Cologne to the Cistercian abbey of Altenberg will be found interesting. It is 2½ leagues distant from it, in the direction beyond Muchelheim in a beautiful solitary valley, on the banks of the Duchn, a considerable mountain torrent. A pleasant excursion may also be made from Cologne to Bruehl.

Express trains from Cologne to Paris, morning and night, in 11 hours. Railway to Düsseldorf, Hamm, Minden, and Berlin; to Paderborn, Cassel, &c.; to Marburg, Giessen, and Frankfort; to Bonn, Coblenz, and Mayence; to Paris, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Belgium. For information respecting the Rhine Steamers see advertisements in *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*. The description of the journey from Cologne up the Rhine is continued in Route 21.

SECTION II. THE RHINE.

THE RHINE RIVER.

There are rivers whose course is longer, and whose volume of water is greater, but none around which are grouped such associations of romance and historical interest, joined to the advantages of natural beauty, as the Rhine (ancient, *Rhenus*). As it flows down from the distant ridges of the Alps, through fertile regions into the open sea, so it comes down from remote antiquity, associated in every age with momentous events, in the history of the neighbouring nations. It is formed in the Swiss Canton of Grisons, by the junction, at Reichenau, of two streams called the Hinter and Vorder Rhein; the former having its source in the Rheinwald glacier, the latter rising on the north side of Mont St. Gothard. After passing Mayenfeld the river enters Lake Constance (also called the Bodensee) at Rheineck. It again leaves the lake at Stein, which stands at its western extremity. It then flows past Schaffhausen, where it produces the celebrated cataract called the *Falls of Schaffhausen*. After passing Basle, where the Upper Rhine terminates, it flows past Breisach, Strassburg, Speyer, Mannheim, Worms, Mayence, Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Wesel, and Emmerich, where it enters the Netherlands, and reaches the North Sea by several mouths—the Waal to Rotterdam; the Yssel, to the Zuyder Zee; the Old Rhine, to Leyden. In its course it passes through the following territories, viz.:—Switzerland, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia, and Holland. Its principal affluents on the right bank are the Kinzig, the Neckar, the Main, the Lahn, the Ruhr, and the Lippe; and on the left the Thur, the Aare, the Ill, and the Moselle. From the source to the mouth, allowing for windings, the distance is 600 miles; the direct distance is about 360 miles. Vessels of from 300 to 450 tons go up the river to Cologne; those of 125 to 200 to Mayence; and those of 100 to 125 as far as Strassburg. It is navigable by steamers from Rotterdam to Basle, but at present steamers only run as far as Mannheim. The beauties of the river lie between Remagen (a little beyond Bonn) and Bingen, on this side of Mayence. The finest part of the river is, without doubt, that between Coblenz and Bingen. It was frozen over at Mayence and at the Ruhr, 1879.

Passports are still occasionally demanded in Prussia, Bavaria, and other parts of Germany, especially in Berlin and Frankfort; and the *visa* is necessary in such cases. The passport is likewise of use in cases of identification, and perhaps, sometimes, for admission into public buildings, and the traveller is advised never to be without one. A Foreign Office passport is always desirable, and may be obtained at a trifling cost. Innkeepers are bound to submit the names, professions, age, religion, and motives for travelling, &c., of all the visitors who may arrive at or depart from their hotels. And the better to ensure attention to this rule, a strangers' book, called "das Fremden-Buch," is kept at each hotel, in which the traveller is requested to enter all the necessary particulars.

Money.—1 German mark (or 100 pfennige) = 1s. = 1½ franc = 60 Dutch cents. = 24 American cents. A Thaler = 2s. 11d.; Dutch or Austrian Florin = 1s. 8d.

Wines.—The best wines of the Rheingau are those called Johannisberger, Steinberger, Rudesheimer, Assmannshäuser, Marcobrunner, Gräfenberger, Hochheimer, Geisenheimer, Hattenheimer, Raenthaler, Winkel, and Bodenthaler; those of Rhenish Bavaria are Ruppertsberger, Deidesheimer, Forst, and Königsbacher. Those of Rhenish Prussia include Engländer and Steeg; those of Rhenish

Hesse, Scharlachberger, Niersteiner, Laubenheimer, and Liebfrauenmilch. The valley of the Ahr gives Ahrbleichert and Walporzheimer; and at Ehrenbreitstein is a good wine called Kreuzberger. Of the Moselle wines the best are Braunberger and Pilsporter.

Inns.—In Germany the innkeepers are of a superior class in life, and generally of obliging and kind manners. They preside at their own *tables d'hôte*, and their conversation is almost invariably intelligent and agreeable.

Travellers intending to remain a week or longer at an hotel, should make an agreement beforehand with the landlord, who will generally abate one-third of the charge. *Table d'hôte tickets* can also be purchased much cheaper when taken by the score or dozen. In Germany, apartments in hotels are charged for according to size, accommodation, and the storey in which they are situated.

| (AVERAGE CHARGES MADE AT GOOD MEDIUM HOTELS IN GERMANY). | | MARKS. |
|---|---------|--------|
| Bed-rooms, varying according to size and situation, from..... | 1½ to 3 | |
| Dinner at <i>table d'hôte</i> | 3 | |
| — in private room, from | 3 to 4 | |
| Tea or coffee, with meat | 2 | |
| Breakfast | 1 to 1½ | |
| Bottle of table wine | 1 to 1½ | |
| Attendance | ½ to 1 | |
| Light | ½ to 1 | |

The average expenses of a party, say of six, would be considerably less.

Table d'Hôte.—Generally at 1 o'clock.

Travellers on the Rhine should ask for "Bowe," a delicious spiced wine in great vogue during Summer.

Steamers.—The fares on board the Rhine steamers have been raised; it is cheaper to travel by rail than by boat; but certainly the river is better seen from the banks than from the steamer. See page 99 for details.

ROUTE 19.

London to the Rhine, via Rotterdam.

By Sea.

These steamers are provided with first-class accommodation for passengers, including private state cabins for families. Places can be taken at the London offices of the companies from London for any town on the Rhine, as far as Basle, at very moderate fares; and in booking throughout passengers have the advantage of being permitted to stop at any place they please on the Rhine, and of proceeding on their journey without the least additional charge.

Through tickets for the undermentioned places on the Rhine, via Rotterdam, by the steamers of the Netherlands Rhine Steam Navigation Company, can be obtained at the Company's Offices at moderate rates:—

To Düsseldorf, Cologne, Bonn, Neuwied, Cob-

lenz, Bingen, Wiesbaden, Bieberich, Mayence, Frankfurt, Worms, Ludwigshafen, or Mannheim.

Passengers booked also to places as under, via the Dutch-Rhenish Railway Company:—From London to Amsterdam, the Hague, Arnhem, or Düsseldorf, chief cabin and first-class, at moderate rates.

London to Rotterdam, via Harwich, and Hoek van Holland.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Boat Express leaves London, Liverpool Street Station, at 8-30 p.m., and Doncaster at 4-28 a.m. every week-day, in connection with Express Trains from Manchester, the North of England, and Scotland. Fares from London, first-class and saloon, 29s.; second class and fore cabin, 18s. Return tickets, 45s.; 29s. Passengers can go on to Rotterdam by the steamer, fares being somewhat lower. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

London to Rotterdam.—By Netherlands Steam

Boat Company's Steamers, Holland, Maastrom, and Batavier, alternately, every Wednesday and Saturday, from Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall, in connection with the Rhine steamers.

London, Queenborough, and Flushing.—By Chatham and Dover Rail to Queenborough: thence by Zeeland Co.'s Steamer, daily, to Flushing (Vlissingen).

Hull to Rotterdam.—Every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Sea passage, 19 hours.

Grimsby to Rotterdam (average passage, thirty hours).—Saloon, 20s.; return, 30s. Every Wednesday and Saturday.

Newcastle to Rotterdam.—The Tyne Shipping Steamers every Tuesday. Return, Friday.

Leith to Rotterdam.—Every Monday and Friday.

London to Brussels and Cologne, direct by rail, &c.; see preceding Routes.

In the maritime *Provinces of Holland*, there are neither mountains nor hills to relieve the eye from the monotony of one flat surface; and when viewed from the top of a tower or steep the country appears like a vast marshy plain, intersected in all directions by an infinity of canals and ditches. The prospect is not however altogether uninteresting, though wanting in what we deem the first features of picturesque beauty, as it exhibits vast meadows of the freshest verdure, covered with numerous herds of cattle. The numerous vessels passing in every direction also tend to enliven the scene, and the close succession of farms, villages, and towns, show at once the industry and wealth of the country.

The Maas (French, *Meuse*), is the estuary which conducts the greater portion of the waters of the Rhine and Meuse into the sea. At its mouth there is a bar which causes vessels much difficulty to pass, especially in a low tide, when there is only seven feet of water to sail in. Entering the Maas, we see to the left the Hoek (Hook) van Holland, a sandy bank stretching into the sea.

To the left we see **Brielle**, a fortified town of small dimensions, situated on the right bank of the river as we ascend the stream. It is celebrated as being the birth-place of Admirals Tromp and de Witt. At this point the vessel is boarded by the officers of customs, who examine the ship's papers, and close the hold of the vessel.

At the outbreak of the Dutch war of liberation, it was taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch in 1572, William de la Marck commanding the Water Gueusen at the attack; the tercentenary of which event was celebrated 1872; when a Monument and a Sailor's Hospital were commenced, the king laying the foundation stone. Motley, the historian, author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," and other well known works, was present. A procession of trades in mediæval costume was formed on this occasion. It was one of the cautionary towns delivered to the English in 1585, in whose hands it remained until 1616. At this point we find a ferry across the Maas. We arrive at the entrance of the New canal, which is 5 miles further up than Brielle. This canal has proved an invaluable aid in the navigation of the river. It bisects the Island of Voorn, and enables vessels of large burden to avoid the risk incurred by entering at the mouth of the Maas, from which place they can pass into the large and commodious port of

Helvoetsluys (or "Hell-foot Sluice"), where we see a royal dock and arsenal. It was from here William III. set sail for England in 1688. It is the chief naval port for the Dutch in the south, and may be looked upon in reference to Rotterdam and the mouth of the Rhine and Meuse in the same light as the Helder is to Amsterdam and the Zuyder Zee.

Vlaardingen is seen on the right, higher up, and is the chief station for the *Herring fishery* of Holland, in which a hundred or more vessels are engaged annually. The fishery season lasts from the 2nd of June to the 1st of November. The chartering of the herring fleet is an interesting affair; some time about the middle of June the officers to be employed assemble at the *Stadhuis*, or Town Hall, and take an oath of fidelity to the laws of the fishery convention. After this they hoist their flags, generally on the 14th of June, and proceed to the church to assist at the service specially celebrated for the occasion, with the object of praying for a successful season. The 14th of June, on which day they weigh anchor, is generally kept as a gala day, devoted to amusement and feasting. The first fruits of the expedition are looked for with much anxious expectation, watchmen being placed on the Vlaardingen steeple to keep a look out for the vessel which is despatched

home with the first fish taken. A cargo of herrings realises about 800 florins, and the first kegs were once presented to the King and his Ministers. Both Vlaardingen and Schiedam (below) are stations on the line from Hoek van Holland to Rotterdam.

Nearer to Rotterdam, situated at a distance from the river side, is

Schiedam. Population (1890), 25,260. This place is famous for its distilleries, with the refuse of which upwards of 30,000 pigs are fed annually. It has the appearance of a huge forge, vomiting clouds of smoke that cover the town with a black mist.

Rotterdam is next seen at a turn of the river. The Maas, facing the town, is from 40 to 45 feet deep, thus enabling vessels of the largest tonnage to moor close to the houses. The *Steamers* land their passengers on the west quay, near the *Boompjes*. The latter is singularly picturesque, in consequence of the large avenue of beautiful elms which stretch along its banks giving the quay its name—*Boompjes*, which means little trees. On this quay is situated the Custom House. Through passengers for Cologne, &c., are conveyed free, by river steamer, to the Rhynspoorweg terminus.

ROTTERDAM (Station).

Hotels.—Leygraaff's Hotel. Established 1826. Situated near the Landing Pier, facing the Park. See Advt. Victoria Hotel; Hotel Welmar, very conveniently situated; New Bath Hotel; Hotel des Pays Bas; Hotel Maas; De Hollande; Hotel Verhaaren (Spaansche Kade); Du Passage; Coomans; St. Paulus.

Resident English Consul.

English Church and Scotch Church Services. The *English Church*, on the east side of the Haringvliet, has emblazoned on its portal the arms of Queen Anne and of the Duke of Marlborough.

English Physician.

Conveyances.—Railways to Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Arnhem, Emmerich, and Oberhausen (for all parts of Germany), see BRADSHAW'S *Continental Guide*. Railway to Breda and Antwerp. A connecting rail runs through the town across the river, by a viaduct and bridge to meet the Central Belgian line from Dordt.

Post and Telegraph Office.—Beurs Plein.

Rotterdam is situated on the right bank of the Maas, near its confluence with the Rotte. Popu-

lation of 209,136. One-fourth Roman Catholic, 8,000 Jews. The form of the town is that of a triangle, made up of about an equal proportion of streets and canals, the principal of the latter being the Leuve, Oude, Nieuwe, Scheepmakers and Wijnhaven, and the Haringvliet, which discharge themselves into the Maas.

In Holland both tea and coffee are excellent. By no means order bacon or fish, or broiled ham and eggs; they are usually a failure abroad. The best thing to have is plain boiled eggs, or cold meat, or *cotelettes aux pommes de terre frites*, or an *omelette aux herbes fines*. The charge for breakfast is from a florin to a florin and a half (1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.) *Table d'hôte* dinner is at four or half-past four; a bell usually rings to call the company together. The charge, including ordinary wine, is about two guilders (3s. 4d.) Higher priced wines can be chosen from the *carte*. Never drink water; it is very bad. The best substitute is Seltzerwater, or bottled beer.

The hotels in Holland are managed in the French style. At most sixpence each is charged for candles (*bougies*) in the room, and about tenpence a day for attendance (*service*).

The shops are tolerably good, but they see too many English not to know how to charge high. A Turk's head, with a gaping mouth, gaudily painted and set above the door is the sign of a druggist's shop. A Bible carved in stone over the door indicates the deaconries for charity. Mirrors set at an angle outside the windows will also catch the stranger's eye; these reflect whatever is passing in the street, and are called "spics."

The visitor to Rotterdam, for the first time, will be surprised at the large number of draw-bridges keeping up a communication. The canals, crowded with vessels discharging cargoes at the very doors of the shops and warehouses, will appear quite as singular. Thus the easy communication with the sea has contributed largely to swell the tide of prosperity for Rotterdam. It has a large number of merchant ships constantly employed in its foreign commerce, which are principally engaged in the service to and from India. Its chief foreign trade is with Batavia, but a good traffic is also maintained in the productions of the East. Its corn and provision trades are also very great;

whilst its dockyards, supplied with timber from the upper parts of Germany contiguous to the Rhine, make it the seat of a busy industry in ship-building.

The appearance of the town, its novel and attractive combination of trees, bridges, water, and vessels; its old houses, overhanging their foundation, as if about falling in ruins; its shops and the semi-barbarous images in their front, together with its many other peculiar scenes and customs, will serve to amuse the visitor who enters it for the first time much better than any lengthened description we can give of its buildings and institutions. The high street, called *Hoogstraat*, is built upon a broad, low dyke, or embankment, which formerly protected the town against inundation. The more modern and regularly built portion is to be found to the west, south, and south-west of this street, which once bounded the old city on the south.

One chief object of attraction in Rotterdam is the bronze Statue of *Erasmus*, standing on vaulting of considerable width, which spans a canal, and on which is held the principal market. The house in which Erasmus was born, in 1467, is now a tavern, and is to be seen at No. 3, Breede Kerk Straat; it bears the following inscription—"Hic est parva domus, magnus quâ natus Erasmus." His real name was Gerrit-Gerritz, which he changed into Desiderius Erasmus.

The *Church of St. Lawrence*, called the *Groote Kerk*, is a structure of the fifteenth century, being built in 1472, and lately restored. Its architectural proportions are much neglected, and do not present a very fine appearance. It is surmounted by a tower 210 feet high, from which can be obtained an excellent view of the town and surrounding country, which, like all scenes in Holland, is peculiar and distinctive, presenting a combination of wood and water, avenues and farm-yards stretching along a singularly level horizon, only broken by an occasional church spire or windmill rising in the distance. This church contains a large number of monuments, among which are those of Admirals de Witt and Codeper, erected by the States-General. Sacristan, 25 cents. Tower, 50 cents. additional. The Organ will attract attention on account of its immense size and sweet tone; it has 6,500 pipes, 91 stops, and

its largest metal pipe is 36 feet long, and 17 inches in diameter. It is 90 feet high, and considered superior to the organ of Haarlem. The organist will play for an hour for a fee of ten florins.

The *Exchange*, above which is a fine collection of philosophical instruments, and an Industrial Art Museum. Daily, 25 cents.

The *Town Hall* or *Stadhuis* is a fine building, having a composite portico. The House formerly occupied by the East India Company, near the Hotel des Pays Bas, is noticeable. The *Dockyard*, though small, is worth a visit, and can be seen by an order from any respectable householder. In it is preserved the stern of the Royal Charles, which was taken by the Dutch in 1667. The *Picture Museum*, bequeathed to the town by M. Boymans, 1857, was burnt, 1864, and has been rebuilt. The collection, part of which was saved, and has been increased, can be seen daily, except Monday, by paying a small fee. The *Archives* and the *Town Library*, with 30,000 vols., are in the same building. Open 11 to 3. Apply to the librarian. The following are the most noteworthy pictures:—J. G. Cuyp, a portrait; Alb. Cuyp, a dead hare and grey horses; Rembrandt, a large unfinished allegorical sketch; Ruysdael, two landscapes; A. Van de Velde, the Farrier; E. Van de Velde, Man on Horseback; Hobbema, two landscapes; Jan Steen, Feast of St. Nicholas, and An Operation for Stone; Beekhout, an Interior, Ruth and Boaz; Mierevelt, Portrait of Barneveld; Klinkenburg, View at the Hague. Catalogue (in French), 75 cents.

The Zoological and Botanic Gardens may be visited in the morning.

After dinner the *Park*, at the West End, may be visited. A band plays here on Summer evenings, and coffee and refreshments can be had. Ornamental water, with swans, pretty shrubberies and plantations, and a statue of Tollens, one of the popular poets of Holland, make this spot very delightful. A number of very pretty houses are here, and the great Sailors' Home lies to the left. Tramways are a considerable feature here.

Small screw *Trekschuiten* ply every hour to Delft and the Hague. Steamers to Nymegen every morning in summer, and every second morning during the winter months.

Steamers daily to Middelburg, in Zealand, in 7 hours; to Dordrecht, 1½ hours; to Gonda, 2½

hours; to Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc), 6 hours. To London, three times a week; to Antwerp, daily, in 10 hours; to Hull, Dundee, Edinburgh, Grimsby, Harwich, Newcastle:—For hours of sailing and further particulars, see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

From Groote Veerhaven to Kattendrecht a ferry-boat plies, fare 15 cents. Here the left bank of the Maas is formed by an island called IJsselmonde, and which, though only 15 miles in length, by 7 in width, is surrounded and intersected by dykes to the extent of 2,000 miles in length.

ROUTE 19A.

THE RHINE (A).

Rotterdam to Nymegen.

The voyage from Rotterdam to Nymegen, up the Waal, generally occupies twelve hours, and if for a party, where there are several ladies, the *state cabin* should be engaged. It may be reached by rail *via* Utrecht, Arnhem, and Cleve. Dordrecht may be reached *via* the Grand Central Belgian Line to Antwerp and Brussels. It crosses the Moerdijk by a fine viaduct, with a swing bridge in it.

The "Waal" is the largest of the arms into which the Rhine divides on reaching Holland.

Leaving Rotterdam, we first pass, on the left, the guard-ship, and Feyenoord, the seat of a large engineering and foundry establishment, where we see the banks at both sides dotted with numerous picturesque villas and summer residences. At the Spaansdijk-Diep, windmills, cottages, and shipyards are seen, and at this point the Leck joins the Maas.

Dort, or Dordrecht (Station), on the Antwerp line. Population, 32,934.

Hotels: Belle Vue; Wolk's; Des Armes D'Amerique; Des Armes d'Hollande; Café at the Station.

Dort, once a Roman *Trajectum* or ferry, is situated on the expanse of the Maas; presenting a semi-circular front to the water, with a quay and esplanade all round. It is the seat of a considerable timber trade; with hundreds of saw mills, barges, and schuyts (*skoots*.) It was here, in 1572, the first assembly of the States-General met, after Holland had revolted from the Spanish yoke.

The famous assembly of Protestant divines, known as the "Synod of Dort," was held here in 1618-19, in the house now called Kloveniers Doelen. The room in which this celebrated

synod was held is still preserved unaltered, though often used as a ball-room. Its sittings lasted six months, and numbered 152; the upshot of them was to confirm as the established faith, the Calvinistic doctrine of Predestination and Grace, and condemn Arminius and his followers. The president, in closing the sittings, declared "its miraculous labours had made hell tremble."

Museum of Pictures, chiefly modern and local. A large number by Ary Scheffer, mostly copies.

The *Gothic Church* has a tall square tower, and is remarkable for its carved white marble pulpit, its carved choir stalls in the Renaissance style, various monuments, and massive gold church plate. The *Mint* is a building of the fifteenth century.

Dort is the chief station for the rafts (see Route 21). The largest East Indian can sail up to the quays. The surrounding country is very low, and every depression is so full of water that fears are entertained lest the whole should be swallowed by the waters, were the Rhine to rise even a few inches. Sailing through very intricate sandbanks, we arrive at

Gorkum, or Gorinchem (Station), an old town to the left, situated at the junction of the Maas and Linge, and connected with Vianen on the Leck by the canal of Frederick. Population, 10,396. This was one of the first places taken from the Spaniards by the Water Gueusen, in 1572, who, under their chief officer Lumey, murdered nineteen Roman Catholic priests, for which savage act he was degraded by the States-General. The great Merwede Canal from Amsterdam to Gorkum, was opened as far as Vreeswijk in 1892. Opposite Gorkum, on the left, is Workum, and we see also to the left

The *Castle of Loevenstein*, famous as the prison of Grotius, 1609. It stands on a point of the island of Bommel. Grotius being allowed books, was concealed by his wife in the box which brought them and so conveyed out of prison by his servant maid, who had it taken to Gorcum, to the house of an Armenian friend named Jacob Daatzelaar, where he was relieved from his narrow cell and escaped to Brabant. Madame de Groot was not long detained in prison, and soon after rejoined her husband in Paris.

Bommel, to the left, once a fortified place destroyed in 1629. Bridge 762 yards long.

Thiel, to the right, an agreeable little town, with 3,600 inhabitants, and famous as the birth-place of the late General Chassé.

Nymegen (Station), on the Zevenaar, Cleve, and Cologne line. Dutch, *Nijmegen*; German, *Nimwegen*.

Hotels: De la Place Royale; Boggia; Hof van Brabant; De Gouden Leeuw; Berg-en-Dal; Ariens.

Nymegen (pop. 32,618), the Roman *Noviomagus*, on the left bank of the *Waal*. A good view of it may be obtained from the Belvedere. It was formerly strongly defended, and is built on the slope of the Hoenderberg hill, where the Romans pitched a camp.

Town Hall, a structure of the sixteenth century, having in front two rows of statues of some emperors of Germany. Its curiosities are the *sword* with which the Counts Egmont and Hoorn were beheaded, portraits of the ambassadors who attended on the occasion of the signing of the treaty in 1678, between Charles II. of Spain and Louis XIV.; a picture called the Riddle of Nymegen; and some Roman antiquities.

St. Stephen's Church, a brick edifice of a good cruciform shape, erected 1272, is a pretty specimen of the Gothic style, and remarkable for its ancient choir, in which stands the monument of Catherine de Bourbon, wife of Adolphus of Egmont, Duke of Guelders. Her effigy is executed in brass.

On an eminence here stand fragments of the church of the Castle of Valkhof—a Castle destroyed by the French in 1794, and said to have been built by Julius Cæsar, and inhabited by Charlemagne. A circular chapel or baptistery is of the thirteenth century. Further up is the café called Belvedere, with a very fine view.

Rail to Cleve; to Venloo; to Tilburg; and to Arnhem, performing the journey, by express, in 22 minutes, and meeting the trains to Utrecht and Amsterdam. Steamer down to Rotterdam in 10 hours.

ROUTE 20.

THE RHINE (B).

Rotterdam to Cologne.

The best course to adopt in this route is to proceed from Rotterdam to Arnhem (see p. 190) by the railway; which is continued on to Cologne,

and Cleves or Emmerich; but should persons prefer the journey by water, they may find a steamer starting from Arnhem each morning, which arrives at Cologne in about 15 hours, after a tedious journey.

The rails down the east and west banks of the river, towards Cologne, divide off near Zevenaar; one going past Emmerich, Wesel, &c.; the other, past Cleve and Crefeld.

Cleve (Station), *Cleres*, or *Kleve* (in Prussia) has a population of 10,170.

Hotels: Bath Hotel; Hotel Stirum; Prinzenhof. Omnibus from the station, where there is a Post and Telegraph office. *English Church Service*.

This is an exceedingly attractive Rhinish watering-place, both for summer and winter, and is resorted to annually by above 20,000 persons—Dutch and German, besides many English visitors. Conversation House and Ball-room, with salons, promenades, concerts, and other conveniences. The surrounding woods are traversed by numerous pleasant walks. Park at the Thiergarten. Baths at the Stahlbrunnen (erected 1742), near the Curhaus, and Friedrich-Wilhelms Bad. The waters are good for the nerves, and agreeable and easy of digestion. Carriages, horses, and donkeys are to be had in abundance, according to tariff. Kurtaxe, payable after a week's stay, 5 marks.

It stands on the slope (*Clivus*) of three wooded hills, in a fertile country, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Rhine, to which a canal runs; and was the capital of a Duchy, and long a disputed possession of the House of Prussia. In the middle of the town is the old Ducal Castle of *Schwanenburg*, where Anne of Cleves, one of Henry VIII.'s wives, was born; now converted into public offices, and marked by a strong tower, 180 feet high, built 1439, overlooking a fine prospect. It is the scene of a legend, referred to in one of Southey's poems. Another good view from the Cleverberg. The brick *Stiftskirche* (1816) has monuments of the Counts of Cleve, effigies of Adolph VI. of Guelders and wife (1394), and brasses of John I. (1481) and II. At the Rathhaus are some frescoes. Statue of Elector Sigismund in the market place, and of Johanna Sebus, a local benefactor. At *Prinzenhof* is a handsome building, now an hotel, erected 1443, by Prince Maurice of Nassau, belonging to Prince Henry of Waldeck

and Pymont; and at *Berg und Thal*, on the road to Xanthen, in a grove, is Prince Maurice's iron tomb (1625). Frederick the Great lived at Schloss Moyland.

The confluence of the Waal and the Lower Rhine, or Leck, the two branches of the Rhine, takes place at a distance of eight or nine miles above Nymegen, on the former, and Arnhem on the latter. Here are dams, dykes, and jetties regulating the waters, so that no more than two-thirds of the tributaries should enter into the Waal, and only one-third into the Leck. On these hydraulic works depends the physical existence of Holland. The vigilance used by the engineers in strengthening them saved the country from being inundated in the floods of 1784.

At **Aart** a safety-valve is formed by a dam thrown across an old arm of the Rhine. In the event of its waters at Arnhem attaining a certain height, a new passage to the sea would be formed for the Rhine in less than five minutes, which would suffice to sweep away the dam.

Lobith is seen to the right, and marks the frontiers of Holland and Prussia. It is also the station of the Dutch custom-house, and the steamer, in descending, is delayed an hour or more in the examination of baggage, &c., by the officers. Opposite Lobith is the now decayed fortress of *Schenkenschanz*, once a formidable and much-prized stronghold, rendered important by its position on the tongue of land stretching into the Rhine and formed by the forking of that river. From close to this spot can be seen the towers and steeples of Cleves, towards which a railway runs.

Elten (Station).—Here an examination of baggage takes place by the custom-house officers, and the passports are sometimes asked for by the police.

Emmerich (Station).—*Hôtels*: De Hollande; Bahnhof; Royal; Rheinhof—is situated on the right, and is the first Prussian garrisoned town we meet, with a population of 9,759. It is the seat of considerable industry, and has a very clean and neat appearance. The church of St. Aldegund and the *Minster*, the oldest on the right bank of the Rhine, are the only objects of attractive interest.

Starting from Emmerich, we see the small town of **Rees**, on the right arm.

Xanthen, or *Xanten* on the left, remarkable for its double-spired church, and as being the *Castra vetera* of the Romans. It has a population of 3,500; and tradition renders it memorable as being the spot where the Emperor Maximilian had St. Gercon, and the Theban Legion, beheaded.

Wesel (Station).—*Inns*: Dornbusch; Giesen—at the confluence of the Lippe and the Rhine, diagonally opposite an artificial island, formed in 1785, by a cut of the river, the chief stronghold of the north-west frontier of Prussia. It contains 20,736 inhabitants, and is the emporium of a very active trade. A connecting rail with **Haltern (Station)** was opened 1874; and another link finished 1875, to **Venlo**, opens up a direct line from Paris to Hamburg, *via* Münster and Bremen. The direct line from Flushing is also open, *via* **Breda**, **Tilburg**, **Bortel**, **Goch**, and **Xanten**. At Bortel, lines come in from **Eindhoven** and **Hasselt**; and from Eindhoven, **Helmond**, and **Venlo** (from Düsseldorf).

At Wesel the Rhine is crossed by a bridge of boats, and is divided in two arms by the island of Buderich. The Rathhaus is the only building worth seeing. Close to Wesel there is a monument to the memory of the Prussian officers shot here, in 1809, by the French. To the left, facing Wesel, is Fort Blücher. At Wesel, also, Rapin wrote his history of England. Passing Orsoy to the left, we see on the right,

Ruhrort (Station).—*Hotels*: Ville de Cleves; Preussischerhof; Rheinischerhof—a coal depôt, situated at the mouth of the Ruhr, where it discharges itself into the Rhine. Nearly 3,000,000 tons of coal, the produce of the fields on the banks of the Ruhr, are deposited here annually.

Duisburg (Station).—*Inns*: Europäischer Hof; Hof von Holland, Harke—on the Lys. A considerable manufacturing town, with a population of 59,300. It has Reiss's monument to Gerhardt Kremer, the originator of Mercator's Chart; German—*Krämer*, Latin—*Mercator* (see Rupelmonde, page 31). Duisburg is, next to Ruhrort, the largest depôt for the great trade in coal from the Ruhr valley.

The *Valley of the Ruhr* deserves to be explored if time permit. The following will be found its most interesting spots: Hohen Syburg, Blankenstein,

Werden, Kettling, and Mühlheim, from which a line to *Kettwig* is open - one of several in this busy valley.

Verdingen (Station) is on the left bank, seated in a fertile plain, and encircled by poplar trees. It has about 3,925 inhabitants, principally employed in navigation and sheep and cattle feeding. Not far from this place is *Eichelskamp*, where the French, in 1795, first crossed the Rhine, with 25,000 men under the command of Lefebvre. On the right we see *Calum*, a railway station, about 1½ mile from which is *Kaiserswerth*, for a long period the residence of the German emperors. It was formerly an island, and still contains the ruins of a *Castle*, built by *Peppin d'Heristal*, from which the Archbishop of Cologne, Hanno, carried off the emperor Henry IV., when only a child of two years, from his mother. Its Church is a remarkable building of the thirteenth century, and contains the shrine of *St. Sulpit*, an English monk, who preached here in the eighth century. In this place also, there is a Deaconess Institution, founded by *Friedner*, a Protestant clergyman. Population, 2,368.

DÜSSELDORF (Station).—Hotels:

Breidenbacherhof; *Hotel Heck*—First class; in *Blumenstrasse*.

Hotel de l'Europe, near the railway station, post office, and landing places of the Rhine steamers.

Resident English Consul-General.

English Church Service at the German Protestant Church, *Berger Strasse*, at 11 a.m. and 4 30 p.m. on Sundays.

Post Office, corner of *Kasernen Strasse*.

Düsseldorf is one of the prettiest and neatest towns on the Rhine, containing 144,682 inhabitants. It is seated on the right bank of the Rhine, which here attains a breadth of 400 yards. It was once a fortified town, but its fortifications, since the peace of Lunéville, have disappeared, and their place is occupied by gardens and agreeable walks. Its objects of attraction are few—indeed it may be said that the *Kunsthalle* and the *Royal Kunstakademie* are the only ones. The celebrated gallery of pictures was removed to Munich in 1805; the present collection in the *Kunsthalle* is much inferior. The artists principally represented are:—*Cornelius*, *Knaus*, *Hasenclever*, *A.* and *O. Achenbach*, and *J. W. Schirmer*. Tasso and the two

Leonoras, by *Carl Sohn*, are brilliant executions of modern date.

Part of the *Kunstakademie* collection was burnt in the fire of March, 1872; but one good picture, *Rubens's Assumption of the Virgin*, was saved, and there is also an interesting collection of drawings and engravings, amounting to 14,280 specimens, among which are many by *Raphael*, *M. Angelo*, *Titian*, and other celebrities, together with copies of 300 water-colour drawings from the works of the different Italian schools, from the fourth century.

The *Düsseldorf School of Painting*, founded in 1828, by *Cornelius*, has an exhibition each summer of the paintings by water-colour artists. It opens in July, and continues open until September. Near the *Hofgarten* there is a fine statue of *Cornelius* (born here, 1787), on a double pedestal. The *Mal-kasten* (Paint-box) Club meets at *Jacobi's House*.

Schulte's Gallery of Modern Paintings, at 42, *Alleestrasse*, is always worthy a visit, constantly containing new pictures, which are exhibited there as they are finished. Several fine pictures of the earlier part of this century are also on view.

The *Hofkirche*, or church of *St. Andrew*, has some good paintings by Düsseldorf artists of the existing school, amongst which is one by *Deger*, representing the Virgin as she stands on clouds, holding the Saviour. The church of *St. Lambert*, in which there are several interesting monuments, and the *Maximilianskirche* are the only other objects of public interest.

The *Hofgarten*, laid out in 1767, extended in 1802, will repay a visit; it is lined with good walks, and commands a good view of the Rhine. The Exhibition of 1889 was held near the *Köln-Minden Station*.

Düsseldorf is the seat of the provincial parliament of the Rhenish provinces, and is the residence of *Prince Frederick of Prussia*. Its situation on the Rhine contributes considerably to its prosperous and thriving condition. It is the emporium of the merchandise sent from the duchy of *Berg*, and the cutlery and iron ware from *Sohlingen*, as well as of the cloths and cottons of *Elberfeld*. Of the three quarters into which it is divided, *Karlstadt* and *Neustadt* are the best and cleanest, contrasting strongly with the close and filthy streets of *Altstadt*.

PEMPFELFORT, situated on the east of the town, is remarkable as being the residence of the philosopher Jacobi, and the resort of Goethe, Wieland, Stolberg, and other literary celebrities. H. Heine was born at No. 3, Belker Str.

Zoological Gardens, well laid out, admission 50 pf. Music occasionally. Near these is

DÜSSELDORF—Three miles from Düsseldorf, and also worth a visit. It is an asylum for destitute children, 140 of whom receive a useful education, and are taught trades.

HELLDORF—Twelve miles from Düsseldorf, near Calcum Station, on the line to Duisburg, will repay a visit. Here is the house of Count Spec, which contains some excellent frescoes.

The steamer occupies, between Düsseldorf and Cologne, 5 hours in ascending, and 2½ hours in descending.

Leaving Düsseldorf, we see on our left the steeple of **Neuss (Station)**, where a connection is open *via Schiefbahn*, with **München-Gladbach** and **Rheydt**, 16 miles. See page 79.

Benrath (Station).—From here we see a handsome chateau, built by the electors of Cleves, and occupied by Murat when Grand Duke.

Passing Zons, with its numerous towers, we cross the Kuppe, and arrive at

Mulheim-on-the-Rhine (Station), on our right, a fine prosperous town, 8 miles from Cologne. Population, 30,993. Bridge of boats removed from Coblenz. Not far distant is Stammheim, remarkable for its Gothic chapel, and as the residence of Count Fürstenberg.

ROUTE 21.

THE RHINE (C).

Cologne to Coblenz and Ems; the Moselle to Trèves.

This famous river, the entire course and character of which the Supreme Architect seems to have embellished with glorious scenery and picturesque grandeur, is no less remarkable for the combination of natural loveliness that characterises its scenery, than for the historical traditions interwoven with every phase of its history, represent-

ing Roman conquests and defeats; feudal events full of chivalry and daring; and the wars and negotiations of modern days. Its banks possess an interest, not only as being the resting place of the bones and ashes of emperors who wore the imperial purple, and swayed the mighty sceptre within its territorial boundaries, but as being adorned with some of the noblest Gothic monuments of the middle ages, whilst every variety of rugged rock, and forests thick in stately elegance and sylvan grandeur; plains rich in fruitful vineyards, now perched like an eagle's eyrie among lofty crags, and anon gently sloping to the water's edge, are scattered along as so many triumphs won by industry and energy in this rugged stronghold of nature. The Rhine, which is now entirely in German territory, is regarded by every German with a kind of reverence and affectionate interest, their poetry calling it "*King Rhine*;" and their resolve to keep it is attested in the popular song, "*Die Wacht am Rhein*." Old castles having a thousand legends connected with the traditional reminiscences of their history are met with as we are borne along its course.

"And there they stand as stands a lofty mind,
Worn, but unstooping to the baser crowd,
All tenantless save to the crannying wind,
Or holding dark communion with the crowd—
There was a day when they were young and proud,
Banners on high and battles passed below,
But they who fought are in a bloody shroud,
And those which waved are shredless dust ere now,
And the bleak battlements shall bear no future blow."

Populous cities, flourishing towns and villages, beautiful roads and healthy mineral springs are not wanting to add more attraction and beauty to that river whose waters supply choice fish, as the vineyards on its banks produce the choicest wine; "a river which," according to Dr. Lieber, "in its course of 800 miles, affords 630 miles of uninterrupted navigation from Basle to the sea, and enables the inhabitants of its banks to exchange the rich and various products of its shores for the choice articles indigenous to other lands; whose cities, illustrious for commerce, for the encouragement of science, and fortifications, furnish protection to Germany, and are also famous as the seats of Roman colonies and of ecclesiastical councils, and are associated with many of the most important events recorded in the history of mankind."

The source of the Rhine, which, in its course to the ocean of over 320 leagues, is swelled by more than twelve thousand brooks and streamlets, lies in the centre of the Alps, on the frontiers of Italy. Three brooks, uniting at the village of Rheinau, in the Grisons, form this stream. The Fore Rhine rises on the eastern declivity of Mount St. Gothard, where from the lake Toma, which is enclosed by a wall of rocks of 9,000 feet, this rivulet breaks forth, and, being increased by the waters of some other brooks, near the village of Dissentis, joins the Middle Rhine, another torrent issuing from a similar lake near Mount Lukmanier. Fifteen leagues lower down, swelled by near sixty other brooks, both rivulets unite with the Hind Rhine, and thus united, form the river Rhine. The Hind Rhine, the most considerable of these three brooks, rises likewise in a ravine, which is some miles long, from among masses of rocks rising to the height of 9,000 feet, out of a mountain of ice situated five thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Rafts on the Rhine.—Every traveller on the Rhine is sure to meet vast floating islands of timber going down the stream. It will doubtless be to him an object of interest to learn what this novel spectacle means, its composition, object, and destination. They are called *rafts*, and are the produce of the forests covering the hills and mountains watered by the Rhine and its tributaries—the Neckar, the Murg, Main, and Moselle. After being felled, the trees are thrown down from their lofty heights, and cast into some stream sufficient to float them. Trunk after trunk is bound together, and conveyed from stream to stream, until floating islands are formed, which are navigated to Dordrecht, for sale at Neundorf.

As the mass swims along, it presents the appearance of a floating village, composed of eight or ten wooden houses on a large timber platform. Four or five hundred rowers and assistants are required to navigate the raft. These are directed by pilots and the proprietor, who lives on board the raft, in a house built expressly for him, superior in size to the others. The captain occupies an elevated position, which enables him to see and order all the steering and movements. The massive structure is directed by

means of anchors and the immense oars placed fore and aft. The workpeople are accompanied by their wives and children, and knitting, sewing, &c., is carried on during the day. A very large quantity of provisions is consumed during the voyage; as much as 46,000 lbs. of bread, 31,000 lbs. of meat, 600 tuns of beer, 8 or 10 butts of wine, 1,500 lbs. of butter, 10,000 lbs. of cheese, being the average quantity. The timber is sold at the end of the voyage, and often produces as much as £25,000, and sometimes £30,000. The duration of the voyage varies from eight days to six weeks.

Steamers on the Rhine.

There are (or were) several Companies' steamers navigating the Rhine, now practically amalgamated into one, viz., the Cologne-Düsseldorf. Those of the Netherlands Company are usually taken by those who are going all the way from Bingen to Rotterdam, or vice versa. The quick express boats take saloon passengers only.

The Steamers are divided into two classes—Saloon (Salon) and Fore-Cabin (Vorkajüte). Refreshments are provided on board at a moderate rate, fixed by a printed tariff. The cost of dinner at the table d'hôte is 3 marks; it is not advisable to dine à la carte, as this will cost more, and not be so satisfactory. The quickest boats go from Mayence to Cologne in 7½ hours, and from Cologne to Mayence in 12 hours. These call only at Biebrich, Coblenz, and Bonn, and on the up voyage at Bingen also. On Sundays and holidays they also call at Eltville and Königswinter. There are three classes of boats, quick, medium, and slow. 110 lbs. of luggage are allowed free.

The following will be found the average time occupied on the voyage between

| | MILES. | DOWN. | UP. |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| Rotterdam and Emmerich | 87 | ...8 hrs. | ...12 hrs. |
| Emmerich and Düsseldorf | .68 | ...8 | ...10 |
| Düsseldorf and Cologne | .34 | ...3 | ...5 |
| Cologne and Mayence | .116 | ...8½ | ...13½ |
| Mayence and Mannheim | .51 | ...3 | ...5½ |

There are 30 landing places at which the steamers touch, some of the most picturesque points of the Rhine. At any of them, the tourist may land, and continue his journey when he pleases, up or down the river, by any of the Company's steamers; he

has only to take care to have his ticket marked by the conductor of the boat before leaving it. Careful enquiry should be made, before going on board, as to *where* the steamer in question calls. At certain places landing or boarding is effected by boat at a charge of 10pf. The circular tickets issued by Railway Companies are not in connection with steamers. *Ordinary* return tickets are good for 10 days, and others for a year.

Scenery of the Rhine.—The picturesque grandeur and beauties of the Rhine are first seen on arriving at the cluster of hills called Siebengebirge (Seven Mountains); and from this place, along the banks of the river as far as Mayence, scenes of surpassing loveliness and romantic beauty are constantly met with. Tourists hurriedly passing up and down the river in a steam-boat cannot properly enjoy the scenery of the Rhine. A mere trip up or down the Rhine, such as English travellers generally take, gives only an imperfect idea of the beauties of the river and its banks. If the tourist wishes to appreciate the Rhine, he must not hurry on but halt at the following places, which perhaps are the most appropriate ones that can be pointed out: *Bonn, Coblenz, St. Goar, and Bingen, or Rüdesheim.* Below Bonn, in the direction of Cologne, or above Mayence, there is scarcely any object which merits admiration.

We trace in the elevated Alps, in Switzerland, and near Mount St. Gothard, the sources of the Rhône, the Tessin, and the Rhine or the king of the German—nay, of the West European—rivers. The visitor, on ascending the Rhine, or on his arrival at Strassburg, calls to his recollection that this stream has hastened its course through the lake of Constance; has precipitated itself over the rocky ramparts at Schaffhausen; then, strengthened by the collected waters of Switzerland—the influx of 870 glaciers, and upwards of 2,700 brooks and streams—commenced its majestic course near the ancient Roman city of Basle; expanding between the Upper Black Forest, amidst ranges of mountains encircling a valley of nearly 30 miles in breadth, through which it rapidly wound, receiving, besides other streams, the important Neckar and Main, until a rocky gate at Bingen seems to arrest its

further career, through which it swiftly rushes, and, strengthened by the Nahe and Moselle, overcomes a similar obstacle at Andernach, when it continues its victorious course towards the sea.

Cologne to Bonn by rail; or by Steamer,

18 English miles.

Cologne terminus close to the Central Station. Distance by water, 22 English miles. Steamers occupy 3 hours up, and 1½ down. Travellers not desirous of visiting *Bonn* usually take the train as far as Mohlem, where there is a ferry to Königswinter. A railway runs near both banks of the river, all the way from Cologne to Mayence. Left bank rail (Linksrheinische Bahn).

Cologne (Station). (See Route 18.)—The railway, quitting Cologne, passes, at a short distance from the Rhine, through a flat country, rich in corn fields, and in proximity to the Vorgebirge chain of hills, &c.

Kalscheuren (Station), a place of no importance.

Brühl (Station).—A small town, population 3,850, remarkable as having been the refuge of the Archbishop Engelbert, of Falkenberg, expelled from Cologne in 1263, and of the Cardinal Mazarin, when expelled from France. The elector, Clement Augustus, laid, in 1725, the foundation stone of the magnificent *Castle of Augustenburg*, finished by Maximilian Frederick, and now the property of the Prussian government. This castle lies on a beautiful promontory, which near Bonn recedes from the Rhine, and ranges along in a picturesque manner, two miles from it. The train stops almost exactly opposite the castle. The King of Prussia, in 1845, received Queen Victoria in this castle during the Beethoven festival. The site is excellent, and the country around very picturesque and grand; over the stairs are beautiful platforms painted by Anducci and Carnioli. In the interior cultivated taste is combined with domestic comfort. Large fish ponds, shady groves, and a park which was formerly stocked with game encircle the castle; a linden walk takes us into a small wood to the beautiful hunting seat of Falkenlust. Leaving the last station we pass.

Sechtem (Station) and Waldorf, where are the remains of a Roman aqueduct, and arrive at

Roisdorf (Station). Here there is an excellent

mineral spring, whose water is preferable to that of Godesberg, because it retains its carbonic acid for a longer time, and therefore may be sent to a greater distance. A brilliant view of the Seven Mountains beyond the Rhine may be had here. Before reaching Bonn, we see the Kreuzberg (Cross mountain), to which a fine avenue of fir-trees leads. The village of Poppelsdorf rises behind it. The cloister of Servites has been pulled down, but the beautiful Church, with its marble stairs and fine platform is still standing. The church contains some fine paintings, and in the crypt are to be seen mummies of the monks.

The Bonn terminus is close to the chestnut avenue leading to Poppelsdorf. Omnibuses ply between the station and steamers.

The water journey from Cologne to Bonn is very dull, the banks being quite flat, and the villages lying on them uninteresting.

As the steamer nears Bonn, to the left, the outline of the *Siebengebirge*, or Seven Mountains, is seen to reflect itself in prismatic splendour, glittering and sparkling like the walls of some crystal palace.

The Sieg discharges itself into the Rhine on the right bank. This river is famous for salmon fishing. It abounds in this fish, some of which weigh from 20 to 50 pounds.

To the left the castle of Siegburg rises on an eminence above the Sieg, three miles east of the Rhine. It is now a Reformatory.

To the left, also, is Schwarz-Rheindorf. It contains a curious architectural monument, the *Stift Kirche*, a church of two storeys high, with very old (12th century) mural paintings, extremely interesting to antiquarians.

On approaching Bonn, the most prominent objects are the towers of the Minster, and of the new Evangelical Protestant Church.

BONN (Station).—Hotels:

The Grand Hotel Royal, situated on the banks of the Rhine; replete with every modern comfort; highly recommended. L. Vogeler, Manager. See Advt.

Hotel Golden Star, one of the best on the Continent in every respect, and worthy of the highest recommendation.

Hotel Rheineck. Hotel Kley.
Grand Hotel de Belle Vue.

English Church Service, on Sundays, in the University Church. *Presbyterian Church* here.

Post and Telegraph Office, Münster-Platz.

Population, 39,801, including the students and garrison. A university town in Rhenish-Prussia, of Roman origin (*Bonna*), and formerly the residence of the Electors of Cologne. One of its best edifices is the *University*, where the late Prince Consort was a student, formerly the Electoral Palace, in which, besides lecture-rooms, is a library of 250,000 volumes; the *Academical Museum of Art*, in two rooms, catalogue, 3 marks; attendant, 75pf.; and *Aula*, or Hall, decorated with frescoes by Förster, Gützenburger, and Herman, under the direction of Cornelius. The subjects are Philosophy, Medicine, Jurisprudence, and Theology, in which may be noticed the figures of Linnaeus, Cuvier, Wickliffe, Luther, Calvin, St. Jerome, and Ignatius Loyola. That of Theology was begun by Cornelius. Entrance, 75pf. *Provincial Museum of Rhenish and Roman Antiquities*, opened 1891.

The *Minster*, 11th and 13th centuries, has a very fine external appearance, and was originally founded by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, in 320. It is built in the Byzantine style, and is surmounted by five towers. It contains a bronze statue of the Empress, and has been restored.

The house of Beethoven's parents is pointed out in the Rheingasse. He was born, however, in the house No. 20, Bonngasse. A bronze statue of him, erected in 1845, stands in the Münster Platz. Niebuhr, the historian, is buried in the churchyard here, outside the town, with Bunsen and his wife, Schumann (statue), and E. M. Arndt. Here died, 1876, Professor Simrock, author of "An den Rhein, an den Rhein, zieh nicht an den Rhein," and of a popular review of the Nibelungenlied.

The *Museum of Natural Philosophy* occupies the Château of Poppelsdorf, approached by a beautiful walk, lined with a double avenue of chestnut trees. The collection is extensive and interesting; the various fossils, minerals, &c., illustrating the geology of the Rhine, the Siebengebirge, and Eifel. A set of fossil frogs in it deserve notice. Entrance, 75 pf., less per head per party. The *Botanic Garden* adjoins the Château, and is rich, spacious, and well distributed. A Chemical Labo-

ratory, one of the best in Europe, and a School of Anatomy, close by, belong to the University.

The **Beauties of the Rhine** begin to unfold themselves at Bonn. From the opposite side of the river the view of the Seven Mountains is magnificently grand, whilst they can also be seen with much advantage from the Alter Zoll terrace, outside the Coblenz gate. The view obtained from the church on the top of Kreuzberg, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Poppelsdorf Castle, is beautiful. The Church was built in 1627, and contains a copy of the stairs which led up to Pilate's Judgment Hall. They are in a chapel behind the high altar, and are modelled from the Scala Santa staircase at Rome, and were built of Italian marble in 1725. Persons wishing to ascend them must do so on their knees. In a vault underneath the church are mummies. They lie in twenty-five coffins, and have cowls and cassocks on. They have been buried at various times, from 1400 to 1713. Many other pleasant excursions can be made in Bonn; and the visitor is recommended to devote a day to Poppelsdorf, Kreuzberg, Kessenich, and the Rosenberg, the Kessenicher Schlucht, and the Dottendorfer Höhe.

From **Beuel** (opposite) a rail leads into a very wild and picturesque district to Hennef, &c.

Bonn to Coblenz.—Leaving Bonn, we pass, at 3 miles distance, the Hoch Kreuz (high cross), as it is called, a Gothic monument, built by Wulfram von Jüllich, Archbishop of Cologne, in 1331-1349. About 1 mile distant from this, to the right of the line, and opposite the Hoch Kreuz, lies **Friesdorf**, situated at the foot of a pleasant chain of hills which commences at Godesberg.

Before reaching Godesberg, we pass, on the left, the villages of Ramersdorf and Plittersdorf, and opposite to them on the other side of the Rhine, are Oberkassel and Dottendorf.

Godesberg (Station).

Hotels: Blinzler's; Belle Vue; Adler.

A pleasant health resort, which possesses special attractions, much improved of late years. The Draischer Brunnen and Wasserhell Anstalt with baths are close by. The castle keep, the Godesburg, on the top of the hill, is an interesting object; it is a building of the thirteenth century, erected by the Archbishops of Cologne, on the site of a

Roman fort. It was taken and blown up by the Bavarians in 1583. Magnificent view of the Rhine. *English Church Service*, by resident chaplain. One mile and a half from Godesberg is

Mehlem (Station), where travellers for Königswinter and the Drachenfels leave the train. The station is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the river. From Mehlem an excursion can be made to the volcanic hill of Roderberg. The shortest way to reach the Seven Mountains is by crossing to Königswinter over the Rhine by ferryboat.

Königswinter (on the opposite bank) —*Hotels:* Hotel on the Petersberg, beautifully situated on one of the finest mountains of the Siebengebirge. See Advt.

Hotel de l'Europe.

Hotel de Berlin; Rieffel; Külnherhof.

Here the valley of the Rhine, properly so called, which begins at Bingen, terminates. It is a small village of about 3,060 inhabitants, situated at the foot of the Drachenfels, the ascent of which from here can be made in about half an hour. A very interesting and delightful excursion, of about one day's length, may be made from the foot of the Drachenfels, by ascending the left bank of the Rhine to Rolandseck, and again going down the river to Königswinter. With the excursion to the Seven Mountains, a visit can be made to the celebrated Cistercian Abbey of *Heisterbach*. A fragment of the choir now only remains, a solitary monument of its ancient magnificence. The building was commenced in 1202, and was finished in 1233, being a beautiful specimen of the transition style from the round to the pointed system of architecture. In 1806, the greater part of the building was pulled down, and used up in the erection of the fortifications of Wesel. There is now no need of a guide to visit the district, as finger-posts and first-class roads render it easy for the pedestrian, or those preferring horseback or using carriages, to find their way about. A small map of the district may be obtained at Bonn or Königswinter.

Donkeys to ascend the Drachenfels cost $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks; to Heisterbach, $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks. Boats to Nonnenwerth and back, 2 marks; to Bonn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks.

The **Seven Mountains**, or the Siebengebirge, are a portion of the Westerwald, and fitly usher in

the magnificent scenery of the Rhine. They rise in towering majesty above its banks, and are denominated as follows: — Stromberg, 1,053 feet; Niederstromberg, 1,066 feet; Oelberg, 1,466 feet; Wolkenburg, 1,057 feet; Drachenfels, 1,051 feet; Löwenburg, and Hemmerich. On the summits of some are remains of ancient strongholds. The *Drachenfels*, or the Dragon Rock, is the most remarkable, and derives double interest from having been the subject of Byron's muse. It rises from the bank of the river in a huge wall of rocks, on the south-west declivity. In the lower half, you perceive the narrow, though high, opening of a cave, in which tradition records, dwelt the dragon whom the horned Siegfried slew:

"The castled crag of Drachenfels,
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine.—Byron.

The summit of this mountain can be arrived at in a little less than an hour from Königswinter. For those who cannot undertake the pedestrian ascent, and do not care to ride, the cog-wheel rail (1 mark up, 50 pf. down) will be found very convenient.

From the top a magnificent view may be enjoyed of the country and objects all round. In our ascent we pass the quarry from which was taken the stone used in the erection of the Cologne Cathedral. Close to the top is a very good Inn, where the traveller will find comfortable accommodation, and enjoy a magnificent view of the sunrise, should he stop over night and sleep there. From here the view extends down the river for about 20 miles, closed in by high and picturesque rocks, which impart a wild aspect to the scene, greatly relieved, however, by the villages and farm houses filling up the foreground. The chief objects which strike the eye are the peaks of the Seven Mountains, the Tower of Godesberg, the Volcanic Chain of the Eifel, and the island of Nonnenwerth. On the summit of the Löwenberg are the ruins of the castle in which Melancthon and Bucer dwelt for a short period with the Archbishop Herman Von Weid. Near Mehlem there is an extinct volcano, one of the most interesting on the Rhine, called the Roderberg. Its crater is a one-fifth of a mile round, and 60 feet deep. Leaving Mehlem the line commences to run close to the river.

Rolandseck (Station).—Hotel:
Hotel Rolandseck.

The view from Rolandseck is very beautiful. If you desire to reach the ruins, you first strike into the horse-road, which serpentine across the hill in a westerly direction. You then come on the left to a footpath that takes you through an overgrown ravine to the summit. At the foot of the hill lies a hamlet with 350 inhabitants. On the pleasant island of Nonnenwerth there is a nunnery, built in 1673. It is now a ladies' school, and gentlemen are not admitted alone. The legend of Roland (of very doubtful authenticity) is well known, and need not be told at length. Roland, in his travels, is said to have been entertained by Graf Heribert, at the Drachenfels, and to have fallen in love with his beautiful daughter, Hildegunde. The crusade prevented their nuptials, and a rumour of Roland's death caused Hildegunde to seek refuge in the convent of Nonnenwerth. His return and despair, his building the castle where he might possibly catch a glimpse of the beloved form, and his faithfulness till death have been recorded in melodious verse.

On the height of Honnef, on the other side of the river, there are some lead and copper mines, and a little further down is Rhündorf, in the shade of the majestic Siebengebirge. With these masses terminates the Westerwald chain that stretches in an easterly direction up to Fulda.

The road from Rolandseck to Remagen is carried through a rock. It was begun by the Bavarians, continued by the French, and perfected by the Prussians. From Königswinter to Unkel, the Rhine forms a new basin, bordered on both banks by cheerful landscapes. The stations on the Rechtsrhein line are Rhündorf, Honnef, and Unkel. Just before arriving at the latter we pass Rheinbreitbach with 1,200 inhabitants, and two coppermines, one of which, St. John's, is the oldest on the Rhine.

Unkel.—A small town, with 600 or 700 inhabitants, situated in a very picturesque country, on the left bank. Here is a hill with an inexhaustible store of large columns of basalt, under a layer of 30 or 40 feet of sandy marl ground. They stand and lie in the quarry in different directions, resembling those of the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, their ramifications extending under ground as far as the middle of the Rhine.

The most remarkable of these is the Unkelstein, which was formerly a heathen altar. The basalt forms a first-rate material for roads, and as such is largely quarried. Just before arriving at Remagen, on the Linksrheinische line, we see the wooded heights of the

Apollinarisberg, which belonged to the abbey of Siegburg. It gives name to a tonic water for drinking in much repute, the *Apollinaris Spring*, discovered 1857. From 80 to 100 million bottles are exported, mostly to England, from the Company's works. It is rich in carbonic acid gas, and is called after St. Apollinaris, whose head is preserved in the ancient Gothic church, built from the designs of Zwirner, the restorer and finisher of the Dom of Cologne. It is decorated with frescoes, and lighted, except in the choir, by circular windows. It contains some of the best works of the German school of fresco painting, by Deger, A. Müller, and Ittenbach. It may be visited from Remagen, 2 horse carriage, 1½ mark.

Remagen (Station). (Linksrheinische Rail.)

Hotels: Hotel Fürstenburg, good and moderate; kept by W. Caraciola, the proprietor also of Hotel König Von Preussen. Both often full.

A small town, the *Rigomagus* of the Romans, with population of 8,200 inhabitants. It lies opposite the high road from Bonn to Coblenz. When, in 1768, the beautiful road between the two latter mentioned places was being made, a great number of antique monuments were found here and about. They chiefly consisted of Roman milestones, coins, columns with inscriptions, sarcophagi, denoting pretty clearly that the Emperor Marcus Aurelius and Lucius had already founded a road here. The chief object of interest to the traveller is the *Romanesque Gateway*. It is close to the church, and has sculptured on it the signs of the zodiac.

On the other side, a little above Remagen, are seen the basaltic precipices called the *Erpeler Lei*, which are 500 feet high, and almost inaccessible, and have yet, by the energy and skill of human industry, been converted into rich vineyards. The costly *Ley* wine, the principal white wine of these parts, grows on the southern or eastern declivity of this steep. [The traveller is advised to taste it.—R. S. C.]

[From Remagen a short line of 8 miles runs up the Ahr valley as far as Adenau.

The first station is **Bodendorf**; the line then runs partly round the base of the **Landskron**, over 900 feet high, composed almost entirely of columnar basalt, and crowned by a ruined castle of the early part of the 13th century. Near the base are mineral springs, similar to the *Apollinarisbrunnen* (see above), which lies rather further up the valley. Next comes **Neuenahr**, 6 miles from Remagen. Kurhaus, with thermal springs, resembling those of Ems, much visited, with good arrangements. There are good and cheap hotels and the climate is suited for weak constitutions.

Ahrweiler, two miles further up the valley (population, 4,318), lies at the entrance to the more picturesque part of the valley, best visited by pedestrians. Carriages can be obtained, and the roads are good. The principal attractions are **Walporzheim** (½ mile, good small hotel), and **Altenahr (Station)**, with a castle of the 13th century, situated on a bold cliff, 400 feet above the village. Entrance, 50pf. for one person.

The railway continues up the Ahr valley as far as Dimpelfeld, and then turns off to **Adenau**, near the two highest peaks of the Eifel, the *Hohe Acht*, and the *Nürburg*.

The effect of the rugged cliffs, which hem in the rushing river, is enhanced by their composition, which is either black basalt or dark slate.

This little mountain stream flows through a narrow, deep, and crooked valley, 54 miles long, producing an excellent red wine called *Ahrbleichert*. Its current is very rapid and sometimes overflows its banks, spreading desolation around. The Ahr valley is well worth a visit by lovers of picturesque scenery; it is too little known.]

Linz (Station), on the Rechtsrheinische.

Hotels: Weinstock; Nassau Hammerstein; Deutscher Kaiser.

A small industrious town, with a population of 3,415. It is partly fortified and belonged formerly to the Electorate of Cologne. In 1365, the castle near the Rhine-gate was built by Archbishop Engelbert III., in order to secure the Rhine toll and protect the town against the invasions of the citizens of Andernach. The castle, as well as the town-walls, are built of basalt, and the streets are paved with the same material. Almost directly

opposite Linz, the Ahr issues into the Rhine, immediately below Sinzig. In passing its mouth, by steamer, we see up the Ahr valley the conical top of the Landskron.

Sinzig (Station)—(Linksrheinische)—*Hotel: Deutsches Haus.* A small town, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Rhine, by whose waters its walls might have been formerly washed. Its population is 2,300. It is the ancient *Sentiacum*, a Roman station, probably founded by one of Augustus's generals, called Sentis. According to tradition, the memorable battle between Constantine and Maxentius, which insured the triumph of Christianity over Paganism, was fought here. Its parish Church is an object of interest. The altar-piece in it represents Constantine beholding the cross in the sky. It is a fine Romanesque edifice, built in the form of a cross. A well-preserved early Cologne painting, in the choir, deserves notice. There are a few German paintings at the side of the high altar.

On the opposite bank is the castle of Arenfels. The line now leaves the Rhine, and takes a straight course to **Niederbreisig (Station)**, a pretty place, with about 1,220 inhabitants. Westwardly from here, away from the river, is Oberreisig, where our notice is claimed by an ancient church and some inscriptions. Proceeding to Brohl (below) we pass, on the left, the *Castle of Rheineck*, from which the prospect is really grand. The ruins are the property of Herr von Bethman-Holweg, of Bonn, who has restored them to their pristine shape at considerable expense.

Brohl (Stat.)—*Hotels: Peter Brühl; Nonn, Sen.; Nonn, Jun.*—a small village at the mouth of the Brohe valley. It extends partly on the declivity of a mount, and is partly hid in different directions by two small hills. Upon one of these eminences there lies an ancient *Castle*. The beautiful view, the abundance of springs, the evergreen vegetation, and the natural loveliness so interesting to a philosopher, present one of the most delightful attractions on the banks of the Rhine. All around Brohl the character of the soil is volcanic, and the substratum of the valley consists almost entirely of pumice stone thrown out by eruption, and bounded by the usual Devonian slate rocks. Brohl possesses several mills, employed in grinding

tuff-stone into trass or cement. It resembles Roman cement and the pozzolana of Naples, and was made use of by the ancients in the construction of their sarcophagi.

From here an excursion can be made to the **Laacher See** and its Abbey, 1-horse carriage, 8 marks; return 13½ marks. This lake is extremely remarkable. It is a circular depression, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter, and 170 feet deep. It is said to have 3,000 sources. The water is of a bluish colour, is very cold, and of a nauseous taste, throwing up, when agitated, a sand attracted by the magnet. The lake rarely freezes, and contains no fish but pike, tench, and perch. The Benedictine Abbey, founded 1093, was once renowned for its wealth. The founder, Pfalzgraf Heinrich II., is buried in the fine Romanesque Church. At an hotel near the building the keys of the Church may be obtained. On the opposite shore of the Rhine is visible the ivy-clad ruin of the *Castle of Hammerstein*, remarkable as being the refuge of the Emperor Henry IV. when persecuted by his son. The little old church within it is interesting. To the right of the rail lies

Namedy, situated romantically within the shades of the forest. Here the Rhine forms a small harbour, where formerly the smaller rafts were united into larger ones. The mountains here do not approach so closely to the river on either side. **Leutesdorf** is seen on the other side of the Rhine, sheltered by high walls of rocks planted with vines. We arrive at

Andernach (Station)—*Hotels: Hackenbruch; Glocke; Schaefer.* An ancient town, founded by the Romans, and once a free city of the empire. Enclosed within lofty old walls, it contrasts strikingly with Neuwied, which lies quite open. It was the frontier fortress of the Romans, the head-quarters of a *præfectus militum*, and the last Roman station of the army of the Upper Rhine. It contains 5,800 inhabitants, and is now famous for two products, furnished by remarkable quarries of mill stone and terras or trass, which will be interesting to the geologist. This volcanic production, if mixed with a proper quantity of lime, forms a cement that resists water, or rather, is turned by it into durable stone. Large quantities are used in

building the dykes in Holland. The mill stones of this place are also a volcanic product, and are spoken of as the "Rhenish mill stones" by the Roman authors. A great many of them have been found among the Roman ruins in England. They are also exported to this country, Russia, the East and West Indies, and to other countries of the world. The curiosities of Andernach are, the gate towards Coblenz; the round watch tower; the ancient palace of the Archbishops of Cologne, an interesting specimen of the architecture of the middle ages.

The *Church* is a fine old structure of the 13th century; and in the neighbouring Kirchberg there are Roman sepulchres. In the neighbourhood are several rich mineral springs. Those of Tönnisstein have considerable reputation. There is a hotel and bathing establishment. The *Laacher See* (see page 105) can also be cheaply visited from here by taking rail from Nieder-Mindig. The line, 14 miles long, runs through a series of lava hills. The most remarkable is Nieder-Mindig, where there are large underground lava quarries, probably dating from Roman times. In some of these is stored beer, which is noted far and wide for its clearness and sparkling coolness. At this place, omnibuses for the Laacher See meet the trains; fare, 1 mark.

Not far from Andernach, on the right of the road, on the spot where formerly stood the Abbey of St. Thomas, burnt by the French in 1794, there is an extensive tannery and lunatic asylum, part of the restored ruins of the abbey. Beyond Andernach the mountains again approach the river, forming a magnificent defile, and having, at the water's edge, opposite Andernach, the ruin of Friedrichstein, or the Teufelshaus—i. e., the Devil's House, so called by the serfs forced to build it; it was begun in the 17th century, but never finished.

Just below Andernach is the mouth of the Nette, which, in its course of 10 leagues, waters one of the most fertile valleys on the Rhine.

Rail from Andernach to **Mayen**.

Neuwied (Station). (On both lines).

Hotels: Goldener Anker; Wilder Mann; Moravian; Hommer.

An agreeably situated and clean town, with a population of about 10,192. It is the capital of the

principality of Wied, now joined to Prussia, and is located in a charming plain, environed as it were by a garland of eminences. It was founded not much more than two centuries back by Frederick III. of Wied. It has broad streets, cheerful houses, and is a pattern of activity and industry. The Count Alexander raised the prosperity of the town by giving perfect freedom and toleration in civil and religious matters to all who came to settle there, by assisting them with large sums of money, and keeping up a splendid court. Lutherans, Roman Catholics, in short, people of all persuasions, flocked to this place where the fostering genius of toleration built herself a temple, where men, though kneeling at different altars, and worshipping with different rites, yet regarded the book of peace and the legacy of love not as a bone of contention, nor Christianity as the touchstone of uncharitableness.

The *Prince's Palace* overlooks the river. In one of its side buildings is an interesting Museum of Roman antiquities, chiefly gathered from the buried city, near Niederbiber, 2 miles to the north of the town. In the collection are several tutelar genii; one of bronze, whose inscription informs us that it had been erected by fourteen veterans (their names are inscribed on the base), and other military persons, on the 23rd of September, 246 A.C. Besides these, there is silver in plates, bronze, sandstone and pipe clay, alabaster and fine volutes, shields, arms, helmets, iron tools, potter's ware of all forms and kinds, and a collection of coins, female ornaments, &c. None of the coins date later than 375 A.D., which all but precisely settles the epoch of the destruction of the place, the ruins of which are now covered up, and the green corn of spring again yearly waves in beauty over the bruised and broken remnants of its ancient grandeur. The Roman castrum is not mentioned in any of the Itineraries.

The palace *Garden*, accessible to every one, is particularly deserving the tourist's notice. A small hill in it, the Sonnenberg, affords a most beautiful prospect of the Rhine and of Andernach. At the extremity of the garden you see before you, through the trellis gate, the beautiful avenue of poplars that leads to the village of Irlich. In the building called the Pheasant's Warren, to which strangers are freely admitted, a rich and

remarkable collection of natural objects may be seen, which the celebrated naturalist, Prince Maximilian of Neuwied, made during his travels in Brazil and North America. This collection contains 313 mammalia and 1,700 stuffed birds; there are also in it many specimens of other classes of the Brazilian animal kingdom.

The flying bridge over the Rhine, and a steamer, maintain the connection between the two towns.

The colony of *Moravians* or *Herrnhuter* occupying a distinct quarter of the town, will interest the tourist; their church, schools, and workshops being worth seeing. They make pottery and gloves.

A pleasant excursion can be made to Monrepos, with its park and gardens. It is situated 6 miles north-north-east from Neuwied, and affords beautiful prospects. A pleasant road leads us to the ironworks of Rasselstein, and thence to the pleasure park of *Nothhausen*, much frequented by visitors from Coblenz and other places. The palace or *Château* is a plain building of but one storey. Behind the château is a grove, partitioned out into seven shady and delightful walks; at the end of one of them is a lonely and romantic valley, terminating at the entrance to a beautiful beech forest. The *Altwieder Aussicht*, near here, commands an exceedingly fine prospect.

We next see to the left, *Weissenthurm*, or the White Tower. It is a village possessing a church decorated with modern frescoes, and deriving its name from the ancient watch tower built by the Electors of Treves. At this spot Cæsar crossed the Rhine, seventeen centuries before, and constructed his famous bridge, described in his *Commentaries*. The French also, in 1797, crossed the river at this spot under General Hoche, by throwing a bridge across. They met with stout opposition from the Austrians on the occasion. To the right, on an eminence, we see the obelisk erected to the memory of the French General. It bears the following inscription:—"The army of the Sambre and Meuse, to its commander General Hoche." The banks of the river here widen into an extensive and well cultivated plain, over which are scattered villas with pleasure and fruit gardens around them; and the line leaves the Rhine, which is lost sight of altogether until near Coblenz. The Rechts-

rheinische line also leaves the river for a time, nearing it again at

Engers (*Hotel: Zur Römerbrücke*), with a castle and a population of 2,000. Scarcely a pistol-shot distance from it is the buttress of a Roman bridge of cement, said to have been built 38 years B.C. by Virginius Agrippa. The castle is now a military school, and near it are the remains of a 14th century fort, built to protect the navigation.

Mühlhofen.—A small village at the mouth of the little river Sayn, on which are the village and château of Sayn, the latter having a valuable collection of pictures. At the rear of the village of Bendorf, close by, are the great Concordia ironworks, of the well-known firm of Krupp, at Essen. The former Præmonstrant Abbey at Sayn, founded in 1202, will interest deeply. Its church is built in the transition style. At the extreme point of the valley is the castle of the Counts of Isenburg. The valley is certainly a delightful one, containing summer-houses, gardens, and villas. It forms a favourite object of summer visits to the people of Coblenz. The venerable and noble Abbey of Rommersdorf is seen on the slope of a hill north of the valley, about 2 miles north of Sayn, and the same distance north-east of Engers. To the right are seen the walls of the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. Over against the ruins of the ancient Castle of Sayn lies the Friedrich—or Renne—berg, where beautiful plantations may be seen and magnificent views enjoyed.

Bendorf (*Station*), on the Rechtsrheinische line, is situated a little higher up; it is surrounded with eminences of ironstone rock, which afford some beautiful prospects, including a view of the Rhine far below Coblenz issuing from among the mountains to form a junction with the Moselle, near that town. The Linksrheinische line affords no further view of the Rhine; those ascending the river by steamer see on the left

Neuendorf, the vegetable market of Coblenz. On the right the cottages of the vinedressers from Urban range along the bank of the river, where an excellent reddish wine is grown. The charming island of Niederwerth is next passed. It has a handsome church and 762 inhabitants.

To the left, near *Kesselheim*, are the remains of the château of *Schönbornslust*, the residence of the Bourbon princes during their exile from France at the French Revolution. On the left bank is seen the village of *Wallerstein*, with its cloister, and on the right, on the slope of a mount, the former nunnery of *Besselich*. Near the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine, to the left, is the monument to General *Marceau*, who fell on the field of *Altenkirchen*, in endeavouring to check the retreat of *Jourdan*. Before reaching *Coblentz* the valley widens considerably, the mountains of the *Hohen-Elfel* no longer come up to the bank of the river; those of the *Unter-Westerwald* also recede a little on the right hand, and thus the tourist is surrounded by a grand natural panorama.

At *Coblentz* the Moselle and Rhine unite, and the line, skirting the *Petersberg*, and passing by the monument to General *Marceau*, crosses the former stream just above the ancient *Coblentz*. *Ehrenbreitstein*, on the right, forms a striking object as the town is approached. Should the entry take place at the close of the day, the numerous old towers and turrets of *Coblentz*, sleeping in the shade, look well in the dusky twilight, and impart to the scene an aspect of sombre beauty.

COBLENZ (Station).—Hotels:

Hotel du Géant, one of the best on the Rhine; kept by Messrs. *Eisemann Brothers*.

Hotel de Belle Vue—first rate, and highly recommended. Landlady, Mrs. *Hoche*.

The *Anchor (Anker) Hotel*, near the landing place. An old established moderate house.

Hotel de Trèves—Good.

Pension Pfingsten; *Pension Beau Sejour*.

Church of England service, performed in the *Palace Chapel* twice each Sunday. The chapel is supported by voluntary contributions.

Coblentz, the "Confluentes" of the Romans, is a strongly fortified town on the right bank of the Rhine and left of the Moselle; capital of *Rhenish Prussia*, with a population of 32,671, exclusive of military in *Ehrenbreitstein* opposite. It occupies a large triangle, formed by the influx of the Moselle into the Rhine, and is adorned by many fine buildings, squares, and avenues of trees.

The old castle, near the *Moselle Bridge*, possesses historical interest; here the *Elector von Metternich* founded the *Catholic League*, 1608. It is now a tinware factory.

Here the grandsons of *Charlemagne* met to divide amongst them his mighty empire into Germany, France, and Italy. Here, also, *Edward III.* of England, was installed *Vicar of the Empire*, by *Louis of Bavaria*.

The *Church of St. Castor*, at the very confluence of the two rivers, dating from 836, and distinguished by its four towers, is worth a visit, and was consecrated in 1208. It was originally built chiefly at the expense of *Louis the Pious*, but the present building is chiefly 11th century. On the left of the chancel stands the beautiful tomb of *Kuno of Falkenstein*, archbishop of *Trèves*, with a painting of a *Crucifixion*, attributed to the old German master, *William of Cologne*.

The cellars under the grammar school, formerly a *Jesuit Convent*, are worth visiting from their great extent, containing about 300 vats, or 400,000 bottles of Rhine and Moselle wines. From the vicinity of this town to the wine districts, it forms the great dépôt for the export of their produce, as also of the seltzer waters of *Nassau*, and the various volcanic productions of the neighbourhood.

The *Palace*, the summer residence of the late *Empress Augusta*, extends its long and handsome façade above the bridge of boats, with its principal front to the great square, where the troops drill and band plays, between 12 and 1 o'clock each day. The castellan shows the rooms, which are well worth a visit. Ring the bell in the corridor of the *North Wing*. Fee, 1 mark, or 2 marks for a party.

The new *Palace of Justice*, containing the *Law Courts*, *German Renaissance style*.

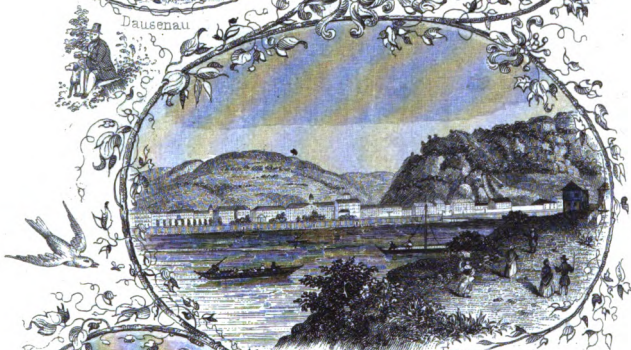
The *Casino* is a handsome building, having connected with it good reading-rooms, ball-rooms, and gardens, and is worth visiting.

The objects worth notice in the old town are, besides the church of *St. Castor*, already mentioned, the *Monument* in front of this church, erected by the French in 1812, consisting of a fountain, the *Castorbrunnen*, with an inscription, commemorative



Dausenau

Lahnstein



Elms



Vier Thürme



Stolzenfels

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rative of the invasion of Russia by the French; to which was added, by Gerard St. Priest, the Russian commander, on his way to Paris, when pursuing the discomfited army of Napoleon, in 1814: "seen and approved of by us, the Russian commander of the town of Coblenz." The *Liebfrauen Kirche*, a curious building, founded in 1259; the *Protestant* church, remarkable for its stained glass windows, similar to those in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster; the Moselle bridge, built in 1344, and commanding an agreeable view of the river; the venerable old buildings along the quay; the former Town Hall (*Kaufhaus*), with a curious old clock; the monument to General von Goeben, unveiled by the Emperor, September, 1884, on the Parade Platz; the Clemensbrunnen fountain.

The fortifications of Coblenz are of vast extent; of these *Ehrenbreitstein* is the most remarkable, having cost, it is said, £1,250,000. The works were completed after being about twenty years in process of erection. The ramparts have no casemates, only a sidewalk carried up along the moat. Covered towers, that rise up from the fosse to the glacis, and with their batteries, form the projecting angles, command the whole length of the moat. The bastions of the Moselle bridge-gate, the Lühr gate, and the Muntz gate appear to be stronger than the rest. Forts Alexander and Constantine, built on the Carthusian mount, or *Karthause*, a fine point of view above the town, command the road to Mayence, and that over the Hunsrück. The latter fortress also commands the Rhine and Moselle. The stone steps, about 600, which lead up direct from the river bank, almost perpendicularly to the top of Ehrenbreitstein, are no longer used. From the fortifications there is a most charming prospect. In the foreground, Coblenz borders the stream, bounded by two islands, each of which formerly had a convent. Behind the town, rising on high, are the threatening fortifications of the Carthusian mount. In the plain there are more than thirty villages visible, and each point of view presents a new and enchanting landscape. Tickets (before ascending to the fortress at the office in the Hofstrasse, close to the bridge), 50pf. each person. A non-commissioned officer leads the party. Trinkgeld forbidden. Along the foot of the mount, and losing itself in

the turning of the valley, near a pleasant mineral spring that issues from a hill, extends the village of Muehlheim, with 2,800 inhabitants, commonly called the *Thal Ehrenbreitstein*.

From behind the town of Ehrenbreitstein, a road leads via Niederberg to the pilgrim church of *Arenberg*, which has an altar made of curious grotto work, with a grotto chapel.

In the environs of Coblenz are Moselweiss, a pretty village, much resorted to for recreation; Metternich, 8 miles distant, at the foot of the *Krümmeberg*. Here are the sources which supply Coblenz with water by pipes, which pass over the bridge of the *Moselle*. This river is navigable to a great distance beyond Trèves; during the whole of its course from that city to its mouth, 147 miles, it is closed in by mountains, which form a continued series of the most diversified landscapes, in consequence of the sinuosities of the stream. Steamers ply (in 1½ day) between Coblenz and Trèves, and thence on to Metz (page 175). Besides the beautiful valley of the Moselle itself, which contains some of the most picturesque river scenery in Germany, many of the adjacent valleys are well worth a visit.

Coblenz being one of those points on the Rhine from whence so many interesting excursions may be made, it is well, if possible, to make it a halting place for some days. Among the places most worth visiting are the following:—the Pfaffendorfer Höhe, a hill on the same side with Ehrenbreitstein, and commanding almost as fine a view; the hill of the *Karthause*; the castle of *Stolzenfels*, 3 miles up, on the right bank of the Rhine—vehicles there and back, by tariff; to the top of the *Kühkopf*, the highest hill near the town; *Lahnstein*, on the left bank; Sayn and the abbey of *Rommersdorf*; abbey and lake of *Laach*; castle of *Elz*; *Neuwied* and *Marksburg*; more distant, *Ems* and *Nassau*. The neighbouring forests abound in game. With respect to the vineyards, for fifteen days before 15th October it is the custom for no one, not even the owner, to enter them, but on the 15th all rush in and take their fill of grapes.

Conveyances.—Rail to *Ems*, *Kreuznach*, *Niederlahnstein*, *Ehrang*, *Treves* (up the Moselle, page 136), and *Wiesbaden*. Steamers, several times daily, to *Biebrich*, *Mayence*, and *Mannheim*; as

also to Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Rotterdam. Steamers ascend the Moselle as far as Treves and Metz. The average passage down the river from Treves to Coblenz is 11 hours; and 1½ day from Coblenz up to Treves.

At Coblenz the direct road to the Brunnen of Nassau leaves the Rhine. A great part of it is uninteresting, whilst some of the finest scenery of the Rhine lies between Coblenz and Bingen; and hence, to those wishing to explore its beauties, the rail by the left bank, or the steamer as far as Bingen, is preferable. In this case an excursion by rail to **Ems** and to the castle of **Nassau**, 5 miles further, ought to be made.

EMS (Station),

Near Nassau, 13 miles from Coblenz, *via* Niederlahnstein.

Population, 6,731.

Hotels: Hotel d'Angleterre (Englischer Hof); Four Seasons (Vier Jahreszeiten); de Russie; Darmstädter Hof; Europäischerhof.

Ems, or Bad-Ems, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Lahn. It consists chiefly of a long range of houses built against hills, which rise steeply behind it to a considerable height. The side of the valley is so narrow that there is barely space for the road and public promenade between the houses and the river. The situation of Ems is eminently beautiful, and many improvements have been made by the town; trees have been planted; and water is supplied in abundance. The neighbourhood possesses several objects of interest, to which excursions are usually made on donkeys; which are here numerous and well conditioned.

The narrowness of the valley forms a barrier to free ventilation, and the air is occasionally oppressive and relaxing in July and August. The donkeys are posted close by the bridge of boats, and are hired from 70pf. an hour. Ems, though not at all able to compete with Wiesbaden, yet boasts a magnificent *Kursaal*, situated on the margin of the Lahn, and erected by the Grand Duke. It contains a grand Ball-room and Bath establishments.

The King of Prussia was here taking the waters, 13th July, 1870, when pressed by M. Benedetti, the French ambassador, for his ultimatum about Prince Leopold and the throne of Spain, which preceded the declaration of war.

The *Kurhaus* stands in the centre of the town;

on the ground floor, which is a large vaulted and gloomy Hall, the water of the two principal springs is drunk. Between the two springs there is a long covered passage, on either side of which are arranged stalls for the sale of fancy articles. The principal bathing-house is joined by covered passages to two of the hotels. There is also another, the Prince of Wales, which has separate springs, and one called the Vier Thülrneff; and finally the Neue Badhaus, supplied from the Neue Quelle, the hottest, 136°. The Kursaal contains lounging and reading rooms, and a café. A Visitors' Tax of 15 marks is payable after the first week.

The waters come from five hot alkaline springs, from 80° to 120° at the Kesselbrunnen. They are taken in the morning and after dinner, from three to six goblets before breakfast, and one or two in the afternoon. The dinner hour is one o'clock, and nearly all dine at the table d'hôte.

English Church Service in the Church is celebrated twice on Sundays in summer.

Some beautiful walks can be taken near Ems; particularly those up and down the Lahn, and on the Malberg, and the Winterberg, also to the Concordia Thurm on the Siebenköpfe, where are restaurants. The Malberg (1,200ft.) is connected with the town by a funicular rail; the cars run every 10 minutes. Fare 1 mark. Monthly tickets 12 marks.

Kemmenau, situated at the top of a mountain to the north-east of Ems, is a splendid point of view; and from Ems also can be visited Braubach and the Castle of Marksburg, described in Route 22.

A short distance on the right bank of the Lahn is **Nassau (Station)**, the first seat of the Ducal family. Population, 1,733. *Hotel:* Krone. Here stands their old castle, with the *Monument to Baron Stein*, which was inaugurated, 1872. It faces Stein Castle, and bears a punning motto on his name,

"Der Guten Grundstein,
Des Bösen Eckstein,
Des Deutschen Edelstein."

The Stein castle is open to visitors in the absence of the Countess of Kielmansegg.

A good day's excursion can be made by carriage, from Coblenz, by the Treves post-road, through Metternich to Loninig, Münster-Maifeld, and to the hill above Elz, where we leave the carriage going to Gondorf, crossing the Moselle by a ferry to



Views on the Rhine.

Niederfeß, where refreshment is taken. Elz can be seen; and a walk taken to Moselkern or to Hatzendorf, where a boat takes us down the river to Gondorf for Coblenz, where we re-cross the river, meet our carriage, and return to Coblenz by the carriage road on the right bank.

The *Tour of the Moselle* to Treves can be made from Coblenz, returning by steamer; or, if not all the way to Treves, a two days' excursion might be made to Münster-Maifeld, the castle of Elz, and the village of Alf—situated on the Moselle, at a point where the most beautiful scenery exists—and to the Baths of Bertrich.

THE MOSELLE FROM COBLENZ TO TREVES.

Steamers leave Coblenz every Monday and Thursday morning for Trarbach, thence to Treves every Tuesday and Friday morning, and come down from Treves to Coblenz in 11 hours every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Railway Coblenz to Treves, opened 1879.

Travellers who can spare the time to make an excursion of 150 miles up the Moselle may spend three or four days most pleasantly, as the scenery all through the picturesque valley is generally very fine, and in several places most exquisite. The banks of the Moselle (German *die Mosel*) are bordered with undulating hills, covered with vines or thick woods, picturesque little villages or small towns, ruins of old castles, watch towers, and Gothic steeples, most of which are seen with picturesque and romantic effect, owing to the extraordinary windings of the river.

This river rises in the south-east of the department Vosges, in France, runs by Remiremont, Epinal, Toul, Frouard, Pont à Mousson, Metz, and Thionville, separates the duchy of Luxembourg from Rhenish Prussia, passes by Trèves, and joins the Rhine, at Coblenz. Its chief affluents in France are the Meurthe and the Sille on the right, and in the Prussian States the Saver on the right, and the Surc, the Kyll, and the Elz on the left. It becomes navigable about Metz. Its total course is 265 miles. The best Moselle wines are Brauneberger, Pilsporter, Graach, and Zeltinger. Scharzhofberger, a fine sort, often called a Moselle wine, comes from the Saar district.

An agreeable way of visiting the most picturesque spots is to take the steamer up the river to

any select spot, favourably situated for making excursions inland, and then return to the same or some other village to take the up or down steamer. Or the traveller may make agreeable excursions by leaving the steamer occasionally at intervals, as it approaches the bends of the river, and then by taking the road across the points he will frequently obtain beautiful views from the summits of the hills, and then come to the point where the steamer will take him up.

The traveller, however, should previously ascertain that by doing so he will not lose any finer scenery on the river.

After leaving **Coblenz (Station)** the first place worthy of notice is **Moselweiss** on the right bank, where there are large public gardens. Above this village rise the fortifications of Fort Alexander, one of the advanced forts of Coblenz, situated between the Moselle and the Rhine.

Further on we pass on the left the church of Metternich; the village of *Güls*, with its twin spires; then the village of *Lay* on the right and that of **Winningen (Station)** on the left; after which we come to *Dieblich* on the right—a place said to have been haunted by witches in former times. It is a pretty spot, and is pleasantly situated in a charming part of the river.

Coblenz (Station) on the left bank, is situated at the point where the Nodbach falls into the Moselle, near the Belthun mineral spring. The hills behind the town are crowned by two Castles; within one of which, the Oberburg, is a beautiful little chapel, which deserves a visit from all admirers of graceful architecture.

Gondorf, on the left, is another pretty village, formerly the residence of the Count von Layen.

Cattenes.—A village on the same side, just beyond, derives its name from a chain formerly placed across to exact toll from the boats going up or down the river.

Aiken, on the right, an old town connected by several towers with Schloss Turon—a picturesque old Castle, built 1200, on the heights above.

Brodenbach.—Further upon the same side is situated, at the entrance of the singular ravine of the Ehrenbach, a stream which no one should omit visiting. At the commencement the gorge is narrow, dark, and gloomy but shortly expands into

a charming valley, with verdant meadows and vineyards, streams and water mills, &c., the perspective in front being closed by a rocky barrier, on the heights of which stands the *Castle of Ehrenburg*, said to excel in beauty and preservation any other castle on the Rhine or Moselle.

Road to *Münstermaifeld*, and its very ancient church of the 10th century.

We next pass *Hatztenport* on the left, and further on the same side the castle of *Bischofsstein*, belonging to the Archbishop of Trèves; then *Moselkern*, the entrance of the beautiful vale of Eltz.

If the traveller lands at *Moselkern (Station)*, crosses the hill, or strikes across the heights along the side of the glen, he will obtain several fine views; and then passing through the romantic wooded *Valley of the Eltz*, he may visit the picturesque and interesting old *Castle of Eltz*, almost a unique specimen of a feudal fortress of the 12th century. Permission must be obtained from the proprietor, Graf Eltz, at Eltville.

The traveller can then return by the road, direct, to join the steamer at *Carden (Station)*, a village charmingly situated in one of the sweetest spots of the Moselle.

Proceeding on, we next pass *Treis*, on the right side, situated within an amphitheatre of hills, on which there are two castles. *Clotten*, on the left, a small village with its church on the hill, and the ruins of an old castle. The next place we come to is

Cochem (Station).—*Hotels*: De l'Union; Germania. This is an ancient town of 3,225 inhabitants, and the distant view of it, with two Castles on the hills behind (one formerly the seat of the Archbishop of Trèves), is exceedingly prepossessing and attractive; but the streets are narrow and dirty, even more so than those of the other towns on the Moselle. The Railway Tunnel is the longest in Germany, 4,600 yards, and took three years to make, at a cost of about £200,000.

Thence past *Beilstein Castle*, to the little fortress of *Ediger*, near the Ellerberg tunnel (2½ miles long), which makes a short cut of the long river bends.

Alf, at another series of lends, in a beautiful part of the river, 5 miles from *Bad Bertrich*, which is convenient for the *Eifel*, a volcanic district between the Moselle, Roer, and Rhine.

Then *Zell* (population 2,500), to

Pünderich, a village on the right bank. Travelers intending to visit the interesting ruins of *Marlenburg* should land on the opposite side of the river. The view from a hill near the ruins affords one of the finest prospects on the Moselle, embracing four different bends of the river, and forming a splendid panorama. Refreshments can be had at a small inn within the ruins.

From *Pünderich*, the steamer proceeds past the villages of *Enkirch* and *Starkenbug* on the right bank, and then arrives at *Traben* on the left. (*Claus Hotel*.) A short distance higher up on the right bank is

Trarbach.—*Hotels*: Bellevue; Brauneberg; Grünburg. A town of 1,800 inhabitants, where the steamer remains during the night. This place resembles Cochem in the beauty of its position. It is situated at the mouth of the valley, and is encircled by a range of hills or mountains. The castle on one of these commands the river entirely.

By road and footpath, Berncastel can be reached in less than half the time taken by a steamer.

Between Trarbach and Trèves the scenery becomes less beautiful, and the villages of *Uerng (Station)*, &c., with the exception of Berncastel, are devoid of interest.

Berncastel.—*Hotels*: Drei Könige; Post. A town of 2,402 inhabitants. The situation of this town is very fine, but it is both dirty and badly drained. The ruins of Landshut castle belong to the Emperor.

Thence to *Mülheim*, *Neumagen* (ancient *Noviomagus*), *Mehring*, and the fine old city of *Trèves (Station)*, described in Route 25.

ROUTE 22.

Coblenz to Mayence and Wiesbaden.

By rail along the left bank of the Rhine, in 2 hours. Rail along the right bank, 2½ hours. Steamers five or six times daily, performing the voyage up in eight hours, and down in five hours.

The following description applies chiefly to the steamer route, and the words "left" and "right" refer to the position as seen from the steamer.

Above Coblenz the long ridges of the mountains begin to hem in the Rhine, which, as far as Bingen, flows through a contracted gorge. The broken fragments of feudal castles and fortresses, with

the walled towns and venerable buildings, form prominent features in the scene, the interest being heightened by the historical associations connected with each and every object that bursts upon the delighted vision. Leaving Coblenz we pass Forts Alexander and Constantine on the right, and to the left, Fort Asterstein, which surmounts the heights of Pfaffendorf, situated above a village of the same name. Proceeding on, we pass Horchheim, noted for its excellent red wine, and see, opposite to it, the island of Oberwerth, on which is the former convent, now farm buildings.

Three miles or so above Coblenz we behold **Stolzenfels**, one of the most interesting castles on the Rhine, beautiful in its picturesque outline and commanding position; it may justly be styled the Proud Rock. It is near

Capellen (Stat.), and was built in 1250 by one of the archbishops of Trèves. In 1802, the ruins became the property of the town of Coblenz, and were given to the then Crown Prince, afterwards Friedrich Wilhelm IV., who rebuilt them in the original style. A good carriage road leads up to it, donkeys from Capellen, 80pf., there and back, 1 mark 20pf. Its principal objects of attraction are the *Kleiner Rittersaal*, an apartment painted with frescoes, by Stilke, representing the knightly virtues, historical scenes illustrating, *i.e.*, the death of the blind king, John of Bohemia, at the battle of Crécy—Courage. Hermann von Sieben-eichen saving the Emperor Barbarossa by exposing himself to the Guelph assassins, having first forced the Emperor to flee—Fidelity. The Emperor Frederick II. receiving his bride, Isabella Plantagenet, sister to Henry III.—Love. Other subjects are Music: Philip of Swabia with his wife and minstrels on the Rhine. Justice: Rudolph of Hapsburg condemning robber barons. Perseverance: represented by Godfrey of Bouillon hanging up his arms in the church of the Holy Sepulchre. Sts. Gereon, George, Maurice, and Reinhold, are painted on the window. In the *Grosser Rittersaal* there is an armoury, with the swords of Tilly, Blücher, Napoleon, Murat, Hofer, Alba, &c. Queen Victoria, accompanied by the late King of Prussia, visited this castle in 1845, just after its restoration. From here to Mayence the right bank of the Rhine

belongs to Nassau. It is the most beautifully situated of all the Rhine castles, commanding a prospect up the river as far as the valley of the Dinkholder springs, with Rhens, Oberlahnstein, and the Marksburg included. Opposite is the lovely valley of the Lahn, and the confluence of that river with the Rhine; while down the stream the view embraces Coblenz, with its fortifications, and the mountains above Andernach in the distance.

There is a steamer every hour from Capellen to Ober-Lahnstein.

The little river Lahn issues with a slow current from a chasm, and is navigable for small vessels as high up as Weibery. At this spot the Russians crossed in 1814. The Lahn carries a great quantity of sand, &c., into the Rhine. Above its mouth, to the right, on the top of a rock, is the castle Lahneck, like a mourning Naiad weeping, as it were, over its ruined grandeur. Below is

Oberlahnstein (Station) on the left, an old walled town, with a conspicuous red building at the edge of the Rhine, once a castle of the electors of Mayence; near it is a small white chapel among trees, where, in 1400, the deposition of the Emperor Wenceslaus was pronounced, and the election of Rupert, in his place, effected by the electors. At the mouth of this river is the church of St. John, a venerable ruin. Its choir and columns are worth inspection. Victoria Fountain, an effervescing water, was discovered 1880. At a short distance above it is the village of **Nieder-Lahnstein (Station)**, on the Rechtsrheinische rail, whence a line runs to Ems (page 110).

Rhens (Inns: Zum Königsstuhl; Stern, in the town), a very old town, which has many timber houses, and still retains a mediæval German aspect. Near it is the *Königsstuhl* (King's seat), an open vaulted hall, with seven stone seats for the seven electors, who used to meet in it to discuss affairs of state. In this little town many treaties of peace were made and signed; emperors were dethroned, and kingdoms consolidated by the alliance of centuries withered into clay, whilst dynasties, supported by the traditions of ages, were set aside and others substituted in their place. A beautiful view is enjoyed from the terrace and

windows of the castle. The Rhine here attains a breadth of 1,220 yards. We see, in a valley,

Braubach (Station). — *Hotels:* Arzbächer; Rheinsischerhof; Nassauerhof; Deutsche Haus. A little town to the left, at the base of a lofty rock, on which stands the strong and feudal fortress—the castle of the Marksburg, described below. It is worth a visit; and a magnificent view can be enjoyed from the summit of the donjon keep. The castle is distant about 7 miles from Ems, and is approached by a very passable road. Outside the town is a beautiful mineral spring of delicious water. Persons desirous of visiting the Marksburg from the left bank of the Rhine must cross the river at Niederspays, where there is a ferry. In the romantic valley surrounding Braubach there are copper and silver mines. On the top of a mass of rock appears

The **Marksburg.** A fortress of the middle ages, in perfect preservation, being the only one of the Rhine castles which has escaped destruction. It is situated on a lofty rock, was used as a state prison, but recently as an infirmary, or rather it is garrisoned by invalids. It is well worth visiting, as a remarkable specimen of those terrible strongholds where “power dwelt amidst her passions;” narrow and mysterious passages, dungeons cut in the solid rock, are here to be seen; among these is one called the Hundloch (dog hole), into which prisoners were let down by a windlass, and another the Folterkammer (chamber of torture). A cell is pointed out as the one in which the emperor Henry IV. was confined.

After viewing these dismal records, the tourist may ascend the donjon keep, and take a view of the surrounding scenery, which is picturesque in the extreme. The appearance of the country on the right now becomes wilder and more romantic. A long sandbank stretches across the bed of the river, and the Rhine rolls its waves past Peterspays, Niederspays, and Oberspays, seen on the right. The Rhine here takes one of its largest curves, but is soon deflected again into its original direction by the mount of Boppard. The mountains now appear less picturesque, being generally flattened or rounded. The charming castle of Liebeneck rises majestically above Osterspays, which may be called a neat orchard. Opposite Niederspays about

2½ miles beyond Braubach, is the Dinkholder Bruunen, a famous mineral spring.

Boppard or Boppard (Station), on the right. *Hotels:* Spiegel; Rheino; Closmann, in the town.

An ancient walled town; population, 5,594. This is a gloomy but interesting place, the Roman *Bodobriga*, having been one of the 50 castles of Drusus on the Rhine. In it are the remains of the palace of the Frankish kings, and the ruins of a fine chapel. Behind the town is the ancient nunnery of *Marienberg*, now an establishment for the water-cure. The walls of the Roman castrum, a quadrangle of strong masonry, still exist in the heart of the town. The Church is 18th century, and the Carmelite Church 14th century. The streets of Boppard are very narrow and dark, but possess many attractions for the architect and antiquary, many of the buildings presenting great peculiarities of architecture.

Approaching **Salzig** on the right, the mountains recede a little from the banks, and give place to corn fields and meadows. We next see the mouldering battlements and ruined towers of Sterrenberg and Liebenstein opposite, just before Salzig, seated on a lofty rock, clothed with vines. The traditions connected with their history make them interesting. They are called the Brothers, from the fact of two brothers having resided in them. The brothers fell in love with the same lady, and became foes, and fell by each other's sword. These ruins have a beautiful appearance when viewed from the left bank of the Rhine. In a picturesque valley lies Bornholm, formerly a cloister of Capuchins; above is the eminence, on whose summit are the ruins. A walk, shaded by walnut trees, takes you from the cloister to the village of Kamp.

We now come to **Salzig** (right), with large plantations of cherry trees. The inhabitants possess large vineyards all round. Near Hirzenhach the river takes an easterly turn. On the right bank you see the village of Kester, with its demolished parish church. Opposite to it rises a high wall of rocks, at its foot girded with vineyards, and on its summit crowned with wood. You next come to **Ehrenthal** (left), where there is an abundance of silver, lead, and copper mines. In the whole district, from below Hirzenhach to Wesel there are basalt, slate, lime, marble,

and other minerals. A beautiful scenery now expands itself before the voyager. **Welmich**, with its Gothic tower and picturesque environs, now appears, and behind it the old walls of the castle of Thurnborg, built by Kuno V. Falkenstein, archbishop of Treves, in 1363, peer down upon you. It is called the Mouse, to distinguish it from a castle called the Cat, which is above St. Goarshausen. The scenery now is rich in the extreme, fertile gardens and luxuriant meadow-ground are spread out from Welmich to the very bank of the Rhine. On the right are St. Goar and Rheinfels, whilst below Welmich the river makes a great curve towards the north, forming a fine bay, surrounded by eminences. To the right, close above the town of St. Goar, are situated the most extensive ruins on the Rhine, namely, the fortress of **Rheinfels**.

This stronghold was built in 1245 by a count of Katzenellenbogen, to levy duties on the passing merchandise; but, pushing his extortions too far, he was besieged by the people of the adjacent towns, who, for fifteen months, endeavoured to reduce the castle, but without success; it fell afterwards, however, with most of the other robber-dens, before the confederacy of the German and Rhine towns. It became afterwards, in the hands of the Landgrave of Hesse, a modern fortress, which baffled the French in 1692, but was taken and blown up by them in 1794. The ruins now belong to the Emperor. The view is only limited. The custodian requires a fee of 50 pf. to 1 mark.

The country now changes its aspect as if by magic; from the gloomy rocky gulf you enter a cheerful and pleasant valley, and see all round you eminences covered with leafwood or planted with vines and gardens, stretching beautifully along the banks of the river, which expands itself like a sleeping serpent.

St. Goar (Station)—*Hotels*: Hotel Lillie, first-class hotel, well situated on the Rhine; Schneider; Rheinfels. Population of 1,500. A cheerful little town, and very desirable as a sojourn for the purpose of making excursions in the vicinity, as it lies in the midst of some of the finest of the Rhine scenery, and is therefore well placed for a few days' halt. This town is also famous for its salmon fishery. A very fine view is to be had from the heights above St. Goar, rising directly in the face of the

Lurleiberg. It is approached by a footpath leading out of the high road to the bridge, shortly before coming to the Trumpeter's Grotto (see below).

The *Protestant Church*, near the centre of the town, is worth a visit; it is erected over the crypt of the old church of St. Goar, built in 1468. In the Roman Catholic Church of St. Goar there is a rude image of that hermit, who, it is said, to prove his holiness, hung up his cloak on a sunbeam. To the right, some delightful excursions and views may be had from the Nassau bank of the Rhine, and boats are always at hand to bring visitors over the river. There is a steam ferry to

St. Goarshausen (Station)—*Hotels*: Adler; Lamm; Krone; Zum; Hohenzoller—1,500 inhabitants, still partly surrounded with its old walls. Here begins the Forstbachthal, a Swiss valley, celebrated for its beauty, being traversed by a clear stream, forming numerous cascades, between precipitous masses of rock. At the entrance of this valley stands the castle of the *Katz*, a very picturesque object, built in 1393, by John III., Count of Neukatzenellenbogen. An excellent red wine is grown here on the Putersberg, equal in richness to that of Assmannshausen. On the right of St. Goarshausen we see the demolished castle of Rheineck. In this part there are charming valleys. The Lurleiberg can be reached by carriage from the Schweißerthal.

On the same side, but a little above St. Goarshausen, the black perpendicular precipice of the **Lurleiberg** rises abruptly from the water's edge, opposite to which, on the road side, is a grotto, in which is stationed a man who, with a bugle or by firing a pistol, awakens the echo of the Lurlei, which is said to repeat sounds fifteen times. Above this, in mid-channel, and visible at low water, are the rocks called the Seven Sisters, the subject of a legend, the author of which was Clemens Brentano, 1802 (see page 116).

Oberwesel (Station). On the right.

Inns: Rheinisher Hof; Goldener Propfenzieher; Deutsches Haus.

The *Vesalia* of the Romans; a town of 2,550 inhabitants. It was given by Henry VII. to the Archbishop of Trèves. The church of Our Lady in Oberwesel is considered a model of the Gothic 14th century style; notice the rood-loft and mural

paintings; in St. Martin's is a "Descent from the Cross," by Diepenbroek. The picturesque appearance of this town is much increased by its turreted walls and the lofty round tower called the *Ochsenthurm* by the water side. The village of Engelhöll is well worth a visit. Above Oberwesel the Rhine forms a lake, which appears to be entirely blocked up by rocks. The view is sublimely grand, and magnificently striking. Beyond the lake the river makes a curve; its current strikes against a group of rocks partly visible and partly concealed from view, and forms a whirlpool called the *Bank*. Immediately below the bank there is another whirlpool called the *Gewirr*, which, according to tradition, was formerly connected with the Bingerloch, by a subterranean chasm. The former whirlpool has often proved fatal to shippers, especially to the rafts, the forepart of which is frequently sucked 5 or 6 feet under the surface, and the crews plunged up to their necks in water, and many a rower has found a grave beneath the dark blue waters foaming around him. Tradition hands us down a mystic legend in connection with this spot, representing it as haunted by a beautiful syren, whose deeply rich and magic melody beguiled the passing boatmen in order to overwhelm them. The legend is related in Heine's well-known "Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten."

To the left, the next object of interest we meet is *Schomberg*, an old castle, now called *Schönberg*, and once the dwelling of a family of the same name, from which sprung Marshal Schomberg, the general of William III. at the Battle of the Boyne, in Ireland. It now belongs to a New York family, and is being restored. It is called the Beautiful Rock, from seven daughters of the house, who were as lovely as they were cold hearted, and were turned into seven rocks, seen to this day below Oberwesel, rising out of the bed of the river.

Caub is now seen on the left. It has 2,177 inhabitants. *Hotels*: Zum Grünen Wald; Adler; Thurm. It is chiefly remarkable for its slate quarries, and as being close to the spot where Blücher crossed the Rhine, on the 1st of January, 1814. From the heights above, the Rhine was first seen by the Prussians, who gave one loud and exulting cheer, shouting *The Rhine! the Rhine!*

Above the town of Caub is GUTENFELS, a

ruined castle, 12th century, upon a steep mount. Tradition derives it as named from a fair lady named Guda, a favourite of Richard of Cornwall, Emperor Elect of Germany, the brother of Henry III. of England. In 1807, it was sold for the consideration of a few hundred florins. There is on a projecting point of rock a watch-house, which seems to be suspended in the air; from its giddy height, you look with fear on the river rolling deep below you. It was here Gustavus Adolphus, in the Thirty Years' War, issued his orders against the Spaniards, who had taken their station on the opposite bank.

Up to quite lately a toll was paid here to the Duke of Nassau by all vessels. The Duke was the only person who exacted this feudal impost, though a couple of centuries earlier all vessels had to pay thirty-two tolls on their voyage of the Rhine. Opposite Caub, in the centre of the river, we see the fine old *Castle of Pfalz*, built in the fourteenth century by King Louis the Bavarian for a toll-house. To this little island Louis le Debonnaire retired to die in 840. Tradition states that the Pfalz served as a place of refuge for the Countesses Palatine during their accouchements, but the story is very improbable. The castle can only be approached by a ladder, and a portcullis closes the only entrance. The key is kept by a boatman in Caub. In remote times the dungeons served for state prisoners. Downwards from Caub the valley has a more romantic appearance, the mountains draw nearer each other, the towns and hamlets have a more antique form, and wonderful traditions are told of the ruins of castles and cloisters, of reefs, and of the whirlpool, and other phenomena of nature.

Bacharach (Station) — Hotels: Wasum; Bastian—built along the right bank. Population, 1,286. Its antique walls and open towers, by which it is encircled, are picturesque and ornamental. The mount against which the town is built is planted with vines as high up as the Castle of Stahleck. The excellent quality of the wine of this place, to which the valleys of Steeg, Manebach, and Dubach belong, together with that of the adjacent eminences, the *Schlossberg*, *Vogtsberg*, and *Kuchlberg*, is guaranteed by two respectable historical witnesses. Pope Pius II., better known as *Æneas*

Silvius, ordered a tun of it to be sent annually to Rome, and the town of Nüremberg was granted its freedom by the Emperor Wenceslaus in return for four casks of it. The Templar Church of St. Peter, with a round choir, is a fine object.

The ruins of *Stahleck*, on the left, should be visited from this place, where one of the most beautiful views expands itself before the tourist. The Castle was of considerable extent, and seemed to have been built on the ruins of a Roman stronghold. It was the seat of the Electors of Palatine until 1253, and is now the property of the Imperial family of Germany. Close below the castle stands the mutilated skeleton of the church of *St. Werner*, a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture (1293), with its lofty painted window, exhibiting a perfect specimen of the excellent tracery work. "Should the traveller stop here, he ought to devote an hour or two to visit the castle of *Stahleck*; and enjoy the magnificent prospect seen from it."—*H. C.*

Immediately under the town there is an isle on the Rhine of about thirty acres. Between this and the left bank of the Rhine there lies a stone, once called *Ara Bacchi*, which gave name to *Bacharach*. It is now called the *Altarstein*.

Lorchhausen is seen on the left. It is a small village that marked the ancient geographical limit of the *Rheingau*. Above the village, on the *Bichofsberg*, are seen the ruins of the frontier fortress of *Sareck*; also, opposite to it, the ruinous cloister of *Winsbach*. As far as this place the Rhine flows from east to west, which lays the vineyards open to the influence of the noontide sun, and the north and east winds are averted by the mountains on the left bank. The stronger vines come from the highest eminences, but the best in the middle regions; such wines as are produced in the low grounds become more potable at a later period. Higher up from *Lorchhausen* is the ruin of the ancient castle of *Nollingen*, from which a very interesting view can be had. On the opposite bank is seen the village of *Rheindiebach*, above which rise the round keep tower and shattered walls of the *Fürstenburg*, reduced to a ruin by the French in 1689. On the left is

Lorch (*Inns*:—*Schwan*; *Krone*). A village of

1,800 inhabitants, built into the *Wisperthal*, on the right bank of which rises the *Teufelsleiter*, a rocky height, at the top of which is the castle of *Nollingen*, above-mentioned. A delightful pedestrian excursion of about 20 miles may be made up the *Wisperthal* to the *Schwalbach*, (page 124).

The district of the *Rheingau*, or Rhine country, on the right bank, commences here, and extends along it as far as *Walhof*, including the vineyards which produce the most famous wines.

To the right we see the turreted ruin of *Sooneck*, originally a robber castle, destroyed by the Emperor *Rudolph*, in 1282.

Approaching *Bingen* and *Assmannshausen*, we meet with what may be truly styled the castled Rhine. These crumbling towers, the moss-covered stones, and ruined halls, all speak forcibly of the past; and, whilst calling up in every one of their broken particles the memory of other days, cannot but remind the student, the historian, and the traveller, of the happy change which has been effected from feudal barbarism to civil and constitutional principles. As we proceed along, we are attracted by the castle of *Reichenstein* or *Falkenburg*, which stands on the right on a lofty spur of the rock, once a dreadful den of robbers, destroyed by *Rudolph* of *Hapsburg*; whilst further up, on the same bank, is the castle of *Rheinstein*, built on a projecting rock that rises from the bank of the river. Not far from here, between the road and the river, rises, beautiful and grand, the Gothic chapel dedicated to *St. Clement*, rescued from a state of ruin by *Princess Frederick* of *Prussia*. All, or nearly all, these strongholds of feudal robbery were destroyed at the close of the thirteenth century, by a decree of the Diet of the Empire.

The castle of *Rheinstein* is seen to the right; the ruins were partially restored in 1829 so as to serve as a summer retreat for *Prince Frederick* of *Prussia*. The interior is well worth a minute inspection, and travellers will find no difficulty in getting access to it, there being a servant constantly there who will shew visitors round it. Below *Rheinstein* there is a narrow pass, where, until very lately, there was demanded a *Jew's toll*. Admission, I mark; for a party, 50 pf. each; for a large party still less. The castle is a fine sample of these baronial strongholds, and the collection of

Armour, &c., is good, but the view is not worth the trouble of making the ascent.

Assmannshausen is seen to the left. *Inns:* Krone; Anker; Reutershan; Germania; Kurhaus. Between here and Ehrenfels, the terraced sides of the mountain are covered with vineyards, rising one above another to the very summit, kept up by strong stone walls of from five to eight feet high; in fact, the vineyards are nothing more than a succession of terraces, extending from the top to the bottom of the hills, some of which are near 1,000 feet high. Great and severe labour is required from the vine-dressers in the cultivation of the vine in these places, who have to carry every particle of manure, and even the soil itself, on their shoulders to the hills. And yet, notwithstanding their severe labours, they all seem cheerful and happy. The culture of the vine, though it involves much and incessant labour, is yet uncertain and contingent on the weather, which, if boisterous, may in a few hours destroy the entire vintage, and there being no corn crops to supply its place, the cultivator is deprived of his sole means of subsistence.

Among the numerous sorts of Rhenish wines remarkable for their superior excellence, the red wines of Ingelheim and Assmannshausen are reckoned the most pleasant; those of Hochheim, Johannisberg, and Geisenheim possess the finest bouquet; and those of Nierstein, Marksbrun, and Rüdesheim are the strongest. The Emperor Probus first introduced the culture of the vine on the Rhine and Moselle.

The Rossel. Assmannshausen is a good starting point from which to make an ascent to the Niederwald, but Bingen, or Rüdesheim, having better inns, should be preferred. Starting from the latter place, you pass the *National Denkmal* (see page 120), and come to an open rotunda or small temple, where a most charming prospect greets the eye. The Rhine glides down before you, bespangled with town-like hamlets and towns, churches, villas, vinehills, and mountains of verdant hue. There is now a railway from Rüdesheim to the National Monument.

Opposite lies Bingen (see next page.)

It stands at the foot of a hill, bearing the ruins of a castle of Drusus; to the left rises Mount Rochus, with its chapel; to the right the Nahe mixes its waters with those of the Rhine, and on the left bank of that river is Mount Rupert, with the ruins of a cloister. Near the Mouse Tower, or Mäuseturm, the Rhine, passing between the dreary mountains of slate, forms almost a rapid. From the temple we proceed to the *Rosel*, the topmost point of the Niederwald, and shudder as we look into the gloomy gulf formed by the mountains on either side, rising in high perpendicular masses after a very picturesque fashion. The ruins of the castle of Ehrenfels hang like an eagle's eyrie below, on the beetling rocks, and seem to be threatened alike by the tooth of time and by the swelling waves. The tumbling stream presents a very romantic appearance, having changed from the even flow which hitherto characterised it. This is one of the most magnificent views of the Rhine. The waters present rather a curious appearance in the river below, exhibiting three different colours. In the centre, the Rhine is a clear green; the Nahe, close to the left bank, a heavy brown; and the Main, at the right bank, a dirty red. Though the Main joins the Rhine more than 20 miles beyond Bingen, yet the waters, it is asserted, do not mingle until their arrival at the deep pool of the Lurlei. The upper limit of the gorge of the Rhine, with all its grand scenery, is now reached. The river between Bingen and Boppard cuts across a chain of hills, which it is supposed at one time dammed up its waters until an earthquake, or possibly, the waters themselves, forced a passage and formed the present gorge or ravine through which the waters flow to the ocean. A remnant of this colossal barrier yet remains, and an artificial channel had to be cut through it in order to afford a passage to vessels. It is called *Binger Loch*, or the Hole of the Bingen. The navigation of this part has been much improved, and to the Prussian government is due the credit of having widened it from 26 to 210 feet. On the left we see the small monument commemorative of this event. This channel lies under the ruins of the castle of Ehrenfels.

Close to the left bank, near to where the waters of the Nahe unite with the Rhine, is the **Mäuseturm**, notorious for the following tradition. "There was a great famine in all the land of the Rhine, and the men, women, and children perished for want of food. Crowds of the miserable peasants surrounded the castle of Meutz, where Hatto held his feudal court, and implored for bread. He would extend his hand in benediction over them, but it held no loaf; and yet the barns of the prelate were filled with grain. He treated them as idlers and impostors, who did not choose to work. The poor people became yet more importunate; they disturbed his sleep, and Hatto sent his bowmen to invite them,—all they could get, the strong and the sick, old men and children, and shut them up in his great barn, to which he then set fire. It was a sight to draw tears from a heart of flint; and when they screamed, Hatto laughed and said, 'Hear ye how the rats squeak in my barn!' But heaven was not blind. Swarms of rats appeared and overspread the castle; no one could remain in it. Hatto went higher and higher; they pursued him to the very roof. The more they were destroyed, the more did they increase; they seemed to rise up out of the earth. Hatto fled to Bingen. In the midst of the river he built his place of refuge, and went across to it in a small boat which held him alone. But the rats followed him over there; they swam across the river; they climbed over the walls and over the roof, they entered through every small hole, above and below. They devoured Hatto alive, they ate his very name embroidered in the tapestry which covered the walls of his apartment! In the morning mist which settles on the grey tower, the lonely fisherman sees even now the spirit of Hatto." Southey has verified this tale; against which, however, history is decisive, for it tells us that the tower of Hatto was built in the early part of the thirteenth century, by Archbishop Siegfried, when he opened the navigation of the right bank, fully two hundred years after the death of Hatto. The similarity of the German words *Maus* and *Mauth*—*Maus* meaning rat, and *Mauth* meaning toll, has probably been the temptation for fixing the legend on the residence of the officer who collected toll for the later bishop; the story

being due to the inventive faculty of the monks and clergy, who disliked Hatto for his severity and rigid discipline.

Bingerbrück (Station), near **Bingen** (*Ans*: Hotel Welsses Ross; Hotel de Belle Vue; Victoria, large, first-class), in an angle of the beautiful valley of the Nahe. This frontier town (*i.e.* Bingen) of the Rheno-Hessian territory has a population of 7,313. Rail to Kreuznach and thence to Rheinfalz, also to Mayence, parallel to one on the opposite bank; which passes the junction for Wiesbaden, and also passes **Kitzville** (population, 3,000), where conveyances may be taken in summer for Schlangenbad and Schwalbach. Line, 28½ miles, from Bingerbrück to Simmern.

The Rhine here makes a considerable curve, and the scenery around is in the highest degree attractive. The beauty of that in the neighbourhood is altogether lost to those who merely pass up and down the river. From here a short excursion can be made to the ruins called *Klopp*, or Drusus Castle. Narrow and steep stairs lead to a platform covered with luxuriant vegetation of shrubs and creepers; and there are subterranean dungeons below the ruins, vestiges of the feudal times. From here also the traveller can set out to explore the **Rheinstein**, and the **Niederwald**, which may be done in one day. A boat taken from Bingen takes us down the Rhine to the castle of **Rheinstein** (see under **Assmannshausen**) in 30 minutes.

From **Rheinstein**, we cross to **Assmannshausen**, and find donkeys to take us up to the **Niederwald**; behind the village we find a path leading from the right to the **Jagd Schloss**, where refreshments can be had. There is a railway from **Assmannshausen** to the **Jagd Schloss**. This excursion takes the pedestrian about an hour; a few minutes more suffices to bring us to the *Zauber Höhle*, or **Magie Cave**. Here three magnificent landscapes of the Rhine may be enjoyed, each one different from the other, and presenting the appearance of a beautiful diorama. The **Rosel** (see p. 118) is not far from the **Cave**, overlooking the bolstorous eddies of the **Bingen lock**. The path now again sinks into the wood, and after a mile, arrives at the **Temple**, a round building seen to the right. It rests on pillars, constructed on the edge of the hill. A splendid prospect, extending up the Rhine and across the hills of the **Bergstrasse**

and Odenwald, can be enjoyed here. A new road leads down to the "National Denkmal," **Germania**, 82 feet high. This magnificent group of statuary, erected 1877-1883, at a cost of £60,000, as a memorial of the re-establishment of the German Empire, consists of several remarkable groups of allegorical bronze figures, statues (in all nearly 200 life-size portraits) of the Emperor William I., the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony, Counts Moltke and Bismarck, and the principal Generals of the German army,—the whole in the highest style of art,—surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Germania, 35 feet high, crowned with oak and laurel, and with outstretched laurel-twined sword. The inscriptions are extremely characteristic and interesting. We descend from the Temple to Rüdelsheim, by a path in the vineyards, which is closed in the vine season. Or the rail can be taken, if preferred.

Opposite Bingen, on the right of the Nahe, stands the Rupertsberg, and about a mile and a half distant, the Eilsenhöhe, from the moss-house of which there is another magnificent view. An agreeable tour may be made to the Rochusberg and its chapel, from whence there is a prospect of extraordinary beauty, and also

Up the Nahe to Kreuznach and Oberstein.

At Bingen, the *Nahe* discharges itself into the Rhine, through the gate or portal formed by the Rochusberg, on the right, and the Rupertsberg on the left. A road goes past the Scharlachberg (Mount Scarlet), renowned for its red wine, through the villages of Mainster, Laubenheim, and Brezenheim. It traverses the left bank, which belongs to Prussia. The right bank belongs to Darmstadt.

Kreuznach or Orenznach (Station).

Hotels: Kurhaus.
Hotel Oranienhof.—Well situated, close to the Kurhaus.

Royal Hotel and Englischer Hof. Well situated in the centre of the Baths and near the Kurgarten. Lift.

Private Hotel Dheil Schmidt, family hotel, close to the Kurhaus.

Hotel du Nord; del'Europe; Hotel Kantzenberg; Pfälzerhof; Berlinerhof; Riedel's.

Hotel de Holland, first-class hotel.

Private Hotel Baum, first-class, well situated.

Many of them are closed in winter.

Kurtaxe, about 10 marks for the season.

English Church Service.

Stadt station is 20 minutes from the baths; Bad station is close to the Elizabeths-quelle.

A pleasant town, of 16,414 inhabitants, belonging to Prussia, situated picturesquely by the Nahe.

It is famous as a watering-place, and is much frequented on account of its cold saline *Springs*, containing Iodine and bromium. The principal drinking spring is the Elizabeths-quelle, in beautiful public gardens, on an island on the Nahe, where a very handsome Kursaal has been erected, with a bath room of magnificent dimensions. Bands play here every day in the season. Notice the ruins of the Roman Castrum, the ancient Bridge, the ruins of a beautiful Church on the island, built in the 14th century, and the Kauzenberg. It was taken (1632) by Gustavus Adolphus.

The best Nahe wines are those from the vineyards of Scharlachberg, Kauzenberg, Ebernburg, Norheim, Monzingen, Münster, am Stein, Bosenheim, and Winzenheim. There is, also, a very fine wine called Ingelheimer, which is rather a Rhine wine. Two miles above Kreuznach, on the right bank of the Nahe, are the saline springs of Karlsballe. Living is very cheap here.

One mile further is *Münster am Stein*, a sort of little Kreuznach, with Kursaal and hotels. The Gans, a dark red wall of porphyry, reaching the height of 1,025 feet, extending 2 miles to the village of Norheim, has on its north-east the few remains of the *Castle of Rheingrafenstein*, built by the Rheingraves. The view from it is immense, and it is ascended either by crossing the ferry at the salt works, and ascending a steep path, or by descending upon it from the hill above, which is the more facile and better way.

The ruins of the *Castle of Ebernburg* lie fronting Rheingrafenstein, at the confluence of the Nahe and Alsenz. It belonged to Francis von Sickingen, one of the most daring and chivalrous knights-errant that closed the middle ages. He laid siege to the cities of Metz and Trèves; and in this castle he sheltered from persecution many of the early reformers. Melancthon, Bucer, Ocolampadius, and Ulrich von Hutten, found a shelter here. The castle was surrendered, after a stout resistance, to the Electors of Hesse and Trèves, who first plundered and then burned it. In the valley

of Alsenz are some picturesque ruins and fine old castles. The quicksilver mine of Landsberg is near Obermoschel, between which and Meisenheim there are some coal fields.

The road during the next stage leaves the bank of the Nahe, proceeds to Sobernheim, passing, on the right, the castle and abbey of Sponheim, and having on the left, near Odernheim, the few remains of Disibodenberg, once a magnificent abbey of the Benedictines.

Sobernheim (Station).—*Hotels:* Post; Adler.—A venerable old town, containing a population of 2,300. The prospect from the eminence of this little town—the charming valleys of the Glau and Nahe, and the town of Meisenheim—is very pleasing. A basin-shaped valley opens out at Martinstein, having at its extreme point the majestic ruins of the castle of Dhaun. The path leading from them passes the villages of Dhaun and Johannisberg, below which a road runs, through a wild gorge, to Kirn. Magnificent scenery from Dhaun to

Oberstein (Station).—*Restaurant, at Station.* Hotel Post, in the town.—A small and dirty town, clustered in a picturesque manner on the mountain, which is composed principally of a compact mass of rocks of porphyry, or amygdaloid, rich in agates and amethysts of great beauty and variety. The village Church is built in a cavity of this rock, and its internal walls are covered with moss. It is approached by steps hewn in the rock and is lighted by two large windows. An ancient Castle crowns the summit of the mountain. This village excels in polishing agate, and the lover of mineralogy may find, besides neat agates and amethysts, very fine crystals of cubical zeolynth, harmeton, &c. Oberstein appertains to the duchy of Oldenberg, while the district on the opposite side belongs to Prussia, which purchased it from Saxe-Coburg. Above this village, the Nahe loses its beauty and interest.

Birkenfeld (Station).—The chief town of a district. It is only remarkable for its white ducal château. A good road, provided with relays of post-horses, leads from Birkenfeld, by Hermeskeil, over the Hochwald, to Treves, a distance of 32 miles. A good church at St. Wendel.

Ottweiler and Friedrichsthal, where white

glass is manufactured. At *Dudweiler*, three English miles north of Saarbrücken, is a coal mine which has been burning for 160 years. When the air is moist, smoke and vapours arise from the bottom in great quantities, but in dry weather, very little vapour issues from the clefts of the rock, which are covered with saltpetre and sulphur.

Saarbrücken (Station).—*Hotels:* Rhein Hof; Kühl; Korn.—A pretty Prussian town containing a population of 14,458 inhabitants, on the Saar, connected with St. Johann, by a bridge, formerly the residence of the Princes of Nassau. Extensive coal mines. Arnane, possessing a splendid Gothic church, is higher up the valley. Railway to Saarlouis and Saarburg, Metz, and to Kreuznach. At Saarbrücken, the first blood was shed, 1870, by a Prussian sentinel killing a French one. From the heights commanding them, these towns were bombarded by the French. Two miles behind is the Spichern Berg, stormed Aug. 6, 1870, by the Germans. A visit to the scene of the battle requires about 5 hours, and a carriage for the excursion costs 12 marks.

Bingen to Mayence and Frankfort.—*Ascent of the Rhine continued.*

Rüdesheim (Station).—*Hotel:* Darnstädter Hof; Jung's; Rheinstein; Bellevue; Ehrhard.

Population, 4,040. A railway runs up to the National Denkmal.

Excursion to the **Niederwald** from here as well as from Assmannshausen; marked by the national monument of *Germania* (see account on page 120). Paths also lead to the Tempel on the right, and on the left to the Jagd Schloss, and the Rossel. A picturesque old tower is seen at the upper end of the town. The stupendous quadrangular castle of *Brömserburg* stands at the other extremity. It is a building of the twelfth century, and consists of three vaulted storeys, resting on walls of from 10 to 16 feet thick. Its present proprietor, Count Ingelheim, has had it preserved from decay as far as possible. A lofty square tower stands close to it. The Stammhaus der Brümser is in the centre of the town, and is interesting because of the tradition interwoven with its history. Tradition tells us that Count Brümser of Rüdesheim performed amazing feats

in the Holy Land. His name was honoured by the Franks and dreaded by the Saracens.

Among his other exploits, he destroyed a ferocious and destructive dragon, the terror of the Christian army. Scarcely had he dealt the last blow ere the Saracens seized and made him prisoner. During his long captivity, he consecrated his daughter to heaven, and made a vow that she should take the veil if he ever returned to the banks of the Rhine. At length his captivity ended, and with his pilgrim's staff he once more stood at his own castle gates. His daughter, the beautiful Gisella, came out to meet him, and tears of joy rolled down the furrowed cheeks of the aged warrior. But when he announced to her his vow, she turned pale and heard it with consternation, for she but waited her father's return to be married to young Otho, to whom she was betrothed.

Her tears and entreaties could not change her father's purpose, and he threatened her with his curse if she did not obey. She rose from his feet and opened the door of the tower which overhung the Rhine. The tempest raged in the narrow valley—the river seemed a place of refuge, and the beautiful Gisella threw herself into the flood. Her body was found next day near the town of Hatton, and her cries had been heard by the lonely sentinel on the tower. Up to the present time the villagers and fishermen fancy they see the ghost-like form of Gisella hovering over the scene of her destruction, mingling her lamentations with the sighings of the winds. The greatness and feudal grandeur of other days have now departed from the Brömserhof; its antiquities, &c., having been transferred to Johannisberg, and its area metamorphosed into common dwelling-houses. Between Rüdesheim and Bingen there is a steamer over the Rhine, starting every hour, and also one from the station to Bingerbrück, in connection with the trains.

Visitors to the Brunnen of Nassau proceed from Rüdesheim, on the rail by the right bank of the Rhine. The principal points of interest which will be passed are Schloss Johannisberg, beyond Geisenheim, and Steinberg, beyond Erbach. Descriptions of these places will be found further on, and the tourist will do well to stop and inspect them. Visitors to Schlangenbad go to the left,

turning away from the Rhine at Eltville. Parties for Wiesbaden go on to Mosbach before leaving the Rhine, the line to Mayence continuing by its side to Castet. The distance to Castet from Rüdesheim is between 14 or 15 miles. A scene of surpassing loveliness is here formed by the mountains subsiding into gentle slopes and the ridges of the Taunus receding to the river. The district around possesses many traits of soft picturesque beauty, delicate and sweet, mingled with richness and brilliancy. All the places now described are on the Rechtsrheinische line, the other side presenting nothing of interest.

Geisenheim (Station).

Inns: Stadt Frankfurt; Germania.

A town containing a population of 3,125. Here are the beautiful seats of the Counts Ingelheim and Schönborn, and in the Church, 15th century, is the magnificent tomb of the elector, John Philip of Schönborn. Royal *Lehranstalt für Wein- und Obstbau*, or Pomological Institute, well worth seeing. Close to this place rises the Rothenberg, affording a beautiful prospect, and here grows the best Geisenheimer. Half an hour from Geisenheim is *Schloss Johannisberg*, the property of Prince Metternich. It is situated in the midst of vineyards, producing the most famous wines on the Rhine. After the secularisation of the Abbey of Fulda, in 1803, this valuable domain became the property of the Prince of Orange, who did not possess it more than three years, when Napoleon gave it to Marshal Kellerman. On the termination of the war it again changed hands, and was presented in 1816, by the Emperor of Austria, to Prince Metternich, who held it as an imperial gift. He enlarged the chateau, giving the entire middle front an additional storey and a flat roof in the Italian style. The interior, plainly fitted up, is not allowed to be seen. In the palace chapel are the family arms of the Metternich family painted on the glass windows by Heilmé. A beautiful view may be enjoyed from the terrace, but admission is only granted in the absence of the family.

The Vineyard originally belonged to the monks of the Abbey or Convent of St. John. The Johannis-try of Mount St. John, or Bischofsberg, consists of about 40 acres, rising gently and commanding a beautiful prospect. Before you is the Rheingau,

with innumerable hamlets, villages, villas, and cloisters, the eminences covered with the ruins of castles, and river with shady islands. The wine of *Johannisberg* has spread the fame of this eminence over a great part of Europe. The produce is reckoned at about forty butts, valued at 80,000 florins. The vines of this yard are called *Rieslinge*, and the choicest of the vines grow near the castle. The vintage takes place as late as possible, the grapes being suffered to retain the highest degree of maturity. So precious are they that the berries which drop off are picked up with forks expressly made for the purpose. George IV. and the then King of Prussia were the purchasers of the highest priced cask that has ever been sold, which cost nearly 22s. a bottle. The wine is placed in the cellars of the château and delivered out in bottles. Tourists can obtain single bottles at 8s. to 36s. at the *Schlosswirthschaft*. It is not really good under 11s.

At this place the Rhine attains its greatest breadth, of 2,000 feet, stretching itself out to a much greater width than near *Rüdesheim*. Its breadth at *Cologne* is 1,300 feet, and at *Wesel* 1,500. From here up to *Mayence* small islands are scattered in the centre of the channel. To the left we see *Winkel* (*Hotels*: *Rheingauerhof*; *Düring*) from *Vin's Cella*, from the fact of *Charlemagne's* wine-cellar being here. A very remarkable Church of the twelfth century is seen at *Mittelheim*. It contains a very fine ancient font.

Near *Hattenheim*, a small village with 1,400 inhabitants, is the palace of *Reichartshausen*, formerly the wine magazine of the abbots of *Eberbach*. The present proprietor, Count *Benckendorf*, has beautified it by planting a charming garden, and placing in it a very choice collection of paintings. Among them is one by *Wilkie*, called "Guess my Name." *Hattenheim* can also boast of handsome villas, and not far from here grows, on the *Strahlenberg*, a little higher up the river, the famous wine called *Marcobrunner*, deriving its name from a well, called *Marktbrunn*, properly *Markbrunn*. The power and feudal greatness of the nobles of the *Rheingau* have all but passed away, whilst their number has also been materially diminished. Few now reside upon its banks, and to them belong the principal vineyards.

Erbach (Station)—*Inn*: *Engel*.—*Schloss Reinhartshausen*, the property of Prince *Albrecht* of *Prussia*, contains good collections of pictures and sculptures, and is worth a visit. From this place two pleasant excursions can be made in the course of a few hours. One to *Nieder-Ingelheim*, not far distant (see p. 123). At a point on the *Mainz Road*, marked by an obelisk, we behold the entire *Rheingau*, and its charming scenery. This village is deserving a visit, as the most memorable in *Germany*, and another should be paid to the *Abbey of Eberbach*, at one time the most important monastic establishment on the *Rhine*. It is beautifully situated in a wood, not far from *Ellfeld*. It was founded in 1131 by *St. Bernard* of *Clairvaux*, but is now used as a house of correction and asylum for lunatics. These establishments are well managed, but seldom shown to strangers. Its churches, which can be easily explored, are deeply interesting specimens of the *Romanesque style*, and scattered amongst them are some very curious monuments; those of *Katzenellenbogen* and *Von Stein* (de *Lapide*) are worth notice, as are also the long *Dormitory* and *Chapter House*. The oldest of these churches is now occupied by vine presses. Up the slope of the hill, close to the *Convent*, is the famous *Steinberg vineyard*, consisting of about 60 acres. The vaults under these buildings have been transformed into wine cellars, for the ducal vineyards and costly wines. In them the *Duke of Nassau* keeps his "cabinet wines." A magnificent view of the surrounding scenery can be had from the *Moss-house*, on the *Bos*, a height close by here. On the other side of the river is *Ingelheim*, once the favourite residence of *Charlemagne*, but now a miserable village.

To the left, between *Erbach* and *Ellfeld*, is the *Draiser Hof*, formerly belonging to the convent.

Ellfeld or Eltville (Station).

Inns: *Reisenbach*, *Cratz's* and *Mainzerhof* Restaurants.

A small place with 3,340 inhabitants, remarkable for the beauty of its situation and Gothic towers, once the capital of the *Rheingau*. Surrounding the town are very many beautiful country seats, that of *Graf von Eltz* being prominent, as containing some good paintings, among which is *Susanna* in the *Bath*. Close behind *Ellfeld* is *Kiedrich*, in a fine

valley, with a Pilgrim church well worth seeing. Its woodwork galleries and painted glass windows merit attention. Behind Kiedrich, you see the old castle of Scharfenstein, once the residence of the Archbishops of Mayence. It is here the Gräfenberg wine is made. **Nieder-Walluf** is to the right, and Raenthal, famous for its wine, is 4 miles north-west. Eltville is the station for Schlangenbad (5 miles) and Langenschwalbach (10 miles) by road. Diligence twice a day.

SCHLANGENBAD, 5 miles from Eltville, by road.

Population, 350.

Hotels: Victoria; Nassauerhof; Planz; Germania; Russischerhof; Rheinganerhof.

Schlangenbad (i.e., Serpent Spring) and Schwalbach, are two of the baths, celebrated in Sir F. Head's "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau." Those who require quiet and retirement can pass a few weeks very agreeably at Schlangenbad, which, being higher and more shaded, is a much cooler residence than Wiesbaden (6 miles distant). The Baths, also, from being but slightly mineralised may be used by persons in health, as well as by those suffering from skin and other diseases; they not only impart a pleasurable sensation at the time, but also a feeling of *bien être* for the remainder of the day. The water is not taken internally.

The *Baths* are placed in the lower storey of the Old and *New Badhaus*. and must be heated for bathing, as the water is only 80° to 85° Fahrenheit in temperature. Bath tax, 12 marks for the season, 9 marks for each additional person; levied after 5 days' stay.

A band of music plays daily on the promenade.

English Church Service, in the Duke of Nassau's Chapel, during the season.

Conveyances to Eltville, Wiesbaden (7½ miles), Schwalbach, Ems, &c.

SCHWALBACH, 5 miles from Schlangenbad, now accessible by rail from Wiesbaden.

Population, 2,800.

Hotels: Kursaal.

Hotel de la Promenade (Allée Saal), near the Royal Bath-house; first-class hotel.

Hotel Herzog von Nassau (Duke of Nassau), an excellent hotel in a good situation.

Quellenhof (Hotel des Sources); well situated, fine garden.

Hotel Métropole. Favourite first-class Hotel, situated in the prettiest and healthiest part of Schwalbach.

Tivoli. First-class private hotel and pension, specially recommended to families. Moderate charges.

Prince of Wales; Berlinerhof; Taunus; Russischerhof.

English Church Service.

Schwalbach, or Langenschwalbach, lies considerably higher than Wiesbaden (12 miles distant), and though the town itself is hot in the middle of the day when the sun's rays are reflected from the hills, yet the air out of the valley is extremely bracing; the ground soon dries after rain, and the walks and rides in the environs are varied, and extremely beautiful.

Within the last few years the place has been considerably enlarged and improved in its appearance and accommodation. This place is far more pleasant than Wiesbaden or Ems, in being less noisy and less exposed to bustle or annoyance. The season lasts little more than two months, beginning in June and ending in August. The public room opens out upon the Allée, a fine avenue of trees continuous with the public promenade; where two of the springs, the *Weinbrunnen* and the *Pauline* rise; the third spring, *Stahlbrunnen*, is separated by a low hill from the others. The water is exceedingly exhilarating, its effect being like that of champagne.

Near the Weinbrunnen is the new *Bade-Anstalt*, a handsome building, resting on an open colonnade, which contains commodious bathing cabinets, and a promenade room. The colonnade extends the entire length of the building, beneath which booths are open in the season for the sale of books, toys, &c., by itinerant travellers. The Pauline spring gives water to the baths in the upper storey; and the Stahl and Weinbrunnen to those on the lower. Each bath is charged at the rate of about 1½ mark. Persons should be punctual in attending at the hour they bespeak the bath, as if they do not they will lose their turn. At the end of the course,

trinkgeld is expected. There is a handsome Kursaal, with reading-room, &c.

Kurtaxe, 10 marks per head, levied after 5 days.

Music every morning and afternoon.

Conveyances to Eltville, Schlungenbad, Wiesbaden, Ems, &c. Public Cabs: 1 horse, 3½ marks; 2 horses, 6 marks per hour. Extra after 11 p.m.

The hills about are all intersected with paths; and very beautiful views can be had from the surrounding eminences, particularly from the *Rustic Pavilion*, standing on the summit of a hill on the road from here to Wiesbaden, and which is not more than a quarter of an hour's walk from the Pauline.

Adolpheck, a ruined castle, is another pretty excursion of a half-hour's walk. The principal and most delightful excursion is along the same road, the Aarstrasse, the finest in Germany, following the windings of the small stream Aar, to the Castle of *Hohenstein*, and up the valley for 6 miles. Its scenery is charming and varied after a most beautiful fashion up to the moment the magnificent old castle shadows itself forth from its romantic height of black precipice.

Returning to the *Rechtsrheinische* Rail, the first station is Niederwalluf, noticeable as being the spot where the Rheingau ends.

Schierstein (*Hotel*: Drei Kronen), a small village, containing 2,300 inhabitants. The ruined castle of Frauenstein is 4 miles from Schierstein, where is also a linden, 1,000 years old. Approaching Biebrich, the eminences along the bank rise in terraces, on which the vines are blooming, the river terminating in the distance in a semicircle, which gives to it the appearance of a large lake.

Biebrich (Station).

Hotels: De l'Europe; Belle Vue; Krone. Population, 9,669.

Up to 1866, the summer residence of the Duke of Nassau, whose *Château*, of red sandstone, looks beautiful from the river. It is now rather dilapidated, but is yet one of the handsomest palaces on the Rhine. It is very magnificently decorated in the interior, and surrounded by gardens tastefully laid out and picturesquely situated. A miniature Castle, the Moosburg, stands within them, on the bank of an artificial lake, and in it are preserved a large number of Roman antiquities. These gardens are open to the

public. The Taunus Rail runs to Wiesbaden in 20 minutes; carriages must be changed at Kurve both going and coming. The Nassau-Rhine Railway has its station at the village of **Mosbach** (which forms a part of Biebrich), close to the entrance of Biebrich Park. From here it is 15 minutes to Wiesbaden. From the latter place tickets by the Taunus Railway to **Kurve** station can be taken, and from there it is 10 minutes to Mosbach and 15 minutes to Biebrich on foot.

Near Biebrich, upon the high grounds, a succession of fine views begin; beneath you lies the country like a luxuriant orchard, together with the palace of Biebrich, and the silver stream beyond the village of Mombach, bordered with fine hills, at the extreme point of which lies Budenheim. On this side, the blue mountains of the Rheingau enliven the stream, here forming a majestic lake, reflecting beautifully the outlines of Schierstein, Ellfeld, and Walluf. At some distance you behold, shadowed forth in darkened splendour, the Johannisberg and the Rochusberg, and further below appears the rocky chasm of Bingen, where the Rhine seems to terminate. Towards Mayence, Castel, and Hocheim the vines are not less luxuriant, though of a different description.

Persons on the Rhine boat wishing to see Wiesbaden should land here; and proceed by a branch rail to Wiesbaden, 3 miles distant.

[WIESBADEN (Station),

On the Branch Line from Biebrich.

Population, 64,693.

Hotels: Taunus Hotel, well situated, near the Railway Stations. Post and Telegraph Offices. See Advt.

Hotel et Bains de Nassau.

Rhine Hotel, large and splendid hotel, opposite the Railway Station. Post and Telegraph direction. Large stock of Rhine and Moselle wines.

Hotel and Baths, The Four Seasons (Vier Jahreszeiten), first-class hotel.

Rose Hotel and Baths, first-rate and reasonable; very comfortable.

Hotel Victoria, close to the station.

Hotel du Parc, first-class family hotel.

Hotel d'Angleterre, an excellent house, highly recommended.

Hotel de Belle Vue, facing the Kurgarten.

Hotel Adler; Grand Hotel.

Hotel du Nord; Hotel Adler; Grünerwald; Schutzhof.

Prices of all the hotels almost equal and moderate. At most of the houses, in winter, "Pension" can be had.

Pension, No. 3, Neubauer Strasse; Pension Quisisana; Pension International; Pension Abbott; Pension Hausmann, &c.

Post and Telegraph Offices.—Rheinstrasse.

Cab fares.—In the town, or to any of the country houses not beyond the Dietenmühle,—1 to 2 persons, 66 pf.; 3 to 4 persons, 80 pf. By time, 1 to 4 persons, 2 and 3 marks per hour. Two-horse vehicles, about double.

Wiesbaden, the government seat of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, and one of the oldest and most attractive watering places, lies at the centre of a union of four valleys of the Taunus range which open to the Rhine. There is no manufacturing industry; it is a rapidly prospering strangers' colony, being inhabited by a large number of wealthy residents from all parts of the world, and is renowned as the healthiest town on the continent. A large supply of excellent water is brought from the hills into the houses by the town waterworks; and the drainage extends to all the streets, which are wide and handsome. The *Kursaal*, the great attraction, contains splendid banquet and ball rooms, conversation and well supplied reading rooms, crowded with visitors, and forming a *tout ensemble* not exceeded in Germany.

A Band, performing during the season thrice a day, viz., 6 a.m., 4 p.m., and 7 p.m., is attached to the establishment. Fridays, select concerts. On each side of the *Kursaal* are colonnades, with bazaars, serving as a promenade in wet weather. The one opposite the *Quatre Saisons* Hôtel contains in the corner pavilion a warm mineral Spring, which is used for drinking. In summer it flows outside in the Park. The middle pavilion fronting the park has an excellent permanent display of fine art. Behind the *Kursaal* is a little lake, from which, during the afternoon concerts, a gigantic Fountain rises to a height of about 100 feet. Splendid Venetian night entertainments are frequently given here. The promenades extend along a little river, bordered with villas, to

the old castle of *Sonnenberg*, half-an-hour's walk. On the way is a little Zoological Garden, with croquet and tennis lawns.

Kurtaxe.—For six weeks: 1 person, 10 marks, 2 persons, 15 marks, and for each person of the same family, 3 marks more. Day Tickets, 1 mark, at the office to the right on entering the *Kursaal*.

There are 80 Hot Springs (*Aquæ Mattiacæ*) differing only little in heat, which supply the different bath-houses; hydrochlorate of soda is the principal ingredient of the water, which has a slight alkaline smell and a tolerably strong salt taste. The action of the hot baths is in the highest degree stimulating and exciting, and has effected remarkable cures of chronic gout and rheumatism, which have resisted ordinary medical treatment. The principal spring, *Kochbrunnen*, 156° Fahr., is frequented by water drinkers from six to eight o'clock in the morning, when a band plays. A new and extensive Drinking Hall is erected on the site of the old Hospital. There is also a Military Bath-house close to the Palace. The great square containing the Assembly Hall (*Kursaal*) and the Colonnades is one of the finest on the continent. The Baths can be taken in several of the hotels; a great convenience for weakly invalids.

Besides the Royal Palace in the Market Place, the town contains, close to the *Kursaal*, the *Palais Pauline* in the Moorish style, in the *Wilhelmstrasse*; the Museum, with very interesting Roman antiquities, found here; a Picture Gallery; Zoological, Botanical, and Mineralogical collections; a public Library with some rare MSS. In the Royal Theatre the best operas are performed the whole year round in a superior manner. A Protestant Cathedral in the new Gothic style; a Protestant Church, on the hill, in the style of 12th century; a Roman Catholic Church; and a new Synagogue, are to be found here. The chief attraction is the Greek Church, on a hill near the town, having a cross 183 feet high, valuable marble decorations, and a recumbent statue of the late Duchess of Nassau, a Russian princess.

The beautiful *Environs* afford excursions to points which command the finest views of the Rhine and the Taunus hills. The temple on the *Neroberg* (cable-tramway from the centre of the town) is a favourite resort, with a good restaurant.

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English Church Service twice on Sundays, at the church (built 1863) in Wilhelmstrasse.

A Ducal Hunting Lodge—Die Platte—stands on an elevated ridge of the Taunus, and forms a pleasant excursion, rarely omitted by strangers. The apartments are tastefully fitted up with furniture, chiefly made of stags' horns; and several fine pairs of antlers hang around the hall, as trophies of achievements in the chase. Two-horse cab there and back, with stay of 1½ hours, 9 marks.

From the roof a splendid prospect is obtained of an extensive tract of variegated country, including the course of the river for several miles, and the chain of the Bergstrasse mountains, with the woods of the Taunus and Wiesbaden lying immediately beneath.

The *Convent of Klarenthal* and the *Paisanerie* (Pheasantry), a little to the left of the road, will repay a visit.

Railway to *Langen-Schwalbach* (page 124) through *Eiserne Haud*, in 1½ hour.

Railway from Wiesbaden to Mayence in 16 minutes; thence in one hour to **Frankfort-on-the-Mein (Station)**. A branch rail is open *via Erbenheim, Igstadt, Aurung-Medenbach, Niedernhausen*; and thence to **Limburg**, and its fine old Cathedral, on the Lahn.]

Castel (Station).—*Hotel*: Anker. A town and fortress on the right bank, almost a suburb of Mayence (6,618 inhabitants) and connected with it by a new solid bridge, replacing a bridge of boats. Here is the branch station of the Wiesbaden and Frankfort Railway.

MAYENCE (Station), in German, MAINZ.

Population, 72,934 (one-third Protestants, 6,000 Jews), including garrison of 8,000.

Hotels: Hotel de Hollande, an old established house, good and reasonable; Hotel d'Angleterre, an excellent hotel, in front of the bridge, and commanding beautiful views of the Rhine.

Rheinischer Hof, deservedly recommended.

Kölnerhof; Taunus; Stadt Bonn; Germania; Paris; Sauvage.

Cabs: —1 horse, 15 minutes, 50 pf., and so on. Luggage, 20 pf. per box.

Mayence fills a large page in the volume of

Continental history, and though at present it differs much from what it was when the residence of the first German Elector,—when arts and sciences flourished, and when it was at the summit of its glory, yet it must ever prove interesting to the student of human institutions and of history, who cannot but revere it as the emporium of two things which make the world its debtor, and which have had the greatest influence in effecting human improvement—the emancipation of trade from the exactions of the feudal aristocracy and the invention of the *printing press*.

It has been a frontier fortress from the earliest and most remote periods, and yet continues to be one of the strongest in Germany, as its situation is the finest, rising up a part of a hill on the bank where the yellowish Main has its confluence with the Rhine. It was the *Moguntiacum* of the Romans, and owes its existence to the fortress which Drusus Germanicus built there, on the spot where Marcus Agrippa, under Augustus, had formed a fortified camp. To that period belongs the *acron*, or Drusus stone, yet seen on the rampart, and the aqueduct near Zahlbach. Mayence enjoyed its most glorious epoch in the second half of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and here it was that the troubadours (Minnesänger) had their principal seat. The fifteenth century became glorious to Mayence by the invention of the art of Printing and as the birthplace and residence of Johann Gensfleisch, called *Gutenberg*, the inventor of movable types. A splendid bronze *Statue*, modelled by Thorwaldsen, was erected to his memory in 1837, in the open space facing the theatre, from general contributions, which amounted to 26,000fl. The *Civil Casino* now occupies the site of his house, which stood at the end of the Schuster-gasse. In the corner house, between Emmerans-gasse and the Pfandhaus-gasse, Gensfleisch (goose-flesh) was born, and his first printing-office was the house called Hof zum Jungen, or Faiberhof. The new houses of the Schuster-gasse now occupy the site of the church of St. Francis, in which he was buried.

The *Mazarin Bible*, by Gutenberg, formerly belonging to Lord Spencer, is the earliest printed book and the earliest Bible, 1455. The *Mentz Psalter*, the first book printed with a *date*, 1457, belongs to

Queen Victoria. It was printed by Fust and Schoffer, on vellum.

Arnold Von Walpoden, also a citizen, originated the plan whereby commerce was delivered from the exactions and oppressions of knightly high-waysmen who over-ran the entire continent in the thirteenth century with their strongholds. He suggested a confederation of cities, which led to the formation of the Rhenish League in 1254. Under the energetic reign of the Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg, this same Walpoden instigated the reduction to their present picturesque condition of the ruined castles along the banks of the Rhine.

With the year 1792 began the most eventful and unfortunate period of the history of Mayence, when Custine appeared before the town and took it without resistance. In 1793 the French evacuated it after a determined defence against the Prussians, who bombarded it, and appeared before it again in 1794, with a powerful besieging army, from which it was delivered in 1795 by the victory of General Clairfait, after which an Austrian garrison occupied it until 1797, when the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to the French caused to Mayence a total change of all its relations. By the peace of Paris the city was again incorporated with Germany, and in 1816 ceded to the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, to whom it still belongs, and is one of the most important towns in his dominions. It is one of the chief fortresses of the German Empire, having a garrison of 8,000, and is the capital of Rhenish Hesse.

Notice the *Kurfürstliche Schloss*, or ancient palace of the Electors of Mayence, now a museum; the *Grossherzogliche Schloss* (originally the Teutonic house, which Napoleon lodged in); and the Arsenal, which are situated upon the quay where the steamer stops.

A chief object of attraction in Mayence is the *Cathedral*, erected partly in the tenth century, by Archbishop Willigis, but not completed until the eleventh century. It is a vast red building, hemmed in on the north and south-west by mean houses. It is built in massive round style. Conflagrations (three in the 11th cent.), bombardments by the Prussians, and desecrations by the French in 1813, have severely injured the edifice, the older

parts of which, dating from the 11th century, are to be found at the east end, including the round towers. It has now been fully restored, but cannot be inspected during service. The great tower is about 270ft. high. It has two *Choirs*, and high altars at the east and west, with two transepts. The most beautiful of the two choirs is that of All Saints, containing a very fine window, built in 1317. The towers and chapels afford interesting specimens of the various styles, Romanesque, Gothic, and Rococo, which characterised the six centuries occupied in erecting the building. There are several Monuments worth seeing; among which are those of Archbishop Peter Von Aspelt crowning Henry VII., Louis the Bavarian, and John, King of Bohemia, Prince Albert of Saxony, Canon Bernard Von Breidenbach, Archbishop Berthold Von Henneberg; sepulchral inscription to Fastrada, wife of Charlemagne, close to the magnificent doorway leading into the *Memorie* (probably a copy of an older one); the *Minnesinger Frauenlob*, who was carried to his grave by the ladies of Mayence, so great a favourite was he of their sex; St. Boniface, first Archbishop of Mayence and Apostle of Germany. He was an Englishman, born at Crediton, in Devonshire, and professor of poetry, history, rhetoric, and the Holy Scriptures in the Benedictine Abbey of Nutsall, near Winchester. He left England with eleven other monks to preach the gospel in Germany, and was created Bishop by Gregory II., and Archbishop and Primate of Germany by Gregory III., and Archbishop of Mentz, as the German metropolitan see, by Pope Zachary. One of his scholars was Von Meissen, the minstrel, called *Frauenlob*, or "Praiser of women," mentioned above.

The *Pulpit*, an ancient font of lead behind the eastern altar, and the brazen doors opening into the Market-street, will attract attention. The doors are of the tenth century. Bishop Adelbert I., in 1135, had engraven on the upper valves an edict granting important privileges to the city in consideration of his gratitude to the citizens who delivered him from the hands of the emperor, whose person they seized and detained until the bishop was restored to them. Two very ancient chalices are preserved in the sanctuary. The canons of this cathedral returned rather a remarkable answer to the Pope on the occasion of

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ancient ensembles are preserved in the ~~church~~
The canons of this cathedral returned rather a
remarkable answer to the Pope on the occasion of

his reproving them for their luxurious and worldly manner of living. It was, "We have more wine than is needed for the mass, but not sufficient to turn our mills with."

Near here is Thorvaldsen's statue of Gutenberg.

The Churches of *St. Stephen* and *St. Ignatius*, the former of which is pleasantly situated on the most elevated spot of the town, and contains some altar-pieces interesting to the lovers of art. The church of *St. Peter* contains a splendid chime of bells; and the parish church of *St. Emmeran* has a beautiful altar-piece, representing the *Ascension* of the Virgin.

The *Museum*, at the Elector's Palace, has a collection of paintings no ways distinguished. It however contains a large collection of Roman and Celto-Germanic antiquities, including 27 altars and votive tablets, 60 Legion stones with inscriptions, and a model of the stone bridge which Napoleon proposed to throw over the Rhine here. Here, too, is the *Town Library* of more than 150,000 volumes, among which are many rare and excellent works. In it are the *Psalterium* of 1459, the Bible of 1462, the *Catholicum* of 1460, and about four thousand more books belonging to the century in which printing was invented. It is open Wednesday and Thursday from 2 o'clock until 5. Sunday, 9 to 1. Other days cards of admission, 1 mark, for 1 or 2 persons, can be had at the *Zollhaus*. The most interesting works in the picture gallery are an *Apollonia*, by *Domenichino*; *St. Jerome*, Adoration of the infant Jesus, *St. Tobias*, &c., by *Gaudenzio Ferraria*; a *St. Catherine*, by *Mengs*; a Christ in the Temple, by *Jordaens*; *Adam* and *Eve*, by *Albert Dürer*, (a copy); the *Housewife* of *Rubens*, by *Snyders*, &c.

The *Public Gardens* inside the fortifications are worth a visit. They command a splendid view of the junction of the Main and Rhine, of the town, and the *Rheingau*, and of the remote range of *Taunus*. The town band plays daily in summer, except Mondays. The *Citadel* will also repay a visit. It contains the *Eigelstein*, a singular Roman monument, 42ft. high. Tickets gratis on application; 50 pf. trinkgeld to the guide.

The new *Central Railway Station* is a fine building on the other bank of the river. Beautiful avenue from the station to the river.

The *Steam-boats* from Mayence to Coblenz and
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Cologne, to Biebrich hourly; to *Mannheim*, twice daily, in summer; and daily, to *Strassburg*.

From here excursions can be made to Frankfort and Wiesbaden daily.

ROUTE 28.

Mayence to Frankfort.

Conveyance by railway on either bank of the Main.

The line on the north bank was opened in 1840. The station is at *Castel*, opposite Mayence, from which place steamers used to run. A permanent stone bridge was opened for traffic May 29, 1885, the bridge of boats having been sold to the municipality of *Mülheim*, near Cologne. The line to *Wiesbaden (Station)*, which is a branch one, is carried through the fortifications of *Castel* to *Kurve*, for *Wiesbaden*. From *Kurve* there is a branch line to *Biebrich-on-the-Rhine (Station)*. For *Wiesbaden*, see page 125. From *Biebrich*, the line on the north bank goes to *Eltville (Station)*, the nearest for *Schlungenbad* and *Schwabach*, two of the "*Brunnen* of *Nassau*," for which see pages 123 and 124.

Hochheim or *Hochheim (Station)*, a small village on the top of a hill. The *Hochheimer* wine is ranked among the best Rhenish wines, and gives us the word "*Hock*." There are a great many vineyards, but the best wines are made from the vines growing on the height, on a spot of about 8 acres, called the *Domdechanel*. This hill is completely exposed to the sun, and protected from the north winds by the houses of the town.

Flörsheim (Station); omnibus to the sulphur springs of *Wielach* (1½ mile). *Kurhaus* and gardens.

Hattersheim (Station).—From here a good view may be obtained of the *Taunus Mountains*. The railway crosses the *Nidda*, to

Höchst (Station). It is remarkable for its old church, and the deserted old palace of the former Electors of Mayence. From here there is a branch railway of 3 miles to *Soden*, at the foot of *Mount Taunus*, a watering place, with *Kurhaus*, tonic springs, and a mild air, near *Neuenhain*, *Falkenstein*, and *Königstein Castles*, the great

Feldberg, &c. An old watch-tower marks the former boundary of the territory of Frankfort when a free city.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN (Station).

Population, about 179,850; 40,000 being Catholics and 15,000 Jews.

Hotels: Hotel Continental. First-class hotel, splendid position. Electric Light. Lift.

Hotel Frankfurter Hof.

Hotel Swan, where Bismarck and Favre met in 1871.

Hotel Angleterre; Westend Hall; Hotel de Russie; du Nord.

Union Hotel.

Hotel Landsberg; Drexel; de Bruxelles; Jacobi; Ernst.

The Roman Emperor (Römische Kaiser).

Private Family Boarding House, Mr. Vorster, 17, Lindenstrasse.

Boarding House, Kettenhofweg, West End.

Pension Valentin, 18, Wühlerstrasse; very convenient situation.

Pension Brisbois, 14, Wühlerstrasse.

Resident British Consul;—and *Resident United States Consul-General.*

Resident English Clergyman.

Cabs.—From stations, 90pf. per person; 20pf. for a box. A drive in the town, 1 or 2 persons, 60pf. One-horse droschky, 2 persons, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, 50pf.

Tramway.—From Bockenheilm to the Zoological Garden with branches to the Ost and the Central Station (Bahnhof).

Frankfort, now belonging to Prussia, was a free city, with a senate of its own, and the place where the German Emperors were elected after 1356. Here the German Bund used to meet prior to 1866. It occupies, including Sachsenhausen, a wide plain on the right and left banks of the Main, and contains many large, handsome thoroughfares, especially in the New Town, in the Zeil, in Mainzer-strasse, Kaiser-strasse, &c. The bounds of the Old Town and of the suburbs beyond are marked by ancient watch-towers and modern gates, and by well-planted walks, or Anlagen, along the course of the former walls, which were removed, 1812. There are a suspension bridge, viaduct, and three other bridges.

The most conspicuous object of notice is the

Cathedral or *Dom*, which having been half ruined by a fire in 1867, has now been fully restored. It is remarkable for its antiquity as well as for being the place where for many years the Emperors were crowned. At a very early period, an Abbey, founded by Louis the German and a pious Franconian, was connected with the church. The nave, which is the oldest part, dates from the thirteenth century, and the choir from the fourteenth century. It is built in the form of a cross, and is considered a good specimen of ancient German architecture. The tower, 312ft. high, should be ascended for the fine prospect. Trinkgeld is expected by the attendant. Its interior is comparatively plain and unadorned, but has been renovated and improved of late years. It contains one or two Monuments, the most remarkable of which is that on the right of the choir, the Wahlkapelle, or Electors' Chapel, dedicated to the memory of the unfortunate Emperor Günther of Schwarzburg, and another in the chapel on the left side of the choir, a clumsily ornamented one, that of Rudolph of Sachsenhausen.

The Liebfrauenkirche, St. Catharine's or the High Church, St. Leonhard, and St. Nicholas, are old churches; St. Paul's is modern.

The most remarkable public building is the Town House, called *Römer*, dating from 1406. It is of the fifteenth century, interesting for its historical note. Here is the Wahlzimmer (still preserving its original appearance), where the Electors or their deputies used to assemble; the Kaisersaal, or Imperial Hall, with the portraits of all the Emperors, from Charles the Great or Charlemagne to Francis II., hanging on its walls. There are several other paintings in the hall, which has been redecorated in the ancient style. The Kaisersaal is open free, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Other days, 50pf. to 1 mark.

On the Römerberg, opposite the Imperial building, an entire ox was roasted at each coronation, from which the Arch-Stewards cut a slice for the Emperor. Wine flowed from a historical fountain (the Justitia-Brunner, now restored); and corn was distributed from a silver measure by the Arch-Marshal, to the populace, who were privileged to cut a scrap of the scarlet cloth on which the Emperor

walked. See Goethe's "Dichtung und Wahrheit." This famous fountain having become ruinous was copied accurately in bronze at the expense of Gustav Manskopf, Esq., a member of an old Frankfort family, and re-erected May, 1887.

The *Saalhof*, Saalgasse No. 31, originally a royal palace, of which nothing now remains but a chapel. The principal *Synagogue*, in Oriental style, with gilt cupola, in the *Fahrgasse*, is worth seeing.

St. Leonhard's Church, 13th to 16th century, on the spot where once stood Charlemagne's palace. Near this is the *Old Bridge*, with a modern statue of Charlemagne, leading over to Sachsenhausen; where stands the ancient Palace of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, and close by are the remains of the old Palace of the Counts of Isenberg.

The *Municipal Archives*, near the Cathedral, contain some old paintings from extinct monasteries; an antiquarian collection; Dr. Rüppell's Egyptian collection; an ethnographic collection; and the Golden Bull of 1356.

The *Städel Museum of Pictures*, in a new building at Sachsenhausen, called after its founder, is an artistic institution for the benefit of young painters, architects, designers, engravers. Its founder, Städel, the banker, left his numerous pictures and collections of prints, and a sum of 1,200,000f. (£100,000), for the foundation of the institute. The collection of engravings, about 30,000, is one of the finest in Europe. Open daily, from 11 to 1. The principal pictures in the collection belong to the Flemish and German Schools. Lessing's Trial of Huss, and pictures by Van Hals, De Hoog, and Overbeek, are worth notice. A catalogue may be obtained at the door, price 1 mark.

Künsteretn Picture Gallery, 9 to 6, 1 mark.

The *Senckenberg Museum of Natural Philosophy*, near the old Eschenheimer Tower, has a very good collection, well arranged, founded by Dr. Senckenberg. Open, free, Wednesdays, 2 to 4; Fridays and Sundays, 11 to 1; other days 8 to 1 and 3 to 6, 75pf.

The *Public Library* is a pretty building, and contains about 150,000 volumes, besides old MSS.; open all days of the week. In the library are portraits of Luther, and of his wife Catherine, two pairs of Luther's shoes, two missals, and a good copy of the 1st edition of the Bible printed by Fust at Mentz. To the rear of the library we

see the *Holy Ghost* or *St. George's Hospital*, a light and elegant building.

The *Gutenberg Monument*, dedicated to the inventors of printing, is by Von Launitz, 1857, and consists of Gutenberg, Schöffer and Fust, on a pedestal; round the base of which are medallions of Koster, Caxton, and others, with various other emblems, arms of towns, &c.

Goethe was born at No. 23, Grosser Hirschgraben, which has been completely restored. It contains a good portrait by J. Lips, 1792. On the front is his father's coat of arms, bearing the poetical devices of three lyres; open, for 1 mark. In Goethe Platz, facing the Theatre and the Gutenberg Statue, is a bronze *Statue of Goethe*, executed by Schwanthaler, of Munich. In Schiller Platz, near this, is Dielmann's *Statue of Schiller*, placed here 1864. A Latin inscription and bust mark the house in which Luther resided in the Dom Platz, on his way to Worms, 1521. The inscription is as follows: "In silentio et spe erit fortitudo vesura."—(In silence and hope shall be your strength.) Frankfort is also distinguished as being the birth-place of the founders of the Rothschild family (sounded "Rötscheeld.") The house in which they were born was in the Judengasse, or Jews' Street, which is now entirely cleared away, but the house itself is still preserved at No. 26, Börnestrasse.

The *Rothschild Collection* of curious small objects of art is shown on Mondays and Thursdays. Apply for tickets at the Rothschild Library, Bethmannstrasse.

The *New Exchange*, or *Börse*, in Theater Platz, is in the Byzantine style, and is ornamented with statues of Hope and Prudence, the Divisions of the Earth, Commerce, &c.

The *Frankfort Fairs* (or *Messe*) are held at Easter, and three weeks previous to Michaelmas; during their continuance the inns are very crowded.

The Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis was the place of meeting for the Germanic Diet till 1866.

At the *Bethmannsche Museum* is Dannecker's statue of *Ariadne on her Panther*—a celebrated work, the boast of Frankfort—here placed in a cabinet; the lights of which are regulated by transparent blinds in the adjoining Bethmann gardens. It is shown to visitors from 10 to 1 daily; 50 pf. to 1 mark. Sundays, gratis.

At the house of the Bethmanns, in Buchgasse, the Countess d'Agout, the Novelist, was born, 1806. She called herself "Daniel Stern."

The *Monument* erected to the memory of the Hessian soldiers, killed in 1792, stands outside the Friedberg Gate.

In the *Markt*, near the Cathedral, are the *Steinerne Haus*, of the 15th century, the *Hans zum Kleinen Engel* (1562), and other old houses.

Church of England Service, celebrated each Sunday, at the Church in the Goetheplatz.

The *Theatre* is open daily. At the Bockenheimer Gate there is a magnificent new Opera House. Both are closed in August.

The third Continental Peace Congress was held at Frankfort on the 22nd August, 1850, and the two following days. The special train from London, *via* Calais and Cologne, and thence up the Rhine, contained about 500 delegates and visitors. The place of meeting was St. Paul's Church, a building capable of holding more than 2,000 persons, which was thronged each day. Bismarck and Jules Favre met here, 1871 (at the White Swan), during the Franco-German war.

The *Post Office*, in the Zeil, not far from the Hotel de Russie, on the same side.

The *Bürgerverein*, 74, Eschenheim-str., takes in foreign journals. Strangers are admitted on being introduced by a member.

Bankers.—Messrs. Rothschild, 146, Fahrgasse; Frankfurter Bank, 2, Münzgasse.

English and Foreign Booksellers.—C. Jügel, Dépôt for Bradshaw's Guides.

Wines.—Messrs. Manskopf & Sons, 16, Hinter der Schönen Aussicht.

Messrs. Mayer's, 16, Buchgasse.

The *Palmengarten* (Palm Garden), on the Bockenheimer Road, west of the town, contains plants bought 1869, of the Duke of Nassau. A band plays daily; admission, 1 mark. A collection of stuffed animals is near it. On the east side, are the *Zoological Gardens*, 1 mark; and *Aquarium*, 50 pf.; worth seeing.

The *Old and New Cemeteries* are situated about 1½ English mile from the Friedberg Gate, commanding a good view of Frankfort and the Taunus. They contain a large number of interesting monuments,

among which are those of the Bethmann family, by Thorwaldsen, and of the Countess of Reichenbach, wife to the late Elector of Hesse. Also a monument to Prince Lichnowsky and General Auerswald, the Prussian Deputies, murdered in the revolution of 1848, by cowardly assassins; with the graves of Sommerling, the naturalist, and Feuerbach, the lawyer (For further particulars, see L. Ravenstein's Guide.—"*Führer durch Frankfurt und Umgebungen*.")

Steamers on the Main to Würzburg daily; also to Mayence. *Rail* to Homburg and to Wiesbaden; also to **Cronberg**, a short line of 9½ miles, opened 1874, out of the Homburg line from **Rödelheim**; to **Cassel**; to **Soden**, in the Taunus Mountains, (see page 129.) A direct line is open to Darmstadt (see Route 28). Electric rail to Offenbach.

The rail to Homburg, 11 miles long, passes *via* Rödelheim, Weiskirchen, and Ober-Ursel.

HOMBURG (Station), or Homburg Baths.

Population, 8,863. *Hotels*:

Royal Victoria Hotel.—First-class hotel; excellent table d'hôte. Best situation; fine views of Taunus mountains. See Advt.

Hotel de Russie.—First-class hotel; elegantly furnished apartments. See Advt.

Hotel des Quatre Saisons (Vier Jahreszeiten), kept by Mr. W. Schlotterbeck. Well situated; moderate charges.

Hotel de Belle Vue, very well situated, opposite the Park.

Hotel Ritter's Park.—Newly established; beautifully situated.

Hotel Riechelmann.

Englischerof; Windsor; Adler; Eisenbahn, &c.

Homburg, or Homburg vor der Höhe, is a town beautifully situated, 650 feet above sea, in a bracing climate. Since 1844 it has become famous for its excellent saline waters; one of these, the *Elisabeth-Brunnen*, has more carbonic acid than any other saline spring at present discovered. The others are *Stahlbrunnen*, ferruginous, like that of Spa; the *Luisenbrunnen*; the *Kaiserbrunnen*, containing most salt, compared to the Carlsbad waters; and the *Ludwigsbrunnen*. *Kaiserwihlmsbad*, a new building, erected 1891.

There is an *English Resident Physician*. Intending visitors should read "Observations on the Mineral Waters of Homburg," by F. H. Prytherch, M.D. (John Churchill, London; Louis Schick, Homburg). The place is well laid out; good water supplied from the hills.

Homburg contains perhaps the most magnificent *Kursaal* in Germany; 540 feet long by 256 feet broad. It has a dining hall, coffee-rooms, reading and smoking rooms, with a fine band, which plays daily on the walk. It also contains the *Saalburg Museum* of Roman antiquities. Kurtaxe levied after a residence of 5 days, which is doubled from June to Sept. During this period an extra charge is made from 3 to 9 p.m. to those not paying Kurtaxe.

Its only object of attraction is the former *Palace* of the Landgraves. At the back is the Weisser Thurm (190 ft.), and over the inner gateway is an equestrian statue of Prince Frederick of Hesse. The daughter of George III., the late Landgravine Elizabeth, had the gardens attached to the Palace nicely laid out in the English style; entrance free. A succession of well-kept flower gardens and shrubberies stretch along between these grounds and the base of the Taunus, affording to the promenader a magnificent walk, and leading him to an eminence commanding a rich view of the surrounding country.

A visit can be paid from here to the *Nauheim Salt Baths*, about 9 miles north-east of Homburg, on the Frankfurt and Cassel line. Good hotels, and cheap lodgings.

English Church Service, every Sunday, at the new Church, Ferdinandstrasse, near the station.

Kurtaxe—After 5 days' residence, 1 person, 8 marks; 2 persons, 13 marks; 3 and 4 persons, 20 marks; doubled from 16th June to 18th Sept.

ROUTE 24.

Bingen to Mayence—by rail or road.

Distance by rail, 20 English miles. The rail along the south bank passes Ingelheim, Budenheim, &c. There are also two roads, one, the most interesting, along the left bank, and another on the left bank, remote from the side of the river. The rail, on leaving Bingen, skirts the foot of the Rochusberg, and passes the village of Kempen.

Ingelheim (Station).—*Hotel:* Hirsch.—About 1½ mile from the Rhine, now reduced to a miserable village. It was once the spot where Charlemagne loved to dwell, and where he built himself a magnificent Palace and decorated it with one hundred pillars of marble and porphyry, and with red mosaics sent to him by Pope Adrian. The only memorials of its existence are a few mutilated fragments of pillars within one of the two Churches, near which it stood, and a column of granite inserted in a corner of an old gateway. In this church is the monument of one of Charlemagne's four queens. The other stations between here and Mayence are Heidesheim, Mombach, and Gartenbach. The two first produce wine nearly equal to that of Ingelheim. After leaving Ingelheim, the line passes on the right an eminence, near the top of which stands a small obelisk erected by the French, and bearing this inscription, "Route de Charlemagne, terminée en l'an premier du règne de Napoléon—" (The Charlemagne Road, finished in the 1st year of the reign of Napoleon).

ROUTE 25.

Saarbrücken to Trèves.

BY RAIL VIA SAARLOUIS.

Saarbrücken (Station). See Route 22. Rail to Metz, Forbach, and other places which figured in the war. The line to Trèves descends the pleasant valley of the Saar.

Saarlouis (Station). *Hotels:* Post; Trier-scherhof. A frontier fortress of Prussia, of great strength. The Saar half encircles the town, and is spanned by a long stone bridge. The fortifications were built in one year by Vauban, to win a wager with Louis XIV. Population, 7,000, many of them descended from English prisoners confined there by this king. During the first French revolution it was called Saarlire. It is remarkable as the birth-place of Marshal Ney. The Peace of Ryswick guaranteed this place to France, but the treaty of 1814 secured it to Prussia.

Mettlach (Station).—Here is an extensive porcelain factory, formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded and endowed in the seventh century. (From a cliff all but inaccessible, the ruins of the castle of Montclair command a view of the valley.)

About 3 miles distant from Saarburg, we see Castell, originally a Roman castle, and transformed into a chapel, to receive the remains of John, King of Bohemia, son of the emperor Henry the VII., killed in 1346, at the battle of Crécy. It was restored by the King Fr. Wilhelm, 1835.

Beurig-Saarburg (Stat.), near Saarburg, p. 171. A small village, delightfully situated at the mouth of the valley of the Saar. On the Leuk, which here falls into the Saar, is a beautiful waterfall, near some picturesque ruins. A branch rail, 34 miles long, is open from Saarburg to **Saargemünd**. It passes **Hanweiler** and **Saarlautern**, from which last a line runs via **Bensdorf** and **Château-Salins**, to Nancy, in France.

Konz (Station); the Roman Conditium, after which the line enters the Moselle valley.

Karthaus (Station), at the junction for Luxembourg and Brussels.

TRÈVES (Station)—or **Trier**, in German. *Hotels:*

Hotel de Trèves (Trierscher Hof), very good hotel for families and gentlemen; recommended.

Roths Haus, or Maison Rouge, an old-established good house, well situated; formerly the Hotel de Ville.

Luxemburgerhof; Stadt Venedig.

Post Office.—75, Fleischstrasse, opposite the Kernmarkt.

Cabs.—Within the town, including the station, amphitheatre, and the zurlauben, all of which are outside: 1 person, 50 pf., 2 persons, 60 pf., 3 persons, 85 pf. 1 hour, 1½ mark for 1 horse, 2½ marks for 2 horses; for every further 20 minutes, 50 pf. and 75 pf. more. For longer drives as by agreement. To Igel about 6 marks for 2 horses.

Steamers from Trèves to Coblenz.

The station lies outside of the town, at the eastern corner, and not very far from the Porta Nigra. The smaller station, on the left bank of the river, is now only used for the short line from Ehrang to Konz.

This ancient town lies in a charming valley of Rhenish Prussia, surrounded by low vine-clad hills, which is open from south-east to north-west, on the right bank of the Moselle, and contains a population of 36,162. A beautiful range of hills encircles the town, from the mouth of the Saar to

that of the Kyll. Above and below, small villages appear, like suburbs. Its interior is very agreeable, the streets being for the most part regular and large, and embellished with many fine houses; the slated roofs, however, render the place rather sombre and gloomy. The inscription, "Ante Roman Trevis stetit annis MCCC," on the walls of the former Town Hall, now Roth's Haus (or Red House) Hotel, asserts that Trèves was built before Rome. At all events, it is the oldest city in Germany, though it is doubtful whether, as some think, it existed when the Romans under Julius Cæsar (B.C. 58) first invaded the district, but it probably dates from Claudius. Prehistoric weapons indicate that the district was once populous.

Claudius established a Roman colony here, called *Augusta Trevirorum*, shortly after the partition of Gaul, and settled there the supreme courts of administration. Under Diocletian, Trèves became the metropolis of *Belgica Prima*—comprising not only Belgium so-called, but the whole of Spain and Britain; Roman laws were issued and imperial coins struck there, and cloth, arms, and military stores were supplied to the Roman legions. It was also the residence of several Roman emperors, and, in the great distribution of the empire, under Constantine the Great, the prætorian prefect of Gaul was appointed to have his residence at Trèves; eventually removed to Arles, when the German nations began to invade the Roman possessions. Here also lived, in high offices, Ausonius, the poet of the Moselle, the preceptor of the emperor Valentinian's son. During 115 years, an emperor, or one of the Imperial family, was constantly here. Agritius of Antioch, was first bishop of Trèves (A.D. 328), and the city was afterwards raised to an archbishop's see. The university was founded in 1473, and existed until 1798. The city was for centuries the residence of an elector of the empire, until in 1786 the last of these, Clemens Wenceslaus, removed the seat of authority to Coblenz.

In 1702-4, the English, under Marlborough, took Trèves, and in 1794 it was held by the French, when the churches and convents were stripped of all their wealth and ornaments, and turned into stables. Previous to this, Trèves possessed

more ecclesiastical buildings than any city in Europe of a similar size. While it was in French hands, it was incorporated (in 1801) with the French Republic, in conformity with the treaty of Luneville, as capital of the department of the Sarre. It became Prussian property in 1815.

Trèves, after having been the seat of imperialism, spiritual and civil courts of the electorate, of a chapter, an episcopal college and a university, is now the seat of a Prussian governor. As a town it is decayed and faded, and only interesting because of its historical glories and for the Roman remains still existing in it. These remains constitute the most extensive relics of the once masters of the world, saved from remote antiquity. As memorials of their architecture, history, &c., vastness and not beauty is the distinctive characteristic of their appearance, and in this they differ from remains found in the south of France and elsewhere. Christianity and Vandalism have, the latter by its barbarism, and the former by its prejudice, done much to annihilate and disfigure these memorials of Roman dominion.

The *Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helena* is situated on the highest eminence in the town. The front and east side of it, consisting of Roman masonry, are said to have belonged to the palace of the Empress Helena, or to basilica built by the Emperor Valentinian. St. Helena, we are told, deposited in the church the *Seamless Coat* of our Saviour, which, after being hidden for 134 years, was, in 1844, for eight weeks exhibited to the veneration of one million one hundred thousand pilgrims. Huge columns of granite adorned, in the eleventh century, that part where now the great choir stands; remains of them are still lying in the cloister garden. In addition to the traces of Roman Byzantine architecture, we also discover traces of the middle ages in the interior of the well-preserved cloister which adjoins the church. In the interior of the church are several monuments of the electors of Trèves, among which is that of the soldier-prelate, Richard von Greiffenklau. The pulpit carving is pretty good, and the seats of the choir are inlaid with ivory and wood carving, and beneath the church are vaults in which repose the bones of archbishops and electors. Large funds accrue to this church

from the exhibition of the Holy Coat, and a portion of them are devoted to the repair of the cathedral.

Close to the cathedral, and connected with it by very beautiful cloisters, is the *Liebfrauen Kirche*, or Church of Our Lady. It occupied from 1227 to 1243 in building, and is in the most elegant pointed style of pure Gothic architecture. The disposition of the plan is grand, and the proportions are happily chosen. The eastern choir terminates in the form of a cross, the pieces of which form two lateral passages northward. The semicircular portal is richly ornamented with sculpture, and twelve columns, each bearing the figure of an apostle, support the interior. These may all be seen at once from a dark blue slab near the door. They show here the well-preserved corpse of St. Theodolph, bishop of Trèves. The monument of Johann Segensis, and the doorway in the north transept, are worth inspection.

The *Porta Nigra*, Black Gate, or *Porta Murtis*, situated at the northern extremity of the town, at the end of the Simeonstrasse, is one of the most interesting objects of antiquity in the city. Its origin or date cannot be ascertained, but it is surmised to have been built in the reign of Constantine the Great. Tuscan columns decorate the front, and its basement storey is very massive, and probably built as the entrance on the north of the city wall. Some writers place the date of its erection before the arrival of the Romans, and designate it the council-house of the Belgæ. Its style of architecture would, however, contradict this, and lead us to believe it a building belonging to the lower empire. In 1805 the building was converted into a Church by Archbishop Popo, and dedicated to St. Simeon, an anchorite, who, in the eleventh century, on his return from the Holy Land, took up his position on the top of the edifice, acquired a reputation of great sanctity, and at his death was added as a saint to the Roman calendar. Napoleon stripped the lead from the roof on his arrival at Trèves and had it cast into bullets. The Prussian government, in 1816, cleared it of rubbish, to open the folding door for the first time in 1817, for the entry of the King of Prussia and the Crown Prince. In 1876 all late defacements were removed, and

only the lateral building of the eleventh century, containing the choir and altar, is left standing; it is a fine specimen of Roman architecture.

This *Porta* is constructed of reddish-grey blocks of sandstone, grown black by the influence of time, and so closely connected, without the application of mortar or cement, that the joints could scarcely be discerned, but they have been chipped and mutilated at their angles, in order to extract the metal clamps that united them. In the interior are some broken fragments of antiquity, the most remarkable of which are a bas-relief of gladiators, a mermaid with two tails, several earthen pipes, and some Roman milestones. Trinkgeld expected.

The *Palace of the Electors and Bishops*. The bold and gigantic construction of this building is still visible in its ruins. The edifice is now a barrack. The principal staircase is a rare specimen of rich and elaborate carving. It stands upon the site of an enormous Roman edifice, a fragment of which only remains, the other parts being removed in 1614 to make way for the Episcopal Palace erected on its ruins. The fragment remaining is a semi-circular tower built into the edifice, and called *Heidenthurm*. The walls are 90 feet high and 10 feet thick, and give some idea as to the colossal dimensions of the building when entire. The construction is entirely of bricks and tiles, and is a masterpiece of architecture, there not being a crack or break in the walls now after the lapse of ages. It is now used as a Church, for which purpose it was cleared out by order of the king of Prussia. From the portals of this broken ruin were issued those decrees which gave laws to Rome, Constantinople, and to Britain at the one epoch. It was also the favourite residence of Constantine.

An open space in front of this building serves as a drill-ground for the troops, and at its further extremity are the ruins of the *Roman Palace*. Though much mutilated, these ruins have been laid bare by the direction of the Prussian Government. The principal part of the remains is a large apartment, heated by hot-air channels. One of the towers which formed the outside of the edifice still exists, and affords a fine view.

To the east of the baths is the *Roman Amphitheatre*, appearing as if scooped out of the Mars-

berg, a hill covered with vineyards. It was once the scene of the "*magnificum spectaculum—famosa suppellex*," with which Constantine entertained his subjects. They were called *Ludi Francici*, or Frankish sports, and consisted in exposing many thousands of unarmed Frankish prisoners to be torn in pieces by wild beasts. The arena is 234 feet long and 155 feet broad. The circus mentioned by Augustine in his *Confessions* lay in a southern direction from the amphitheatre.

The *Bridge over the Moselle* has lately been carefully widened, and is probably one of the most ancient monuments in Trèves. It had eight arched openings, constructed of massive pieces of lava. The pillars of the bridge are about 66 feet long and 21 feet broad, and some date from the reign of Augustus. It originally stood near the centre of the town, and resisted, during a cycle of centuries, the efforts of barbarism, until the French blew it up in the wars of Louis XIV., and hence the only parts now remaining are the piers of large stones from the lava quarries, at Mendig, near the lake of Laach. It was partly re-built, 1741.

Without the city there were four Abbeys of Benedictines, renowned for their great wealth, not a fragment of which now remains, and modern structures have even replaced the old edifices. They were those of St. Matthew, now a school; St. Maximin, now a barrack; St. Martin on the Moselle, now a china factory; and St. Mary of the Four Martyrs, below the town on the site once occupied by the Roman prefect's palace, where the soldiers of the Theban legion suffered martyrdom.

The *University*, which had greatly declined, was formed by the French into a college, and is at present used as a High School, in which is placed the Town library, containing 24,000 volumes, a MS. of the four gospels, the famous Codex Aureus, written in golden letters, bound in plates of gilt silver, with figures embossed in high relief, interspersed with precious stones, and having in the centre, a splendid cameo, representing the *Familia Augusta*, besides several other literary curiosities, Gutenberg's first bible, and many other printed books of great value. Among the collection of curiosities is a large number of ancient coins and medallions, and also Archbishop Engelbert's MS. copy of the gospels, distinguished by many excellent pictures; a German prayer book, with

masterly miniature painting; and ten autograph letters of Luther and Ignatius. Museum of 7,000 coins; open 9 to 11 a.m., gratis. The *Provincial Museum*, open daily in summer, 11 to 1; Sunday and Wednesday free, other days, 50pf. A good collection of antiquities.

Trèves was the birth-place of St. Ambrose, and the *Alma Mater* of St. Jerome. The Basilica Romana is now a Protestant Church.

A pillar of granite stands in the market-place; it is surmounted by a cross, designed to commemorate the appearance of the fiery cross, which tradition tells us, was seen in the sky in 958.

The environs of Trèves are charming; many parts are in the style of Swiss landscapes. One of the chief points is *Pallien*, a village on the left bank of the Moselle, at the mouth of a ravine, up which the road to Aix-la-Chapelle is carried. From this village may be had the most beautiful and picturesque views of the valley and its romantic environs. From the pretty White House on the height above there is a good view of the Moselle and of the city before us. At the Schneidershof Café there are concerts, and also at the Mattlach Café at *Zurleuben*, to which there is a ferry from Pallien.

From Trèves a delightful excursion can be made to *Igel*, a small village 6 miles distant from the city, on the road to Luxembourg, remarkable for its Roman column 70 feet high (see page 61).

Another excursion may be made to *Echter-nach*, on the Saur or Sure (in Luxembourg), which has, on a hill, the Church of St. Willibrod, or Willbrord (the Northumbrian apostle of the Frisians), to which the "hopping pilgrims" come on Whit-Tuesday. They hop a distance of seven miles. It commemorates the cure of St. Vitus's dance.

Conveyances—Diligences daily from Trèves to Bitburg, 5 hours; Wadern, 5½ hours. Rail to Luxembourg, Metz, Bingen, and Aix-la-Chapelle. A direct rail of 112 miles is open from Trèves to Cologne, past *Ehrang* and *Speicher* (from which a short branch is made to *Quint*, down the Moselle), *Kyllburg*, *Gerolstein*, *Blankenheim*, and *Euskirchen*. This traverses the highly interesting volcanic district of the *Eifel*; the highest point, the *Schartberg*, 2,100ft., is

near Gerolstein. The whole country is full of ruins, especially Roman.

Steam-boats on the Upper Moselle between Trèves, Thurnsmitt, and Metz daily in summer; also a quick boat to Coblenz, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Slower boats run four times a week. The rail is now open to Coblenz, 65 miles (see pages 111 and 112).

ROUTE 26.

Mayence to Metz.

Distance, 46 English miles.

At short distances we pass the unimportant villages of Niederolm and Wörrstadt, arriving shortly after at

Alzey (Station)—*Hotel*: Maschmann—On the Bingen and Worms line, with a population of 5,500. It is a very old place, and perhaps of Roman origin. The Castle, at present an extensive ruin, was blown down by the French in 1689. We next arrive at *Morschheim*, a village of 600 inhabitants, where the road leaves Hesse Darmstadt and enters Bavaria, and in half an hour arrives at **Kirchheimbolanden (Station)**—*Hotels*: Bechtelsheimer; Traube.—Population, 3,432. Formerly the residence of the Princes of Nassau-Weilberg. The church and family vault of the Princes are worth seeing.

[Six miles from here is Mont Tonnerre, or *Donnersberg*, frequently ascended from this town, by a road passing through Dannenfels at the base of the mount. The mountain, composed of porphyry, is 2,225 feet above the level of the sea. On the plateau you behold the remains of the great Roman entrenchments, the measurement of which was 12,315 feet. A splendid view can be obtained from the signal tower. Key at Dannenfels.]

From here to Homburg the line runs very near the Kaiserstrasse.

Kaiserslautern (Station)—*Inn*: Schwan.—Population, 37,041. The Emperor Barbarossa built here in the twelfth century a castle, separated from the town by its fortifications. In the war of the Spanish Succession it was destroyed. It is the seat of the central prison of the Rhenish circle, which is built over the ruins of Barbarossa's castle.

Rail to Lantercken, 21 miles, opened 1884.

Landstuhl (Station), near a small town containing 3,500 inhabitants. The ruined castle of the Counts of Sickingen overhangs the town. It was partly hewn out of the rock, and had walls 18 feet thick. In it the chivalrous Franz von Sickingen lost his life on May 7th, 1523, having been mortally hurt by a falling beam. His bones rest in a vault underneath the high altar of the Roman Catholic Church. His monument has been restored and rebuilt.

From Landstuhl a branch of 17 miles goes off to **Kusel**, or **Cusel**.

Quitting Landstuhl, the railway proceeds through an interesting country, passing **Haupstuhl (Station)**, and arrives at

Homburg (Station), a small town in the Palatinate, with a population of 3,926 inhabitants; not to be confounded with the spa near Frankfurt. From here a branch line goes to **Zweibrücken**, or **Deux Ponts**. (See page 145.)

Bexbach and Neunkirchen Stations. At Randerich is the Bavarian frontier. Leaving the Bavarian, we enter the Prussian territory at **Saarbrücken (Station)**. (See page 121.) Hence to **Forbach** and **Metz**, through German territory. (See page 175.) The line proceeds over the French border, towards Nancy and Chalons. (See *Bradshaw's Handbook to France*.)

ROUTE 27.

The Rhine continued.—Mayence to Strassburg, by Worms, Mannheim, and Spires.

Steamers twice daily to Mannheim in 6 hours, returning in 4 hours. From Mannheim to Strassburg daily, in 20 hours, calling at Daxlanden, or Leopoldshafen, to drop passengers for Carlsruhe. The steamboats descend from Strassburg to Mannheim in 7 hours. It is much preferable to travel up by railway, though the fares are double those charged in the steamer. From Mannheim in 12 hours to Mayence, and in two days to Cologne, making Mayence and Mannheim resting places for the night.

Eilwagen daily from Mayence to Mannheim, and thence by rail to Heidelberg; or by rail all the way. There is no inducement for travellers to follow in a carriage the direct road by the Rhine from Spires to Strassburg. The following route is given mainly for the accommodation of those who make the tour by water.

The low ground of the valley of the Rhine to Switzerland is exceedingly fertile.

Leaving Mayence we proceed by Laubenheim and Bodenheim, along the bank of the Rhine, which is skirted by a succession of sloping hills, planted with vineyards. To the left we see

Nierstein (Station). A considerable village, celebrated for its wine, having a population of 3,283 inhabitants. It was formerly known to the Romans, under the title of *Aqua Neri*, because of its celebrated mineral spring. It has a chapel worth seeing. The Treasure of the Nibelungen was sunk here.

Oppenheim (Station)—Hotel zum Ritter.—A very old town, with a population of 3,452 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits, and in the cultivation of their vineyards. It rose under the Carolingians, from a village to an imperial town, which joined the German union. On a hill, to the north-west of the town, is a fine old *Church*, dedicated to St. Catherine, under the ruins of the imperial Castle of Landskron. It was begun in 1262, and finished in 1317. In this church the German ecclesiastical style is seen in its highest beauty. The western part was destroyed in the conflagration of 1639, and since rebuilt. The well-preserved painted windows, the excellent sculptures, and the tombs of many noble personages, especially the family of Dalberg, deserve being viewed. Older than this, though less remarkable, is the late Lutheran Church, formerly the Parish Church of St. Sebastian, built in the form of a cross. Within the yard of this church is a ruined chapel, filled with the skulls and bones of Swedes and Spaniards, who fell here in the religious war of 1631, when the sacred precepts of the Christian code, and the mild doctrines of its first teachers, were made subservient to the vile excesses of the wild fanaticism that, with blasphemous lips and sacrilegious hands, made war in the name of Christianity, staining with crimson gore the snow-white banner of religion, and perverting the first principles of the Gospel to justify a brother's murder.

On the right bank, a little above Oppenheim, at Erfelden, is the monument, not seen from the steamer, commemorative of the passage of the Rhine by Gustavus Adolphus. It consists of a

simple pillar, surrounded by a lion. Tradition informs us that the Swedes crossed the river amid songs and rejoicing, and that their general and king was ferried over on a barn-door.

Conrad, second Duke of Rhenish Franconia, was, in 1024, chosen Emperor of Germany, on the large plain lying between *Oppenheim* and *Guntersblum*, a pleasant and rich town, with a population of 3,000 souls. The Septs of nearly all Germany met in this place on that occasion. The Rhenish Franks and the upper and lower Lotharingians encamped on the left; the Saxons, with their neighbours the Slaves; the East Franks, Bavarians, and Suabians on their right bank, each Sept under the command of their duke. The Emperor was proclaimed from the *Königstuhl*, near *Lürzweiler*, above *Nackenheim*.

At this spot the road winds very much; and a canal, cut through an Isthmus, saves several hours of rowing to the boatmen. The road now leaves the borders of the river.

Gernsheim (Station). A small place with a population of 3,409 inhabitants, the birth-place of Peter Schöffer, the partner of Fust in the discovery of printing, in whose honour there is a handsome Monument, consisting of a colossal statue of sandstone, 22 feet high, erected on the right bank of the Rhine.

The rail from *Oppenheim* to *Worms* is uninteresting; it continues to run at the foot of the hills which bounded it on the right all the way from *Mayence*, but which become much lower and soon vanish after leaving *Worms*.

WORMS (Station).—*Hotels:* Zum Alten Kaiser; Pfälzer Hof; Hotel Hartmann; Europäischer Hof; Rheinischer Hof. Restaurant; Werrels.

The first frontier town of Rhenish Hesse, with a population of about 25,504 souls (3,000 Jews), besides the garrison. It is one of the oldest German towns, was once an imperial free city, contained a population of 40,000, and is eminently distinguished in ancient heroic poetry and history. It was once the site of a Roman settlement, and the castle, erected by *Drusus* in the country of the vanquished *Vangiones*, gave rise to the town, which, in the momentous sequel, remained an invaluable Roman station, and when they had been driven out of Germany, it became the seat,

and frequently the long sojourn of the Franconian kings, even of *Charles the Great*, and the later *Carlovingians*. After *Attila's* ravages, the city rose from its ruins sooner than the other towns. *Charlemagne* was married there, and held in its vicinity the rude legislative assemblies of the Franks called the *Camp de Mai*. In the middle and modern history of Germany, the city was the scene and theatre of many great *Diets* held here by the emperors, to settle the most important concerns of the empire, of which those of 1495 and of 1521 were the most important. By the former, which first abolished private war, order was established in Germany; and in the latter, *Luther* appeared before the young emperor, *Charles V.*, and the assembled princes, &c., to make his defence and declare his adhesion to the doctrines of the Reformation, which were declared heretical by the *Diet*.

Within the last two centuries the city has been gradually reduced from importance by various causes, especially by frequent wars and by its entire destruction and demolition in 1689 by the French, under the infamous *Mélaç*, the detestable instrument of *Louis XIV.* and *Louvois*, and by the dispersion of its inhabitants. The walls of the *Dom*, and the *Judengasse*, are the only parts remaining of the old city. *Worms* was one of the first towns that embraced the Reformation, to which the continual contests of the bishops (who were also bishops of *Mayence*) with the town, as well as the arraignment of *Luther*, who at a later period addressed several letters to the congregation of that city, may have greatly contributed.

The chief resources of the inhabitants arise from agriculture, the cultivation of the vine, manufacture of tobacco, sugar, lead, and a great number of oil mills. Entering the precincts of the town, you behold gardens on the right and left, which occupy the space formerly covered with houses. At some distance to the left, you behold the remains of *Mariemünster*, formerly a rich nunnery, now a barracks. Just below *Worms*, beyond the walls, is the Gothic church of *Our Lady*, dated 1467. It stands within a vineyard producing the wine *Liebfrauenmilch* — *Our Lady's milk*. Singular carvings, representing the *Wise* and *Foolish Virgins*, ornament each side of its entrance.

The principal building is the *Cathedral*, a plain but venerable building, with two spires, begun in

the year 996, and finished in 1016, in the Byzantine, or round-arched style. In 1018 the eastern end of this church fell, but was reconstructed and consecrated anew 1110, by Archbishop Eppo. The south front has rich pointed portals, in the style of the fifteenth century. Its west end has the appearance of the modern style of architecture. In its interior are two choirs and two high altars. It is 428 feet long, and gaudily ornamented. It has two side chapels. In the chapel of St. Nicholas are some remarkable specimens of mediæval sculpture, representing the Annunciation, the Nativity, the genealogical tree of the Virgin, the Descent from the Cross, and the Resurrection. In the baptistery are many curious gravestones. On the site of the Rathaus now stands the *Lutheran Church*, containing a fresco painting, by Seekatz, representing Luther standing before the Diet. This painting, which was much decayed, was restored at the Reformation Jubilee of 1817. The fine *Luther Denkmal*, in the Lutherplatz, deserves notice.

The churches of St. Martin and St. Paul, the west end and Choir of which are worth seeing; and of St. Andrew, in the Andrewsplatz, may be visited.

The *Synagogue* dates from the eleventh century, but has been modernised.

The *Heylesche Haus* is erected on the site of the Bishop's Palace where the famous Diet was held in 1521.

The country about Worms is interesting, and was called by the ancient minstrels in their lays, the *Wonnegau* or "Land of Joy." In its neighbourhood, near the village of *Pfaffenheim*, you may still see the Elm-tree under which Luther is said to have rested on his journey to Worms, and replied to his friends who would persuade him against entering Worms, that he "would go to Worms even though there were as many devils within its walls as there were tiles on its houses."

The green island in the Rhine near Worms, commonly called the Rose-garden, is celebrated in the romantic tales of ancient times, for here Siegfried, the hero of the *Nibelungenlied*, a fine old German poem, dating from the close of the 12th century, killed the Dragon. Chriemhilde also lived at Worms, near her lover. The quarrel between Brunhilde and Chriemhilde is said to have occurred in front of the Dom. About one league outside

the town is Hershheim, the park, and château of the Dalberg family.

Persons going down the Rhine may diversify their route by abandoning the Rhine at Worms, and proceeding by Alzey, or Alzei, to Kreuznach, on the Nahe (described in Route 23), where they might ascend to Oberstein, and thence return to the Rhine at Bingen; or go on to Trèves, and from Trèves descend to Coblenz on the Moselle. The line from Worms to Alzey passes **Monsheim**, from which a line of 24 English miles was opened, 1873 (on the direct line to Strassburg). *via* **Albsheim**, **Grünstadt** (branch to Mertesheim and Eisenberg), **Dürkheim**, **Deidesheim**, and **Neustadt-an-der-Haardt** (pop. 12,225), having old and new churches. Dürkheim (pop. 7,080), under the Haardt Hills, is a grape-cure, with excellent iodine and saline springs. *Hotels*: Four Seasons; Häusling. Shooting and fishing. The *Heidenmauer Wall*, on the Kastanienberg gives name to a novel of Cooper's. The **Haardt** is a wine district of valleys and hills, 1,600 to 1,800 feet high. For Trifels Castle, see page 145. Near Dürkheim is *Limburg Abbey* (1024-36), a ruin, besieged 1604, when the Abbot buried the rich treasure chest, which was discovered 1881. From Monsheim, also, an extension is open to **Marnheim** and **Langmell**, 16 miles.

A few miles above Worms, the territories of Baden on the right, and of Rhenish-Bavaria on the left bank commence; Darmstadt owns both banks as far as that. The rail passes **Frankenthal (Station)**, an industrious little town, with a population of 10,907 (two *Inns*). It owed its former rise to a colony of Flemings, refugees from France and the Spanish Netherlands on account of persecutions. These refugees introduced manufactures not previously known in Germany. The Abbey Church was built in 1119. The Frankenthal canal to the Rhine has been made navigable.

(At Frankenthal a cross line runs *via* **Eppstein** and **Freienstein** to **Dürkheim**.)

Oggersheim (Station) — *Inn*: Krone. — A small place, with a population of 4,190 souls. The curiosities of this place are the old town-house, the Roman Catholic chapel, and the Lady chapel, built after the model of the oratory of Loretto. To the right, about one mile at this

side of Mannheim, the Neckar joins the Rhine. **Ludwigshafen (Station)**—*Hotels*: Deutsches Haus; Drei Mohren—On the right, is connected by railway with Spire, Saarbrück, Kaiserslautern, and Homburg. Close to the bonding-houses on the water side, and about one mile below the bridge of boats, the steamer comes to her moorings. Rail over the river to Mannheim.

From Worms the *Louis of Hesse rail* runs to **Rosengarten** (branch to Bensheim, page 151), the connection across the river being kept up by steamer, and **Lampertheim**; whence it is carried north to **Gernsheim** (page 189), and **Gross-Gerau**, for Frankfurt; and south through **Waldhof** and **Käferthal** to Mannheim.

MANNHHEIM (Station).—*Hotels*:

Hotel du Palatinat (Pfälzer Hof).—A first-class hotel, in the centre of the town—recommended.

Kaiserhof; Deutscher Hof; Lungaloth; Landsberg.

Mannheim is in the Grand Duchy of Baden, at the influx of the Neckar into the Rhine, and has a population of 79,044. The first stone of the town was laid in 1606, by the elector, Frederick IV., and contiguous to it the same prince built Frederick's Castle, which, with the town, was destroyed in the Thirty Years' war. The town was soon rebuilt, but was again burnt by the French in 1689; when the French general intimated to the townspeople the determination of his brutal master, Louis XIV., to reduce the town to ashes, and, at the same time, mockingly informed them that they were privileged, by special favour, to perpetrate this barbarism on their own hearths and altars; for which a period of 20 days was given them. The people declined the offer. The town was again rebuilt, and the present Mannheim is the third town erected since 1606.

Mannheim is now the seat of a considerable trade, containing from 25,000 to 30,000 artisans, and is the residence of a large number of English families. It is an exceedingly cheap place of residence, and the society very agreeable, a pleasure enhanced by its being now the residence of the Ducal court. It was one time strongly fortified, but now, fortunately for its future progress, is utterly defenceless; its fortifications having been turned into gardens and

walks. The modern town consists of 12 parallel streets, intersected at right angles by 10 other streets, which makes the town appear monotonous in its rectangular regularity. The street leading from the palace to the Suspension bridge over the Neckar divides the town into two parts. The streets are not named, but distinguished by a figure and a letter. The squares are ornamented with fountains, which want only water, which is very scarce here, to make them useful. The principal curiosity of the place is the

Palace, a colossal structure, built of red sandstone, but without any architectural beauty, and only remarkable for its size. It was erected in 1720, by the Elector Palatine, Karl Philip, on the occasion of the removal of his court from Heidelberg to Mannheim. The right wing, used as a theatre, suffered severely from the Austrians in 1795, when they bombarded the city. It has since been repaired. In that bombardment half the palace was burnt, and only fourteen houses remained uninjured. The Austrians threw, on that occasion, into the town, 26,000 cannon balls and 1,780 bombs; it was garrisoned by 4,700 French, who finally surrendered to General Würmser. A large portion of the palace serves as a Museum, in which is a Gallery of Paintings, (Wednesdays, 11 to 4, free), containing many excellent productions of the Dutch School, especially Rembrandt; a collection of plaster casts, and a Cabinet of Natural History, together with a collection of antiquities. Open, Sunday, 11 to 12. In 1779, the flower of all the collection at Mannheim was transferred to Munich.

Near the palace is the *Jesuits' Church*, an imposing structure, richly decorated.

The Railway Station is a fine work of art, one of the handsomest in Europe.

The *Theatre* is a good building, in which Schiller's "Robbers" was first dramatised in 1782. The author lived in the house named Zum Karlsburg, on the Parade Platz. Opposite the grand entrance to the Theatre is Kotzebue's house, in which the insane student, Sand, assassinated the owner. The victim and assassin are buried in the churchyard, outside the Lutheran Church.

In front of the theatre are a monument to Schiller, and statues to Iffland and Von Dalberg.

The *Kaufhaus*, the *Arsenal*, the handsome Railway Bridge (connecting Mannheim with Ludwigshafen), and the large wharves claim the notice of the traveller. From here a line runs near the east side of the Rhine to **Lampertheim (Stat.)**, see page 141; thence to **Biblis (for Worms)**, **Goddellau-Erfelden (for Darmstadt)**, **Dornberg**, **Sachsenhausen**, **Niederrad**, and **Frankfort**.

Schwetzingen (Stat.) A pleasant excursion can be made from Mannheim to this place; population, 4,944. It is only 6 miles distant from Heidelberg. Here the Garden is the most remarkable object. It covers a plain of 114 acres, and its vegetation is most luxuriant, though situated on a sandy plain.

The most interesting parts of the Garden are the Linden walk, and the groups of trees in the English garden; the prospect at the large Basin, through the opening in the forest, near Ketsch, extending to the Vosges mountains; the Temple of Apollo, which has a peculiar charm when illuminated by the setting sun; the Temple of Minerva, the charming bathing house, the splendid landscape round the Temple of Mercury and the Mosque, with its minarets, all presenting the appearance of a beautiful diorama. The Tower should be ascended and a splendid view will be obtained. Your inspection is further invited by the landscape near the birds' basin; the Botanical garden, which contains 24,000 foreign trees and shrubs, among which is an excellent collection of Alpine plants. The gardens are laid out in the French style, and are adorned with statues, bounded by thorn hedges, and intersected by long avenues. The orangery and conservatories should be visited. Two hours are required to see everything.

The *Château* is scarcely worth notice. It was originally a hunting lodge, and is sometimes visited by the Grand Duke. The grounds about are kept in good order. In remote days it was the seat of the Electors Palatine, and in 1743 became the summer residence of the Elector Charles Theodore, who expended vast sums of money in changing a flat sandy plain into an ornamental garden, to enjoy the distinct prospect of a picturesque chain of hills.

Railway from Mannheim to Heidelberg, 15 Eng-

lish miles. Trains in one hour to Frankfurt; a new direct line to Karlsruhe; to Baden and Strassburg, and Freiburg to Kaiserslautern, Homburg, and Bexbach; Metz and Paris.

Steamboats several times a day to Mayence and Coblenz; and to Strassburg daily.

The traveller would do well to visit Spires from Ludwigshafen, as there is no inducement to follow the Rhine above Mannheim. The tourist going south had better go along the Baden railway to Heidelberg.

From Ludwigshafen to Spires by railway.

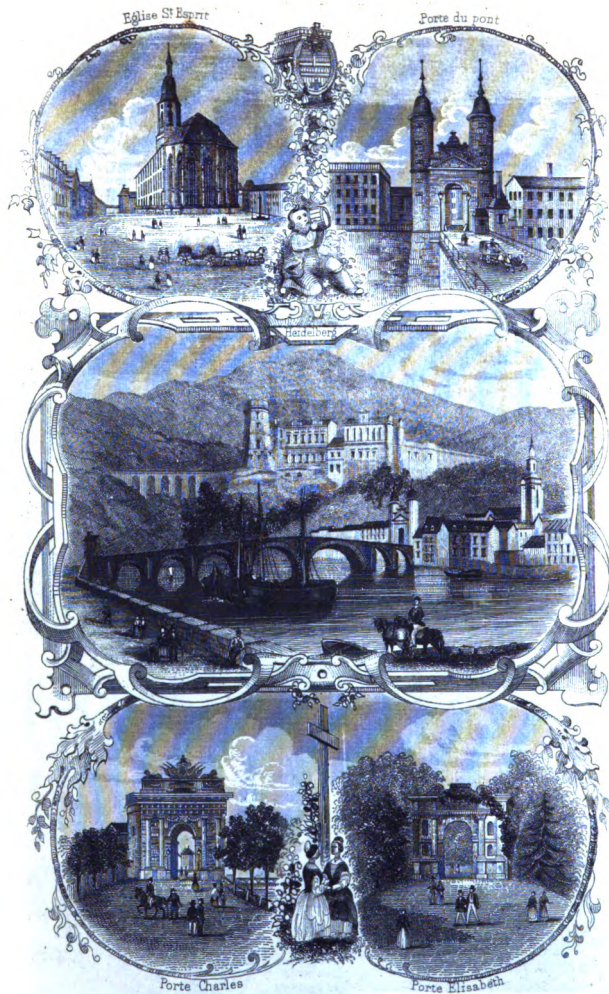
Quitting this station we see in the distance the castle of Heidelberg on the side of the Königsstuhl. Passing **Mutterstadt (Station)** we reach **Schifferstadt**, where the branch railway to Spires diverges from the line, running near to Neustadt, &c. Quitting Schifferstadt by this branch we arrive in a short time at

SPEYER (Station), or **Spire**, or **Spires**.

Hotels: Wittelsbacher Hof; Rheinischer Hof; Pfälzerhof.

A direct line to Heidelberg, *via* Schwetzingen (see above), was opened in 1874.

An old and venerable city; at one time one of the capitals of Germany, situated on the Speyerbach on the left bank of the Rhine. It has now a population of 17,585 inhabitants; at one period it amounted to 27,000. It is the seat of the president of the Regency, and of all the supreme boards of administration of the Bavarian Pfalz or Palatinate of the Rhine. It may now, however, be said that its glory has departed, and at the present day we recognise it only as the shadow of its former self. It was called by the Romans, *Civitas Nemetum*, and was, we are told by Tacitus, a strong and powerful outpost on the Rhine, used for the purpose of resisting the attacks of the Alemanni, by whom it was repeatedly destroyed, and again rebuilt by the Emperors Constantine and Julianus. It was also the seat of the Germanic diet, and chosen place of residence of the Emperor Charlemagne and his successors of the Swabian and Franconian lines, and had conferred upon it all the privileges of a free city of the Empire, whereby it became the seat of a flourishing trade, and the emporium of great wealth. Its citizens had conferred on them by Henry V., in 1111, a monopoly of the trade of the Rhine, and had a



VIEWS ON THE RHINE

right to destroy any feudal fortress within three German miles of the gates. During the middle ages imperial *fêtes*, court magnificence, and citizen violence within and without were alternately the scenes enacted in this city. Frequently engaged in quarrels and feuds with their Emperors and Bishops, the people were as skilled in the use of arms as mechanics in using the instruments of their trade. Armies, oftentimes of 20,000 men, raised by the feudal barons, whose rapacity and pillage were punished by the burning of their castles to the ground, besieged the city of Spire, but were as often repulsed by the citizens, who, when not victorious, had to suffer much misery and spoliation of property from the inroads of these plundering armies.

The city also maintained in the fourteenth century an army of knights and soldiers for its defence and war purposes, and only settled into quiet in 1530, when an Imperial writ abolished the right of war, and restored peace to Germany. Spire was for more than two centuries the seat of the *Reichs-Kammergericht* or Imperial Chamber, by which legislative enactments were enforced, and their violations punished. After the devastations committed by the hordes of Louis XIV., it was removed to the Wetzlar, in 1689.

Its prosperity began to wane in the seventeenth century, but did not go down altogether until the War of Succession, during which the greatest atrocities were perpetrated by the French, who took the town in 1689, and issued one of the most barbarous proclamations on record, whereby the citizens, with their families were ordered to emigrate within six days to Alsace, Lorraine, or Burgundy, and prohibiting them under pain of death from crossing the Rhine. On the day named in the proclamation the wretched inhabitants were driven from the city at the beat of drum, and were followed by the French soldiery, who had plundered the houses and churches of everything valuable. The town was left to the sole occupation and mercy of the executioners, who, headed by the Provost-marshal, entered the town with a gallows on the day the proclamation was issued, carrying about with them the emblems of their profession.

By orders of the French general, Montclair, the town was set fire to, and in a few hours, Spire,

with its forty-seven streets, churches, houses, and edifices sent forth one unbroken blaze, that illumined the distant horizon, and furiously penetrated into the most cherished recesses of that city, now abandoned to the destroying element. Nor did the work end here, for after a conflagration of three days and three nights, it was found that monuments, fountains, and many houses were still not altogether destroyed; therefore mines were sprung, and these classic monuments of antiquity were rudely blown to atoms. The venerated shrine of religion, beneath whose vaulted pavement were mouldering into clay the honoured remains of royal personages and Imperial governors, and within whose shrines were reposing the venerated reliques consecrated by superstitious plety as things holy and mystical, was dismantled, its sanctuary violated, the portal of its tabernacle broken into fragments, and the graves and tombs beneath its roof torn open, and their contents, the bones of emperors and heroes, scattered to the winds. Years rolled by and Spire still lay in ruins, but even the rubbish of its once proud monuments spoke eloquently, and from the depths of their desolation issued a voice, appealing to the citizen love and patriotism of her exiled children or their descendants, who once sat beneath the shadow of her wings. They returned to the home of their earlier days or maturer years; each fragment of the ruined city had an attraction for their enthusiasm; the foundations of their homes were sought out, and in time Spire again existed, but only as the shadow of its former self. Cycles of years have gone by, and during their transit, provinces have been raised to empires, and empires reduced to provinces, but Spire has not raised its head.

But even the skeleton of this once great town was not yet exempt from the sanguinary horrors of war, for in 1794 the revolutionary army under Custine took it, and repeated the atrocities of 1689. In 1816 Spire was ceded to the King of Bavaria. In the interval up to this time much has been done to repair the injuries inflicted on it by war.

The *Cathedral* was founded in 1027, by Conrad the Salic, as a burying-place for himself and his successors. After his death, his son Henry III. diligently continued the building, and on his death, in 1056, bequeathed to his son and successor,

Henry IV., the completion of this splendid edifice, which was finished in 1097. Its site had been previously occupied by a Roman temple of Venus, and afterwards by a Christian temple, erected by Dagobert II. A fire in 1450 completely destroyed in a few hours the work which it took three generations to perfect; and we see in the present structure, not the original edifice of 1097, but the one erected after 1450, in which the pointed steeples, the eastern cupola, and the round tower are the only remains of the ancient cathedral.

This noble edifice again suffered from the French in 1689, who, though they had promised to respect it, and thereby caused the citizens to fill it with all their valuables, yet plundered it and burned all that was consumable in the west end, cupola, nave, and choir. These modern barbarians also mined and endeavoured to blow it up, but were unsuccessful in all their efforts to accomplish their purpose. The last prince bishop of Bruchsal and Spire caused this cathedral to be restored in 1772, but gave it, facing the town, a pyramidal front, entirely foreign to its general style of architecture. During the revolutionary war in 1794, the interior decorations, sculpture, carving, &c., were destroyed by the French; but it was afterwards repaired, and was re-opened for public worship in 1824; since which many decorations have been added, and the west front rebuilt.

Its restored Byzantine interior is modelled in what architects call the "severe style," and is remarkably devoid of ornament, but the height and width of the nave are grand and imposing. Between the nave and the choir is the *Kaisergruft*, in which were buried eight emperors of Germany, whose remains were scattered by the French. The principal Monument worth notice is that of Adolphus of Nassau, by Ohnmacht, consisting of a Byzantine sarcophagus, on which is a kneeling figure of the emperor in armour. This monument was erected by the duke of Nassau; and there is another to the memory of Rudolph of Hapsburg, by King Louis of Bavaria, executed by Schwanthaler. The other objects of attraction are Schraudolf's frescoes, the best modern works in Germany; the crypt, in which are seen the original grave-stone of Rudolph of Hapsburg, bearing his effigy, and traces of the mines sprung by the

French, when they unsuccessfully attempted to blow up the cathedral; Schlesinger's copy of the Madonna, by Raphael; a set of priest's robes of the fourteenth century, beautifully embossed and ornamented, in the sacristy. On the north side of the building is St. Afra's chapel, dating from 1027, where lay unburied for five years the remains of Henry II., until the papal excommunication pronounced against him when living had been removed, and his ashes permitted a resting-place in the Imperial vault. In the centre gallery encircling the cathedral there is a fine prospect of Heidelberg, Mannheim, the Hartz mountains, &c. To see the choir, 35pf.; St. Catherine's chapel, 1 mark. The town itself is surrounded by beautiful pleasure-grounds, stretching along the Rhine.

At the north-east side is the *Gymnasium*, containing a collection of prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish antiquities, statues, altars, coins, votive tablets, sword-blades, a bronze statue of Mercury, the eagle of the Roman legion. Admission, Sundays, 1 to 3, gratis.

The only remains of the *Reischoer*, in which twenty-nine Diets were held, is a broken wall, adjoining the Protestant church (built in 1717). The protest of the princes and cities against the decree of the diet which was held here in 1529 originated the name *Protestant*. There exists in Spire a *Harmony*, a club to which travellers may be admitted, on being introduced, to read the newspapers.

Voyage up the Rhine, from Spire, continued.

Quitting Spire we continue our voyage up the Rhine, and on our left pass Philippsburg, built between 1568 and 1571, by Philip Von Sotern, archbishop of Spire, after whom it is named. It was once an imperial fortress, but was demolished in 1800. The banks here are marshy.

Germersheim (Station), on the left—*Inns*: Elephant; Salm—where there is a bridge of boats, connecting it with the opposite bank of the Rhine. The town was founded by Rudolph of Hapsburg, who granted to it all the privileges possessed by the free imperial town of Spire. This celebrated Emperor died here in 1291. The German Confederation after 1834 greatly strengthened it and converted it into a fortress.

From Gernersheim, a line is open to **Schifferstadt** and **Landau**—*Inns*: Schwan, Kürber—near the Haardt Hills. This last was an old fortress in Rhenish Bavaria, on the river Queich; demolished, 1887. It is the nearest station for **Gleisweiler**, a watercure and bathing place, in a fine spot 1,000 feet above sea. Coach in 1½ hour.

Rail from Gernersheim to Bruchsal, 16½ miles; see page 156.

[From Landau a line of 43 miles was opened, 1874-5, across the Palatinate to **Annweiler** for *Trifels Castle*, 5 miles in the Haardt country, the prison of Richard Cœur de Lion when discovered by Blondel), **Biebrermühle** (branch to **Pirmasens**), and **Zweibrücken** or **Deux Ponts**, towards Saarbrück and Metz; with a branch to **St. Ingbert**. Rail also to Weissenburg, Hagenau, and Strassburg.]

The next place seen on the right is **Lauterburg**, where the Lauter joins the Rhine, and separates Alsace and the Palatinate. From here a rail of 34 miles goes up the west side of the Rhine to Strassburg, *vid* **Sesenheim**, **Drusenheim**, **Gambshheim**, etc. Further on to the right we see the pretty village of *Leopoldshafen*, or Shrock.

At **Winden (Station)** there is a junction from **Carlsruhe** (4 miles distant) on one side, and **Bergzabern (Station)** on the other.

At **Maxau**, the Rhine is crossed by a bridge of boats. Close by is the villa of Margrave Max, of Baden. Further down, on the east bank, are **Rastatt** (see page 157) and **Oos** (page 158), the junction for **Baden-Baden**. On the left the fortress of St. Louis, raised by Vauban, and destroyed by the Austrians in 1793. On a sunny day, when the atmosphere is clear, we can see, though 27 miles off, the spire of Strassburg Cathedral. In this part of the course of the Rhine it is said that gold is found among the gravel and stones.

STRASSBURG (Station)—in French, *Strasbourg*—**KEHL** is opposite on the east bank.—*Hotels*:

Hotel d'Angleterre. First-class hotel. Opposite the railway station, kept by C. Mathis. Good accommodation; moderate charges. See Advt.

Hotel de la Ville de Paris. First class, well situated, and well managed.

Hotel National. New first class hotel; well situated.

Hotel Europe; **Hotel France**, &c.

Hotel de la Maison Rouge.

Hotel de la Ville de Vienne (Wiener Hof).

Cab Fares,—1 or 2 persons, in the town 60pf.; to the Rhine, 1 mark 20pf.; to Kehl station, 1 mark 60pf. After 6 p.m. these prices are one-third higher, and after 10 p.m. double or more. By time—¼ hour, 60pf.; ½ hour, 1 mark; ¾ hour, 1 mark 20pf.; 1 hour, 1 mark 60pf., with corresponding increases after 6 and 10 p.m.

Strassburg, the capital of Alsace, in German, *Elsass*, is a strongly fortified city, near the Little Rhine, on the Ill, which intersects the town in all directions, and unites with the Breuch near the Weissen Thor (White Gate). It contains a population of 123,490 inhabitants, and a garrison. The streets are mostly narrow and the houses high, whilst on every side we see the traces of an imperial German town, which Strassburg yet preserves, notwithstanding its past union with France for nearly two centuries. It was formerly a free imperial city, till Louis XIV., in 1681, in time of peace, suddenly took and annexed it to his kingdom; of which it remained a part down to 1870, when the Franco-German war gave it back to its first owners.

The railway bridge to Kehl, on the east bank of the Rhine, having been blown up by the Germans, 22nd July, Strassburg was invested 10th August, and the bombardment commenced on the 19th. during which the library and theatre were burnt, and some injury was done to the cathedral; a shell lodged in the organ without bursting; but the clock was unhurt. On the 28th September, General Uhrich, the French commander, surrendered, with 400 officers and 17,000 men. Peace with Germany might have been obtained in the negotiations of September, 1870, by the surrender of this city; but Jules Favre would not then consent to give up an inch of French soil, or a stone of her fortresses, "*Pas un pouce, pas une pierre.*"

Its origin may be traced to the most remote times. Here was the Roman *Argentoratum*, which, having been destroyed by the invading barbarians, in the fifth century, was rebuilt by the Franks in the sixth, and from that period called *Stratoborgum*, or *Strassburg*. The city has been strongly fortified, and is again extending.

The *Cathedral, or Minster*, ranks foremost among the European specimens of Gothic architecture. The first Cathedral was built by Clovis I., about 510, and a choir was added by Charles the Great; but in 1007 the building was reduced to ashes by lightning, and the foundation of a new Cathedral was laid in 1015, by Bishop Werner, of the house of Hapsburg, the nave being finished in 1275. After a fire in 1293 this was completely restored. The spire is one of the highest in Europe, being 465 feet from the pavement, or 6 feet less than St. Nicholas, at Hamburg; 8 feet higher than the great pyramid of Egypt, 3 feet higher than St. Peter's, and 60 feet higher than St. Paul's, London. Its erection was commenced in 1276, after a design by the great artist, Erwin von Steinbach. However, the steeple of the North side only was finished, and the other rises very little above the roof. Erwin died in 1318, and his son John continued the building up to the flat roof, and his daughter Sabina ornamented the great portal. This family of architects are buried within the Cathedral. The *Tower* was not completed until 1432, when the spire was added by a Cologne artist, John Hültz, who was brought to Strassburg for this purpose.

Observe the three western *Portals*, whose sculptures were effaced during the "terror," in 1793, but were restored 1879 after the old models, with 14 statues added; also, the vast and beautiful *Window* over the portal, 43 feet in diameter, and composed of rich painted glass; the beautiful Font of 1453, in the north transept; the Pulpit of carved stone, 1486; the large Choir with the high altar, and below, in the Sepulchre, the tombs of John Geiler, of Kaisersberg, of Konrad II., of Mantelin, the first printer of Strassburg, and of Erwin and his children. Notice, also, the great *Clock*, by Schwilgué, 1832, which is a complete astronomical almanac. In one gallery, an angel strikes the quarters, and a figure near him reverses the hour glass every hour. Above this a skeleton, surrounded by allegorical figures, strikes the hours. In the highest part, the Apostles move round the figure of the Saviour. To see all this to advantage, the visitor should contrive to be there at noon.

An easy ascent may be made to the platform, two-thirds of the way up; and if it should be desired to proceed to the summit, the watchman, who

resides in this station, will, if the parties have obtained the necessary ticket, (1 mark 20 pf.), unlock the iron grate enclosing the passage, and accompany the adventurer to the top. To a person of ordinary nerve there is no danger in ascending it. The ascent will be well repaid by the pleasure derived from a minute inspection of the exquisitely wrought tracery, like lace-work, the delicately chiselled angles and ornaments, and the splendidly chiselled pillars supporting the open stone work, braced together by bars of iron, leading one to believe himself in a net suspended between earth and heaven. The winding stair terminates under a species of carved work. At the top are the names of Voltaire, Klopstock, Lavater, Montalembert, Goethe, Herder, and other celebrities. The view embraces the city, the Black Forest in Germany, the Vosges Mountains, and the Rhine district; but it is the exploit and the height that will repay, more than the prospect, the adventurous climber.

The *Church of St. Thomas* is used for the celebration of the Protestant service. It contains the magnificent tomb of Marshal Saxe, executed in marble, by Pigalle, and looked upon as one of his masterpieces. It is plain, though beautiful; and was erected to the Marshal's memory by Louis XV. It represents a beautiful female figure, endeavouring to stay the advance of death, and to detain the general, who appears descending calmly and with dignity to the grave.

In this church also, are the monuments of Schöpflin, by Peters, erected by his sister, and of Oberlin, executed by Ohmacht's masterly chisel. In a vault beneath the church are some preserved corpses, two of which are said to be the bodies of a Count of Nassau, Saarwerden and his daughter, buried upwards of a century.

The *Academie Royale*, founded in 1538, and erected with a university in 1621, was formerly a Protestant school. The *University* was suppressed at the Revolution of 1789, but was revived by the Germans 1872, on an enlarged basis, and is now called "Kaiser Wilhelm's University." It was the *Alma Mater* of several eminent scholars, among whom rank as the most remarkable Schweighäuser, Oberlin, Schöpflin, &c.; Goethe, also, completed his studies here, and in 1772 took his degree of Doctor of Laws. The Museum of Natural

History contains a very select and valuable collection of fossils, &c. In the botanical collection is the trunk of a silver fir, which was 8 feet in diameter, and 150 feet high.

The *Public Library*, before its destruction in the late siege, contained 100,000 volumes, and many literary curiosities, comprising the Landsberg Missal of Herrade, Abbess of Hohenberg, richly illuminated in the early Byzantine style (1180), a Missal, in silver letters, on purple vellum, and many books of the earliest date of printing, with a collection of ancient coins. The Library was restored 1872, and now contains 500,000 volumes, contributed by the various German States, including 5,000 volumes from the Emperor William and the King of Bavaria. There is contiguous to it an Observatory. Other interesting buildings are, a new Palace of Justice, with a new Prefecture, the Protestant Gymnasium, of which the natives are rather proud, and the old Episcopal Palace, now the University.

On the other side of the river is the imposing new *Imperial Palace*, erected 1888, by Eggert. The square is called the *Kaiser Platz*, and close by are the fine buildings of the University and the *Collegien-Haus*.

The *Theatre*, which also suffered, was a magnificent building at the extremity of the beautiful Promenade de Broglie, adorned with six Ionian columns, surmounted by the muses, the whole being the work of Ohmacht. It has undergone restoration.

In the centre of the Place d'Armes is a vault, beneath which repose the ashes of General Kleber, to whose memory a monument is erected over the vault.

In the siege of 1870 the principal fortifications, as then existing, viz., the Citadel, Steinthor, and Weiſser Thurm Thor, were reduced to ruins. They have been rebuilt or replaced. Fourteen forts now stand at different points in the neighbourhood.

The *Synagogue*, a new building, erected in 1834, by the numerous Jewish community, who were at one time cruelly persecuted and inhumanly tortured in this city. On the spot where now stands the Prefecture, over 2,000 of this persecuted race were burned in a bonfire, by people calling themselves Christians. Gustave Doré (born 1832) was one of the distinguished natives of Strassburg.

A bronze statue, near the Cathedral, commemorates the memory of Peter Schöffer, who assisted Gutenberg in his discovery of printing. In the Place de Gutenberg is a statue to the memory of the latter, who made his first attempt at printing in Strassburg, and brought it to perfection at Mayence.

The *Contades Park*, and the public gardens, called the *Orangerie*, are pleasant promenades.

In the latter is a very pretty Kiosk, the gift of the King of Bavaria.

Strassburg is favourably situated for commerce, the Rhine connecting it with Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium; its chief exports are corn, flax, hemp, wine and spirits, linen, sail-cloth, blankets, carpets, hardware, leather, cotton, lace, tobacco, and snuff. It is noted for goose-liver pies.

Strassburg and Paris Railway: From Strassburg to Paris in 16 hours. Railway to Basle (see Route 34); also from Kehl to the Great Baden railway (see Route 30); and to Saarbrück, &c.

Steamers daily to Mannheim and Mayence. From Strassburg to Mayence, the journey is made tolerably quickly by water, viz., 6½ hours, but it takes two long days to accomplish the journey up from Mayence.

A new canal opens into the Rhine below the bridge of Kehl, connecting it with the Ill. By means of this canal, steamboats, &c., are enabled to penetrate into the heart of Strassburg. As we enter, the Spire presents a beautiful appearance, and will command the attention of the tourist.

ROUTE 28.

Frankfort to Basle.

By Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, and Freiburg.

RAILWAY: Frankfort to Heidelberg or Mannheim in 1½ hour, by the Main-Neckar Eisenbahn; distances, 53½ and 54½ English miles respectively.

Mannheim to Basle, 156½ English miles, in five hours, by the Badische Staat-Eisenbahn.

The railway, quitting the terminus at Frankfort, situated near the Gallus Thor, crosses the Main by means of a bridge, and passes the height on the left, on the eminence of which we see the watch tower of Sachsenhausen, the prospect from which embraces a splendid view over Frankfort, the Main, and the distant Taunus, rendered more pic-

turesque and charming by the vineyards and sweet villas scattered over the immediate foreground.

The railway to Offenbach branches off at Sachsenhausen. Hence the direct line to Darmstadt, 16 miles long, passes **Louisa, Sprendlingen**, to

Langen (Station). Leaving this place the route is through a flat and uninteresting country up to Darmstadt. Before arrival at this place we pass the unimportant station of **Arheilgen**.

DARMSTADT (Station).—Hotels:

Hotel Darmstädter Hof—very good house, kept by **M. Wiener**.

Hôtel au Raisin (Zur Traube), first-rate and moderate.

Railway Hotel; Köhler; Prince Charles.

Darmstadt, the residence of the Grand Duke of Hesse, the capital of the Grand Duchy and the seat of government, and of the supreme chamber, leans eastward against a gentle declivity, near an extensive plain, towards the Rhine and Main, presenting many beautiful prospects to the lovers of woodland scenery, where it borders the Odenwald and the Bergstrasse. It contains a population, with Bessunger, of 56,503, the majority of whom are Protestants. The streets are wide and straight, the houses in general built singly, and the squares numerous. At the termination of the Rheinstrasse is a column 134 feet high, on the top of which is a statue, by Schwanthaler, of the Grand Duke Louis.

Palace (old) is an edifice of different ages, commencing with the sixteenth and ending with the eighteenth century, and is surrounded by shrubberies and gardens. Here died in December, 1878, the Duke's wife, the excellent Princess Alice of England, of an illness caught from nursing her sick children; she is buried in the family mausoleum. There is an Alice Hospital to her memory, besides an Orphan Asylum. Its **Museum of Painting and Natural History** is a collection of 700 Paintings of all kinds, in nine large rooms; the different schools being classified, as may be seen by the catalogue, price 20pf. The best picture is Rubens's Nymphs and Satyrs. Holbein's Madonna is at the Palace of Prince Charles. There is also an important collection of painted glass, very many antique ivory carvings, enamels, &c.

The **Cabinet of Natural History** abounds in stuffed birds, and has the remains of the elephant and whale, bony fragments of the rhinoceros from Oppenheim, remains of the *Deinotherium*, an amphibious animal, as large as the elephant, and of the *Sus antiquus* from Eppelsheim. The Museum is open Tuesday to Friday, from 11 to 1. At other times by payment of 1 mark 20pf. to attendant.

The **Public Library** is also situated in the Palace, and contains 500,000 volumes. It is open each week day, Saturday excepted, from 10 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m., and the inhabitants are allowed to take books out free.

The **Theatre**, built in 1818 and 1819, by Moller, a pupil of the celebrated Weinhenner, after a noble style of architecture, was burnt 1871, but re-built very handsomely, and will contain about 2,000 spectators.

The **Roman Catholic Church**, a brick edifice, built after designs by Moller. It stands upon the Wilhelmminen Platz, near the **New Palace**. It presents the appearance of a large rotunda, and is remarkably striking in its simple style of architecture, as well as by the harmony of its proportions.

The **Exercierhaus** is in the immediate vicinity of the theatre, and is considered to be a masterpiece of architecture. It was erected by order of the Landgrave Ludwig IX., in 1771, for garrison exercise in bad weather. It was built by a common, or hedge-carpenter, named J. M. Schirknecht, and encloses a space of 319 feet in length and 151 in breadth, unsupported by pillars. The building is now used as an Arsenal. The hanging-work by which the building is upheld is a surprising piece of workmanship in its way.

The **Casino** is one of the handsomest and most tasteful in Germany. Social amusements have gained greatly by the union of the older clubs, and late evening society, now established under the denomination of the "United Society." It is made up of more than 400 members, who meet each evening. Respectable persons are admitted, and strangers introduced by a member have free access for an entire month. The Casino was built by subscription. The Lower Chamber of the Duchy is under the same roof. The gentlemen meet every day to read and converse, or play, and

each Thursday a circle of ladies join the gentlemen for the purposes of social amusement, and in winter a ball is given every night.

The *Gardens of the Palace*, or *Herrengarten*, lie over against the palace, and are prettily laid out. Particularly interesting is the spot of interment which Margravine Henrietta Caroline, of the royal family of Prussia, chose for herself beneath the gloomy cypresses. She was a high-spirited woman and of a rare goodness of heart. Frederick the Great caused an urn of Carrara marble to be placed over her tomb, with the following inscription:—“*Serx femina, ingenio vir.*”

Darmstadt can boast of very little commerce, or of active industry.

The *Environs of Darmstadt* have many pleasant walks, offering great inducements to the lovers of rural scenery and picturesque neatness. Among the principal is the *Linden Walk*, without the Rheinthor; the road to the *Brunnen*, three wells, beautifully situated in a wood; to the *Carlishof*, the seat of the late Baron Backhausen, open to the public all the year round; to the *Faisanerie* (pheasant preserve); and to the *Kranichstein*, an old hunting seat, where wild boars are kept for the Ducal chase.

Rail to Mayence, Worms, Aschaffenburg, Mannheim, &c.

Leaving the last station, the railway directs its course to

Eberstadt-Pfungstadt.—Two small villages on the Modau-Brook, the seat of various kinds of industry. Quitting Eberstadt we see, a short distance off, the ruins of the castle of Frankenstein on the left.

Close to this station and some miles south of Darmstadt commences the picturesque district called the **Odenwald**. It lies on the road to Heidelberg, east of the railway, and on the way to the last mentioned place. Some of its most interesting scenery may be visited, particularly the ascent of the *Melibocus*, from Zwingenberg, which ought not to be omitted by any, even though they do not visit the whole. A railroad, 50 miles long, through the centre of the Odenwald leads from Darmstadt to Heidelberg. The line runs, until after quitting Weinheim, by the old Roman road, remarkable for its pic-

turesque beauty and agreeable scenery. This road is called the *Bergstrasse*, from the mountains at the foot of which it runs, for it is perfectly level itself. It is beautiful in the brilliant aspect presented by cultivated fertility and luxuriant vegetation, distinguishing the district it overlooks. To the left we see the boundary of the Odenwald, a chain of mountains wooded and vine-clad, bearing a ruined castle of feudal ages on their frowning brows. A short distance to the right, and running parallel with the railroad, to which it is close, stretches in giant-like dimensions the wide sandy plain, which commences with the Main, and continues far below Strassburg, intersected by the meandering Rhine, bounded in the background by the high grounds of Rhenish Hesse, the river, and the lofty heights of Mont Tonnerre. At the base of the Odenwald mountains we see grandly-located towns and villages, canopied by the over-hanging vine-clad slopes, and embowered within orchards, which form delightful avenues or walks between the towns and villages. The best points are seen from Zwingenberg and Auerbach; see below for details.

Zwingenberg (Station)—Inn: Löwe.—A cheerful country town with a population of 1,500, situated immediately under the sylvan *Melibocus*—visitors to which should leave the railway here, and procure refreshments at the Inn below, as none can be got on the top. The excursion can be made in from six to seven hours, which are occupied in the entire excursion to the *Melibocus*, *Felsberg*, *Felsenmeer*, and by the valley of *Schönberg*, back to Auerbach and Zwingenberg. The keys of the tower on the *Melibocus*, are at the forester's (fee, 25pf.), where refreshments may be obtained. From the tower (only) can be got a commanding view of the Odenwald and its hills clothed with forests.

The *Melibocus* or *Malchen* is a hill of granite, conically-shaped, and is the highest of the Odenwald chain, being 1,680 feet above the level of the sea. On its loftiest summit is a white tower, erected in 1777, which attracts attention for miles on every side. A grand view can be enjoyed from this Belvedere. At a remote distance to the left, *Spires*, and Mannheim with its slated dome, are dimly shadowed forth, opposite which are, brightly reflected, Worms and its

Gothic Cathedral, with the gloomy towers of Mayence frowning beneath and further down. The Tower is situated on the declivity of the hill, and commands a view of the hamlets and gardens of the Bergstrasse, the course of the Rhine, and its waters sparkling in the golden glare of a noon-day sun, during a course of over 60 miles from Mannheim to Bingen, until it is lost in the deep recesses of the mountains of the Rheingau, which form the boundary of the view on that side. We can also distinguish the Neckar, as it flows smoothly along, and its confluence with the Rhine. The Spire of Strassburg cathedral, 100 miles distant, can be distinguished on a clear day, if a telescope be brought to bear on it. Northwards you see at a distance of 61 miles, the mountains near Giessen, in Hesse, and on the east the Odenwald greets the eye, over whose forest heights the prospect ranges as far as Würzburg, and on the west, the view stretches across the Rhine, until intercepted by the slate-coloured peaks of the Vosges and Mont Tonnerre, ten miles off.

Tourists wishing to extend their journey through the Odenwald, continue the excursion by the path leading to the *Felsberg* (Mount of Rocks), 1,624 feet high, and surmounted by a hunting lodge, commanding a noble prospect, still more extensive than that from Melibocus, from which it is distant about 1½ hour's walk. The path is indicated by finger-posts. It is separated from the Melibocus by one of the greenest valleys in the district. Not far from the Fürsthaus, a hunting lodge, and by the path side, turning down to Reichenbach, is the *Riesensäule*, a column 80 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, composed of hard syenite, closely resembling the rock constituting the mountain.

Close to this is the *Riesenhallenstein*, a rocky altar composed of the same material. Its origin has not been ascertained, and it becomes a matter of much curiosity to learn under what circumstances these trophies of human power were erected in a far remote sequestered forest. Various surmises have been hazarded on the subject, a favourite theory being that they are ruins of works of Roman artificers, when established in this part of Germany, comprised in the Agri

decumates. Others contend that they are of German origin, and were originally designed to form a part of the materials for a temple to Odin. It was once thought to remove them, for the purpose of incorporating them in the erection of a column on the field of Leipzig, to commemorate the victory. We next see the *Felsenmeer* (sea of rocks), a vast accumulation of rocks, extending almost from the summit of the Felsberg to Reichenbach, and looking as if vomited out of some chasm by nature, in one of her dreadful convulsions.

Instead of returning to Zwingenberg or Auerbach, the excursion may be continued to Lindenfels, thence to Reichelsheim, for the castle of *Rodenstein* (see next page). From Reichelsheim, it is about three miles through Lindenfels to Fürth, where a guide may be taken for an excursion of 1½ hour to the *Dromm* or *Tromm* (1,834 ft.). From a point to the right of the path, called the Stein, a fine view may be obtained. Thence it is about 4½ miles by a pleasant path to Waldmichelbach (3 inns), from which the high-road leads direct through a fine country to *Hirschhorn*, on the Neckar, where the rail may be taken, if desired, through Neckarsteinach to Heidelberg. Or the road, somewhat irregular, may be taken from Reichelsheim to *Michelstadt*, with over 3,168 inhabitants in the Münsthal, the chief town of the Odenwald, whence the Hesse-Darmstadt line will take the traveller in a few minutes to *Erbach* (see just below), Eberbach, and through Hirschhorn to Heidelberg.

Erbach (Station)—Population, 2,600. (*Inn*: Zum Odenwald). A pretty village on the Darmstadt-Eberbach Railway. Its old church, containing the tombs of the Knights of Allendorf, is worth seeing.

The *Castle of the Counts of Erbach* will attract attention. It stands on the site of an old baronial residence, which has fallen into ruins and been destroyed, except the donjon tower, in which is an *Armoury* with many hundred suits. Among the most interesting are the suits worn by Philip of Burgundy, called the "Good," Frederick III., Maximilian the First of Austria, Gian Giacomo Medici, Margrave Albert, of Brandenburg, Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein, the panoply of Franz of Sickingen, of Götze of Berlichingen, a small suit made for Thomele, the dwarf of the Archduke

Ferdinand of Austria; the iron hand from Heilbronn, &c.

In the chapel are the coffins in which reposed the remains of Charlemagne's son-in-law and secretary, Eginhard, and his faithful wife, Emma. These interesting memorials of the dead were transferred, in 1810, from the church at Seligenstadt to their present resting-place. The Castle itself will be found to contain several other interesting curiosities in the shape of painted glass, antiques, vases, firearms, besides Roman remains found on the neighbouring hills, and weapons of the Stone and Bronze ages. Entrance, 75 pf.

The *Castle of Rodenstein*, with whose history is identified the legend of the wild huntsman, who flies through the air with a boisterous retinue on the eve of war, is a ruined edifice, surrounded by forests, situated in a singularly wild mountain district, 9 miles north-west from Erbach, about half an hour's walk from Reichelsheim. From Reichelsheim, through Lindelfels and Förth, a road leads to Weinheim Station on the Bergstrasse (see below).

Returning to the direct rail, the next station to Zwingenberg is

Auerbach (Station).—*Inns*: Krone.—A place on the left of the road, in a beautiful and picturesque neighbourhood. It is a large and prosperous village, with a mineral spring. Travellers would do well to make an excursion, which can be done in a light car, from this place to the Castle of Auerbach, 2 miles from the village. From here to the Melibocus, there is a shady and agreeable path.

Bensheim (Station), at the junction for Worms—(*Hotels*: Traube; Deutsches Haus; Reuter's).—A small town, whose situation on the slope of vine-clad hills, together with the character of antiquity displayed in the architecture of the houses, the ruined and broken up fortifications, the high walls and turrets, and deep moats, impart to the little town a peculiar charm.

The *Abbey of Lorsch* lies about 3 miles west of Bensheim, and is one of the oldest Gothic ruins in this portion of Germany. The original church was consecrated in 774, in presence of Charlemagne and his family, but no portion of this structure remains. Portions of the present building are in the debased Roman style of the eleventh

century. A part of it is now used as a fruit store-house. A number of cloisters were founded by this Abbey, which soon became rich and powerful; while the country all round owes to it much of its civilisation, it having been reclaimed from a barren wilderness to a state of high cultivation. Within this Abbey died, with the monk's cowl, the Duke Thassilo of Bavaria, deposed for treason by Charlemagne.

The *Landberg* is situated between Bensheim and Heppenheim. It consists of a mound or small hill in the centre of a field, and is remarkable as having been the place where, in ancient times, the Burgtraves of Starkenburg held the Gaugericht, a species of court.

Heppenheim (Station).—*Inns*: Halber Mond.—Agreeably situated, but with a decayed appearance. The former church was built by Charlemagne. The present has a good painting of the Saviour. A charming mountain rises beyond the town, formerly called *Berkheiden*, luxuriously planted with vines and fruit trees. An easy path winds round it to the ruins of the castle of Starkenburg, built in 1064, by the Abbots of Lorsch, as a defence against the attacks of the German Emperors. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Archbishop of Mayence, who garrisoned it and prized it as an invaluable stronghold. It was the object of several sieges by the Spaniards, the Swedes, and the French. A picturesque garden surrounds the ruins.

The railway on quitting Heppenheim at a short distance leaves the territory of Darmstadt, and enters that of Baden.

Hemsbach (Station).—Close by here is the country residence of M. Rothschild of Frankfurt. In this neighbourhood he has a very large estate.

Weinheim (Station).

Inns: Der Karlsberg; Pfälzer Hof.

Weinheim is a small town with a population of 7,595 inhabitants, built in an amphitheatrical form, round a hilly slope. In many parts of the town you discern traces of high antiquity; and close by is grown the best wine of the Bergstrasse, of which the country around is the most fertile and finest spot. The *Castle of Windeck*, which lies behind the town on a vine-hill, affords a beautiful prospect, and is remarkable for its donjon

tower of cylindrical form. The Deutsche Ordenshaus and the Gothic Rathhaus, are the only large ancient buildings.

At Gross-Sachsen the railway bends towards the south-west, leaving the Bergstrasse, and taking a direct course to the Neckar.

Ladenburg (Station)—Inn: Adler.—The oldest town in this part of the Rhenish Palatinate, probably the Lupodunum of the Romans, situated on the bank of the Neckar, where it makes a fine appearance with its Gothic turrets, its church of St. Gallus (14th century), and high town walls. The population exceeds 3,000 souls.

Friedrichsfeld (Station): equally distant from Mannheim and Heidelberg, and the junction of their railways, where the line from Darmstadt falls in. Two miles off are Schwetzingen gardens. See page 142. To the left, on an eminence, is the castle of Strahlenburg, elevated above Schriesheim. Further on Heidelberg Castle becomes visible.

HEIDELBERG (Station): Quarter of a mile outside the Klingel Thor. A direct rail is now open to Speyer, *via Schwetzingen* (page 142).

Hotels:

Hotel Prince Charles, first-rate hotel, close to the Castle; highly recommended. Messrs. Sommer and Ellmer, proprietors.

Hotel and Pension Schriede First-class hotel; well-situated; very comfortable.

Müller's Victoria Hotel is most respectable and deservedly recommended.

The Adler Hotel, opposite the Castle.

Hotel de l'Europe. First-class house, standing in its own gardens, close to the railway station; well managed.

Grand Hotel, close to the Railway Station, first-class hotel.

Court of Baden Hote (Badischer Hof).

Krall's Hotel de Darmstadt, four minutes from the Station. Very good hotel.

Hotel de Hollande,

Pension Anglaise. Private Boarding House, kept by Miss Abrahams.

English Pension, by Mrs. Hoffmann, 18, Anlage.

English Church, in Plöckstrasse; Service, Sunday, 8, 11, and 6-30.

Heidelberg is situated at the entrance of the charming valley of the Neckar, on the left bank, and contains a population of 31,737 souls, two-fifths being Roman Catholic. The town itself consists of one street, extending from the railway station to the Karlsthor, a distance of 3 miles. It is a beautiful spot in summer, but cold in winter, when the Neckar is frozen. A long, many-arched bridge crosses the river.

This city has suffered more from the horrors of war than perhaps any other in Europe. At one period, before the Thirty Years' War, it was a prosperous commercial city. It was also the residence of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine. It has been five times bombarded, twice reduced to ashes, and thrice taken by assault and delivered over to pillage. In 1622, Tilly took the town by storm after a cruel siege and bombardment of one month, and gave it up for three days to his ruthless soldiers to pillage. He is said to have littered his cavalry with the books and manuscripts from the library of the Elector, one of the most valuable in Europe. It was retaken by the Swedes, who proved scarcely better friends than its imperial foes. The ambition of Louis XIV. was more tremendously destructive than any former foe had been, and two French armies, the first in 1674, the second in 1693, crossed the Rhine, carrying fire, slaughter, and famine in their train. Though Heidelberg was taken and burned by Melac, 1683, it was in the siege of 1693, under Chamilly, that the French exercised a fiendish cruelty and merciless atrocity that remain unparalleled, save by the events of the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution, and which to this day cause the name of Frenchmen to be execrated in the Palatinate. In this carnage no mercy was shown to the Protestants.

The *University* is one of the most ancient in Germany, and was founded in 1386. It is frequented by 700 students, and has sent forth

some distinguished members of the schools of law and medicine, and can boast of the following great names:—Gmelin, illustrious in natural history and chemistry; Tiedemann, in anatomy; Paulus, in theology; and Mittermeyer, in criminal law. This palace of literature served as a silent retreat for Gervinus and Schlosser. As an architectural structure the building cannot boast of any attraction. Its library contains 30,000 volumes, independent of manuscripts. Of the celebrated *Bibliotheca Palatina*, 890 manuscripts, which were carried off to Rome and placed in the Vatican, were restored in 1815 by Pope Pius VII. The most eminent curiosities in the collection are a Codex of the Greek Anthology; manuscripts of Plutarch and Thucydides, and many valuable autographs; the following works of Luther—manuscript translation of Isaiah; Exhortation to Prayer against the Turks, and a copy of the Heidelberg Catechism, annotated by him, and several other works. Except on Sundays the library is open from 10 to 12, daily.

The *Physical and Zoological Museums* are located in the new Friedrichsbau in the Westliche Hauptstadt. Open Saturdays, 2 to 4, gratis.

The *Museum Club*, opposite to the University upon the late Parade, contains a good reading room, a ball and concert halls.

The public buildings and houses of this city, as we now see them, give us but a faint idea of its former grandeur, and we could but distinguish one house among the number which might be fairly styled the representative of former architectural eminence. It is the inn, *Zum Ritter*, situated in the Market Place, near the Church of the Holy Ghost. Its structure dates from 1592; it is surmounted by the statue of a knight, and its richly decorated façade, ornamented with images, heraldic devices, &c., may give the tourist some idea of the character of Heidelberg's architecture in the days of her ancient greatness.

The *Church of the Holy Ghost*.—In this edifice are entombed the ashes of many of the Electors and Counts Palatine of Germany. All the magnificent monuments formerly erected in it were destroyed or mutilated by the French, in 1793. This church was formerly the subject of a long contest between the Protestant and Roman Catholic sects, both claiming possession of it, for the pur-

poses of public worship. This dispute was terminated by its being equally divided between both; and now, beneath the same roof, are celebrated the service of Rome, in all the grandeur of its mystic and ceremonial pomp, and the liturgy of the reformed Church in the purity of its unadulterated simplicity. It is worthy of record, that the Electoral Court was removed from Heidelberg to Mannheim by one of the electors, in consequence of a quarrel with the townspeople, who resisted his attempt to deprive the Protestants of this privilege, though he offered to build them a church of their own. Doubtless the English tourists will think it an extraordinary thing—a strange tale—Catholics and Protestants worshipping in the same church; and yet they will meet with other instances of the same kind, both in Germany and Switzerland. At the great celebration of the quincentenary festival of Heidelberg University in 1886, the ugly wall, disfiguring the grand and simple proportions of the building, was pulled down. This was run up in the 18th century, between the nave and the choir, to divide the Protestant portion from the Roman Catholic. A very striking but simple religious service was then held, in which all could unite, the Grand Duke and Duchess and the German Crown Prince being present.

Church of St. Peter.—This fine old church cannot fail to attract the tourist, because of its antiquity and memorable historical traditions connected with the fact of Jerome of Prague, the companion of Huss, having attached to its door his celebrated *Thesis*—an exposition and defence of the reformed doctrines, which he preached upon and maintained to a multitude of hearers assembled in the churchyard. Here, likewise we see, simple as beautiful, the tomb of that wonderful woman, Olympia Moreta, who to the exalted grace and rich beauty of a woman, added the intellectual greatness and learning of a philosopher. Driven from her own sunny land, where persecution followed her steps as a heretic, she was forced to fly Italy, and, together with her German husband, settled in a house at Heidelberg, where she delivered brilliant courses of lectures to crowded and applauding audiences. As we look upon her grave, and recall her memory, we cannot fail to be deeply interested by the recollection of her more than earthly style of

beauty; her misfortunes, literary acquirements, and early death, all of which conspire to illumine her tomb and sanctify her ashes with a brightening halo of peculiar interest.

The **Castle of Heidelberg** is finely situated on a rock overlooking the Neckar and its beautiful and fertile valley. It looks an imposing ruin, exhibiting the twofold character of a fortress and a palace, and was in remote days the residence of the Electors Palatine. This venerable ruin, so varied in its styles of architecture, representing the tastes of several centuries, so highly interesting in the combined details of its history and chequered fortunes, and so beautifully attractive by its picturesque situation, has been thrice burnt, and devastated on ten occasions by the horrors and barbarism of war, which, however, did not destroy its vastness, nor the relics of its architectural grandeur. Its ultimate ruin was accomplished in 1764, when it was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground. It is now roofless, and but a collection of red stone walls. It is approached by a steep and strong ascent, winding on the side of the Neckar, and by a carriage road from the rise. The Electors Bardolph and Rupert are said to have been the founders of the oldest part of the building. It still exhibits the appearance of a fortress of the feudal ages, and from beneath the archway we yet see projecting the teeth of the Portcullis. The Friedrichsbau, built in the early part of the seventeenth century, and probably named after the Elector Frederick who erected it, is richly decorated, and the façade to the south of the inner court of the building is adorned with statues, finished as exquisitely as though the artist had to work from Carrara marble instead of the red stone (keuper) of the mountains of Germany. This part of the building, of the Elizabethan style, overhangs the river, and extends along the east side of the quadrangle, built by Otho Henry in 1556. A collection of portraits and relics is shown.

The English traveller must be deeply interested by the round tower, between which and the Friedrichsbau were the apartments of Elizabeth of England, daughter of James I., and grand-daughter of Mary Queen of Scots. The tower is the most complete ruin in the vast edifice. The wallflower and the briar are in its innermost recesses, and the ivy twines around the pillars of the triumphal

arch, erected in honour of her marriage by her husband Frederick V., Count Palatine, afterwards king of Bohemia. The garden attached to it was laid out for her pleasure, and is called the *Stuckgarten*, and its entrance is still known as the *Elizabethen Pforte*. The room in which her unfortunate husband consulted his nobles about accepting the crown of Bohemia is still pointed out. Elizabeth remained outside the door in an adjoining chamber. She demanded to know the decision, and when he hesitated to accept the crown, exclaimed, "If you refuse to be a king, you are not worthy of having married the daughter of a king. Let me rather eat dry bread at a king's table than feast at the board of an Elector;" and she lived not only to eat, but even to beg the bread of charity with her children, "but she would be a queen!"

In the cellar on the left of the Friedrichsbau is the celebrated *Heidelberg Tun*. Its dimensions are 33 feet by 16 feet, and it is the largest wine cask in the world. It is now long since it was used, and longer since the merry waltz went round in triumph on its broad summit. It is capable of containing 800 hogsheads, and is said never to have been filled but once. It has been out of use altogether since 1769, or more than a century. It was gauged by mathematicians in 1886, and estimated to hold 283,229 bottles. Fee for everything: 1 person, 1 mark; 2 persons, 1 mark 50 pf.; and 50 pf. for each further visitor.

The tower called *Der Gesprenge Thurm*, which served as one of the defences of the castle, though undermined and blown up by the French, did not fall to pieces, but fell or slid into the ditch, where it yet remains in a compact mass.

The *Gardens* and shrubberies surrounding the castle, and originally planned by the engineer, Solomon de Caus, are delightful in the extreme, whilst the terraces and elevations afford a variety of most interesting views. "It is, in truth, a place of surpassing loveliness—where all the romantic wildness of German scenery is blended with the soft beauty of the Italian. An immense plain is bordered on one side by the *Bergstrasse* Mountains, and on the other by the range of the *Vosges*. Situate on the river Neckar, in a ravine of the *Bergstrasse*, amid mountains covered with vines, is Heidelberg. In the middle of the broad plain may be distinguished the shining spires of

Mannheim, Worms, and Frankenthal; and pouring its rich stream through this luxuriant land, the beautiful and abounding Rhine receives the tribute of the Neckar."—**LORD BEACONSFIELD'S** *Vivian Grey*.

No doubt it is from the extreme point of the terrace projecting over the Neckar that we obtain the best general view of the castle. But a view from one point would ill repay the tourist's visit when we consider the imposing magnificence of the old ruins, and the grand, yet soft sweet beauty of the surrounding country. The heights on the right bank of the Neckar, approached from the end of the bridge by a steep path, or from Neuenheim by a more gradual ascent, should be ascended by the tourist. The hill fronting the town, reached by the path called the *Philosophenweg*, will afford a good view, as will also, in a more extensive way the *Heiligenberg*, a hill between the valley of the Rhine, and the Neckar. This was the point chosen by Tilly to open his trenches in the Thirty Years' War, and on its top we see the ruins of a castle.

A lonely Inn called *Hirschgasse*, standing fifty yards or so above the bridge, is the spot where the students' duels are fought, sometimes to the number of four or five a day.

The *Königsstuhl* is the loftiest hill in the district, standing to the right of the town and castle. A very extensive view may be had from its summit, which may be ascended in an hour or two's walk, or by carriage. A high tower has been erected on the spot, and the visitor would do well to ascend it and enjoy the grand prospect it commands. Beautiful indeed is the panorama, including the Rhine and the Neckar, the Odenwald and Haardt mountains on the west, the Taunus, the ridge of the Black Forest, the Castle of Eberstein, and the spire of Strassburg Cathedral, 90 miles distant. The sun rising as witnessed from this hill is decidedly magnificent, conveying to the spectator an exhibition of celestial grandeur well worth contemplation. Never can he forget the golden ocean, irradiated by thousands of spiral shades of star-like brilliancy from which the monarch of the day emerges on wings of fire illumining up the entire extent of his eastern territories. Persons anxious to witness this glorious spectacle should pass the

previous night at the inn, on the top, called Kohlhof. There is another inn on a neighbouring eminence.

Above Heidelberg the banks of the Neckar afford many delightful excursions; the one to **Neckargemünd (Station)**, 6 miles off, from whence the tourist may prolong his route to **Neckarsteinach (Inn: Die Harfe)**. Two miles from Heidelberg castle, by a road overhanging the Neckar, is seen the Wolf's well, a pretty secluded spot. Here the enchantress, Jetta, who first foretold the greatness of the house of the Counts of the Palatinate was torn in pieces by a wolf. Close by is a good inn, celebrated for its trout and beer. The road along the margin of the river leads hence to Heidelberg. Two miles on the road to Darmstadt we meet with the little village of Handschuchsheim on the Bergstrasse, where there is a good inn, much frequented by the students. Dossenheim, 2 miles from this last village, is noted for its cherries. From Neckargemünd the rail may be followed to **Eberbach (Station)**, **Neckarelz (Station)**, and its connections with **Jagstfeld (Station)** and **Meckesheim (Station)**.

On the right bank of the Neckar we see **Neuenheim**, a small village. Opposite, on the railway station, is a house in which Luther lodged on his way to Heidelberg, in 1518. *Droschkies* can be hired.

Rail to Heilbronn, Stuttgart, and to Würzburg. To Mannheim, stopping at Friedrichsfeld, the junction of the Frankfurt and Darmstadt railway. The Baden railway, Heidelberg to Bâle, branches to Baden-Baden and Kehl (opposite Strassburg), trains to Carlsruhe in 1½ hour; Baden, 3 hours; Kehl, 5 hours; to Freiburg, in 7 hours; to Haltingen, 4 miles from Bâle, in 9 hours. A short line to **Schwetzingen (Station)**, p. 143, in connection with branches to Mannheim (Route 27), Speyer or Spire, and Carlsruhe, was opened 1873, and was carried on to **Heidelberg** in 1874. Tourists will find the 2nd class carriages comfortable and respectable.

St. Ilgen (Station).—Quitting this station, the railroad is carried through a flat plain, bounded eastward by a range of hills, and the country

through which it passes south of Heidelberg has none of the beauty of the Bergstrasse.

Wiesloch (Station). Between here and the next station is a female penitentiary, called Kislau, formerly a residence of the Prince-Bishops of Speyer.

Langenbrücken (Stat.)—*Inns:* Och; Sonne. A small place with 1,300 inhabitants. The mineral springs here range in temperature between 50° and 60° Fahrenheit, and are strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas and sulphur.

Bruchsal (Station).

Inns: Keller; Rose.

Has a population of 11,658, and was formerly the residence and property of the prince-bishops of Spire. Its chief curiosities are the episcopal palace in the Rococo style, a large prison on the left of the railway, and the church of St. Peter, with the tombs of the last bishops.

A branch rail towards **Germersheim** and the Rhine was opened 1875, *via* **Carlsdorf**, **Graben-Neudorf** (on the Mannheim and Carlsruhe line), **Huttenheim**, **Philippsburg**, and **Rheinsheim**. For **Germersheim**, see page 144. Travelers for Munich and the Tyrol may turn off here, *via* Ludwigsburg, Stuttgart, &c.

Weingarten (Station).—A beautiful village with a population of 3,570 souls, where we yet see the ruins of a castle of the lords of Schmalenstein. Not far from this village lies the ancient *Schloss-Buehl*, or the place where justice was publicly administered in the middle ages.

Durlach (Station)—*Hotel:* Karlsburg—population, 7,656; once the capital of Baden-Durlach, and the residence of the Margraves of that branch of the reigning family up to 1771, when the Baden-Durlach-Ernestine line became extinct.

In the palace gardens are many Roman antiquities, such as altars, milestones, obliterated bas-reliefs. The old château is now a cavalry barrack.

Rail from here to Pforzheim and Wildbad, in the Black Forest, 16 miles in 1½ hour.

Passing **Gottesau** to the right, with a Castle built in the ancient style, we arrive at the

CARLSRUHE (Station).

Hotels: Germania, first-class, with every accommodation; Victoria; Erbprinz; Grüner Hof; Prinz Max; Grosser Adler.

Post Office: Friedrichsstrasse.

Telegraph Office: Herrenstrasse.

English Church: Sophienstrasse.

Carlsruhe (population 73,496), capital of the grand-duchy of Baden, and the seat of government, lies 1½ league from the Rhine, in the *Hardtwald*, or Hardt forest, which bounds the town on the north and west. In 1715 a hunting-seat was built on the spot by the Margrave Charles of Baden, and to this fortuitous circumstance we may ascribe the existence of the town, now one of the prettiest in Germany, ornamented with old trees, once belonging to a forest, in which the founder began the town. The streets are regular, broad, and light; some of them afford a prospect of the neighbouring mountains, whilst others form a pleasant architectural picture.

It is built in the shape of a fan or wheel, with all the streets converging at the castle, which forms a centre. The generality of the buildings that adorn the city, were erected by Weinbrenner and Arnold, two directors of buildings. An aqueduct conveys water through iron pipes from Durlach to Carlsruhe, and the streets are amply supplied with fountains, serving as ornaments, whilst of great convenience.

Leaving the railway station, the tourist enters Carlsruhe by the Ettlingen gate, and sees the monuments of the grand duke Karl, who died in 1818; of Ludwig, who died in 1830; and of the Margrave Charles William, founder of Carlsruhe, as he passes through the street leading to the palace. The former is a bust, and the two latter are a statue and a pyramid, situated in the market place; on the east of which is seen the Protestant church, and the *Rathhaus* on the west.

The *Palace* or *Schloss* presents no very remarkable appearance. From its tower, the *Bleithurm*, forming the centre of all the town buildings, there is a rich and extensive prospect: from it can be distinctly traced the roads into the Hardt forest, corresponding with the streets; also the Rhine, and beyond it the Vosges mountains in France; the mountains of the Schwarzwald on the south, and those of the Bergstrasse on the north; these, with the vast and cultivated plains within the mountain framework, form a picture well worth carrying away in the memory of those bidding adieu to

Germany. Attached to the palace there is a Theatre, open three times a week. In the courtyard is a statue by Schwanthaler of the Duke Karl Friedrich, who died in 1811.

The *Palace Garden* is a fine plantation, which on one side is contiguous to a pheasant preserve, and on the other to the Botanical Garden, which contains a Winter Garden, open Mondays and Fridays, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4. Open on week-days.

The *Kunsthalle*, or Academy of Art, a good building, erected by Hübsch, 1843. It is constructed of grey sandstone, striped with red lines, and ornamented with frescoes by Schwind. It contains a gallery of paintings, among which is a portrait of Colbert, some Dutch paintings, and a medallion portrait of Newton, by De Witte. Free, Wednesdays and Sundays.

The *Museum*, to the right of the palace, is rich in fossil remains, &c., among them is the skeleton of a mammoth, dug up at Oos. The Polytechnic School for boys was built by Hübsch, 1836. There is a fine collection of models here. There is also an Industrial Art School. The *Veretigte Sammlungen* in Friedrichs Platz contains a very fine Library, with 110,000 volumes, MSS., antiquities, coins, &c.

The *Hospital* is near the Mühlberg gate, and was founded and endowed with a sum of 100,000*fl.* by the celebrated tailor, Stultz, who was created a baron. In the *Friedhof* is pointed out the grave of Jung-Stilling, who died in 1817, in Carlsruhe.

Rail to **Durlach** (for Pforzheim), **Bretten Bad**, and **Eppingen**, towards Heilbronn. Also, to Maxau (on the Rhine), Landau, Wildbad, Stuttgart, &c.

Quitting Carlsruhe, at the distance of 2 miles, we see from the railroad on the right, **Bulach**, where there is a modern church, built in the Roman style by Hübsch, in 1838. Its interior is ornamented with frescoes by Dietrich, of Stuttgart.

Ettlingen (Station) lies at the opening of the Albthal, and contains a population of 5,500. Here, there are still extant, ten Roman monuments, and the remains of Roman baths. On the Alb are a large number of paper mills.

The hills of the Schwarzwald begin to be visible.

Muggensturm (Station).

The duchy of Baden, into which we now enter,

is one of the richest districts in Germany, and the railroad in its course passes through a country producing tobacco, hemp, flax, hops, and maize. Vineyards cover the sloping hills, which in their luxuriance promise large supplies of wine, &c., and large walnut trees shade the road. As the traveller proceeds, he cannot help being amused at the appearance of the farmers with their long dark coats, red waistcoats, and large three-cornered hats, the broad flaps of which are looped up behind, giving the wearer the appearance of a Greenwich pensioner.

Rastatt (Station), from which a branch rail goes to **Gernsbach** (see page 166).

Inns: Goldenes Kreuz; Post; Löwe.

This regularly built town, the former residence of the Margraves of Baden-Baden, is situated on the Murg, and has a population of 11,570. Its large Palace of red sandstone, built by the Margravine Sybilla Augusta, wife of Ludwig Wilhelm, is now a barrack, and presents a decayed appearance. It is not now open to the public.

In the apartments of the palace are several trophies, brought by Ludwig Wilhelm on his return from the war against the Turks. It is also remarkable as having been the place where several European *Congresses* were held. The small cabinet is still pointed out in which Prince Eugene and Marshal Villars signed the treaty of peace in 1814. Another treaty was signed here in 1797-99, but it was never carried into effect, in consequence of the foul assassination of the French deputies, Robespierre and Bonnier. A monument is erected to their memory outside the Rhineau gate, on the spot where they were murdered. The picture Gallery of the palace (not open) contains some trophies of warfare, and portraits of Circassian slaves, taken captive by the Margrave Louis; but several valuable antiquities were stolen from it in 1849, when Rastatt was taken possession of by 6,000 revolutionary scamps, consisting of escaped convicts, disgraced soldiers, &c., who did not evacuate the town until July in that year.

The railway, quitting the last station, crosses the Murg at a spot half-a-mile from which we see the ruined and deserted old château called the *Favorite*, 6 miles from Baden. The Château is only remarkable as being a specimen of the style of former days, and of the tastes of its founder,

Sybilla, who ended her days within its walls. Her youth was a scene of levity and vain self-glory, and her old age a picture of superstition and bigotry; the latter led her to macerate her body, and we still see the gloomy oratory where she lingered until the last few days of her existence, and the sharp scourge of thin wires with which she lacerated her miserable frame. A hair shirt her inner garment, a rush mat her bed, her kneeling stool studded with pointed wire; her only companions in her prison chapel wooden figures of Christ, the Virgin, and St. John; with these she sat at table and divided her meat into equal portions, one for herself, and three for the wooden statues; the latter portions she afterwards considerably gave to the poor.

Oos (Station).—From here there is a branch line to **Baden-Baden (Station)**, 3 miles distant. See Route 29. Crossing the Oos after quitting the last station, the railroad proceeds on to *Stuzheim* station, and shortly after arrives at *Steinbach* station, a small place situated at the foot of the hill of Yburg, and remarkable as being the natal spot of the architect of Strassburg cathedral.

Bühl (Station)—*Inns*: Badischerhof; Rabe.—A busy and prosperous little town in the Bühlerthal.

Ottersweiler, on the east, opening up before us, lies the valley of Hub, containing the ruined castle of Windeck, now converted into a poorhouse, and the Hubbad.

Achern (Station)—*Hotels*: Railway Hotel and Restaurant; Post; Adler.—A thriving village with a population of 2,000 inhabitants. Two miles below Achern, on the left, is *Sasbach*; population, 1,200. To the right of the post-road and the left of the railway, just outside Sasbach, we see the monument, a granite stone obelisk, erected to the memory of *Marshal Turenne* by the French, on the spot where he was killed by a cannon ball, 1675, as he was reconnoitering the Austrian army. The present is the fourth monument erected, the others having been destroyed. Much confusion was occasioned in the French ranks by this marshal's death, and the troops, disgusted by want of success and inaction, exclaimed in irony—"Lâchez la pie, elle nous conduira:" in allusion to the marshal's pie^d charger, which had so frequently led the^m victory. Behind

Achern and Sasbach, the *Hornisgrinde* rises to a height of over 3,800 feet. A grand prospect may be had from the top, and surrounded with pine-clad crags lies the *Mummelsee*, a lake supposed to be unfathomable.

The ruins of the Abbey of Allerheiligen, or All Saints, burned in 1003, can be visited by Ober-Achern, Kappel, and Ottenbüfen. The convent lies in a romantic wilderness, in a central valley, enclosed by the rocks of the Kniebis.

Leaving Achern, the rail, crossing the Rensch, which descends from the Kniebis, arrives at

Renchen (Station)—*Hotel*: Adler.—A fine market town, with a population of 2,202 inhabitants, once of considerable importance.

Appenweiler (Station)—*Hotels*: Railway Hotel; Krone; Adler.—From this point a line branches off on the right to Kehl and Strassburg, distant $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Tourists for Strassburg, and who intend proceeding thence to Switzerland, through Freiburg or Schaffhausen, will do best to proceed on to Offenburg (see below), leaving the baggage at the Railway Hotel opposite the station.

The road from here through the Black Forest takes you from Appenweiler, across the Kniebis, which is 3,000 feet high, to Freudenstadt, 39 miles, by Oberkirch, a pleasant little town, with 1,900 inhabitants, at the entrance of the valley. Above this are seen the ruins of Allenburg, and 2 miles from this, up in the valley, is Lauterbach, with its fine old Gothic church, built in 1471, and well worth a visit. Hence, on by Oppen, which has an inn (Krone), where refreshments and wines are supplied. An *eilwagen* from Appenweiler to Rippoldsau, in six hours, the last frontier of Baden, on this road. (See *Bradshaw's Handbook to Germany*, for details of the **Black Forest**.)

From the railroad, on our way to Offenburg from the last station, we see, to the right, the spire of Strassburg Minster, and to the left the Castle of Staufenberg, a building of the eleventh century, which affords an excellent view.

Offenburg (Station)—*Hotels*: Railway; Fortuna; Post; Rheinischer Hof—lies on the Kinzig, and was founded by Offo, whence it derived its name.

This town, by its site, commands the entrance of the valley of the Kinzig. It has a population of about 7,769; and a statue to Sir Francis Drake

who "brought the potato into Europe, 1586." The post roads from Frankfort-on-the-Main to Baden, and into the valley of the Kinzig from Strassburg, 12 miles off, cross each other. Two miles distant is the Castle of Ortenberg, built at a cost of £30,000 by a Russian nobleman.

Leaving the Offenburg Station (branch rail to Hausach and the Black Forest see Route 31), the railway crosses the Kinzig, and arrives at

Nieder-Schopfheim (Station).—Here are glass works established on the English plan. The fire is covered, and the workmen are exposed very little to the heat.

Friesenheim (Station).—A small town, containing a population of 2,414 souls, but no way interesting.

Dinglingen (Station).—*Inn:* Post.—A small place with 1,000 inhabitants. From here a short branch rail takes you to **Lahr**—*Hotels:* Sonne; Pfing; Krone.—A small industrious town, on the Schutter. Population, 9,937. In this place are stuff and woollen cloth manufactories, and some tobacco works. The Ludwigsstrasse, or Louis road, connects this town with the valley of the Kinzig.

The outlines of the Vosges mountains are discerned lying west, beyond the Rhine, and the red stone cliffs of the Black Forest on the east; whilst on a steep hill we see the ruins of Schloss Hohen-geroldseck.

Kippenheim (Station).—*Inn:* Anker.—A small village, only remarkable for its cast-iron Monument to the memory of Baron Stultz, the tailor.

Orschweiler (Station).—*Inn:* Krone.—Not far from here the rail crosses the Ettenbach. A little to the east of the line we see Ettenheim. Its custom-house is the place to which the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien was dragged, and permitted to dress himself, whence he was carried to Kappel, and thence across the Rhine to France, where he was shot six days after, by order of Napoleon, at Vincennes. The town itself has a handsome church, and its environs are very fertile.

Herbolzheim (Station).

Kenzingen (Station).—*Inn:* Lach.—The lovers of angling will find good amusement on the river here, salmon and trout being abundant.

Riegel (Station).—*Inn:* Kopf.—On quitting here, the railroad passes between the Kaiserstuhl

and Black Forest range; the former a fertile and thickly populated volcanic range of hills, rising out of the plain of the Rhine. In the distance are the tops of the Belchen and Blaue. From Riegel the Kaiserstuhl may be visited.

Emmendingen (Station).—A small town, situated on the Elz and Bretten, in a charming country. To the left, beyond the town, you behold on a hill the fine ruins of the *Castle of Hochburg*, the most extensive in Germany, after Heidelberg.

The Elz is now crossed, and a beautiful view obtained of the Elzthal, opening up on the left.

Denzlingen (Station).—*Inns:* Post; Krone; Adler.—The largest village of the Grand Duchy, with a singular church. Close by here, the *Kandel*, 4,080ft., with a grand prospect. A short branch was opened, 1875, to *Buchholz* (for *Bad Suggenthal*, cheap living here) and *Waldkirch*.

Before reaching Freiburg, and about 3 miles north from the city, we see on the left the ruined castle of the Counts of Zähringen, from whom the reigning house of Baden takes its origin. A magnificent view may be had from the tower, over the Breisgau, formerly an Austrian possession, but since 1805 annexed to Baden.

FREIBURG-IM-BREISGAU (Station).

Hotels: Hotel Sommer and Zähringerhof, first class, beautifully situated, opposite the Station, lift, electric light; Hotel del'Europe; Hotel Victoria; Engel; Wildermann; Geist; Rheinischerhof; Foehrenbach; Römischer Kaiser; Freiburgerhof; and Pensions.

Post & Telegraph Office: Eisenbahnstr.

English Church: 51, Kaiserstr.

This, the old capital of the Breisgau, lies at the extremity of the mountains of the *Black Forest*. Eastwards of it runs the *Dreisam*, which bursts out of the Hüllenthal or Infernal Valley, (see page 160). Freiburg was founded in 1091, by Berthold II. of Zähringen, who conferred upon it very important privileges. Population, 48,788, one third Protestant. The chief attraction is the *Minster*, one of the handsomest and most perfectly finished of German edifices, built of red sandstone, in a cruciform shape, and ornamented with airy stone tracery. It was founded between the years 1122 and 1152, by Duke Conrad of Zähringen, and owes its existence not more to the munificence of the princes of his line than to the

spirited liberality of the inhabitants of the city, who generously and zealously furnished supplies to carry on and complete the work. It is probable that it was completed under Conrad I., in 1152.

The west front, the porch beneath it, and nave date from 1236-72. The Tower rises from a square base into an octagon, which is surmounted by a pyramidal spire of the most exquisite open work of great boldness and lightness. It is 380 feet high, and many prefer it to the tower of the Strassburg cathedral. The principal entrance is through the beautifully ornamented and exquisitely sculptured portal beneath the tower. The Deity is sculptured on the portal north, leading from the choir, in the form of an old man, breathing life into the nostrils of our first parent, and creating the solar system. The principal objects worth seeing in the interior are the statue of Berthold V., last duke of Zähringen (1228); the stone statues of the other Zähringens; a painting of the Lord's Supper, made up of thirteen figures, by Mauser (1661); and the Altar-Piece, by Grien, a masterpiece of the German School. Some exquisitely painted windows. On the north of the choir, in the chapel of St. Martin, is a very fine wood carving of the Virgin, representing her in the act of sheltering a host of Popes, Cardinals, Bishops, Priests, and Laics under a mantle. A silver Crucifix of Eastern workmanship is to be seen in Brocklin's Chapel, together with his ornamental effigies in armour. A magnificently carved Pulpit, (1661), and the Bishop's Throne (1851), are worth notice. In the University Chapel are two good paintings, by Holbein—a Nativity and an Adoration of the Magi. It should be visited after 10-30 a.m. Fee to attendant, 50pf. each. For the Tower, 60pf. extra.

The *University*, established in 1454, is the Roman Catholic seminary of the Grand Duchy of Baden. That of Heidelberg is Protestant. It has a voluminous library, a cabinet of natural curiosities, a fine collection of physical instruments, and a botanical gardens. There are about 700 students.

The *Protestant Church*, a modern structure of high and elegant dimensions, built in the Byzantine style, is surmounted by an octagon tower, which formerly belonged to an old convent at Thennenbach, 15 miles off, and which was removed

stone by stone and made to resume its original shape on this church. It is situated close to the gate leading to Frankfurt.

The *Kaufhaus* rests on pointed arches, and is a specimen of the Gothic style of the fifteenth century. Gilt fresco-painted portraits of the Emperor Maximilian, his son Philip I., and Charles V. ornament its interior and exterior, and the Gothic portal under the arcade is remarkable for its beautiful arrangement. The tourist will be interested by the Gothic Fountain in the street.

On King Wilhelm Platz (formerly Casernen Platz) is the Monument of the victory of 8th Jan., 1871, when Von Werder defeated Bourbaki.

In the Kaiserstrasse is the Monument to the 14th German Army Corps.

The environs of Freiburg abound in places for pleasant excursions. The most convenient spot from which a good view of the town can be obtained is the *Schlossberg* (1,025 feet), where formerly stood the citadel. Beautifully grand and picturesquely delightful is the scene as the eye ranges over the sleeping vale of the Dreisam, with the waving line of the hills of the Black Forest resembling the benches of an Amphitheatre.

The principal Walks are to Günterstal, situated in a pleasant valley, under Kybfelsen (2,720 feet high); to the Carthusian Monastery, in a wild and romantic district; to the Hermitage of St. Barbara, &c. Travellers not intending to pass through the Höllenthal, or Valley of Hell, on their route to Switzerland, should take a short excursion from Freiburg to explore its beauties. Its scenery, combining rugged and savage grandeur with soft and picturesque brilliancy, will be found described in Route 32.

Eilwagen to Schaffhausen in 11 hours. A rail proceeds to Alt Breisach, 14 miles, on the Rhine, and thence to Colmar (13 miles), *via* **Gottenheim, Ihringen, Alt Breisach, Neu-Breisach, Sundhofen**, crossing the river by a Viaduct.

Alt Breisach (Stat.).—*Inns*: Deutscher Kaiser; Salmen—is on the right bank of the Rhine, 14 miles west of Freiburg. It was once one of the strongest fortresses in Germany, but was destroyed in 1744. It is mentioned in Scott's "Anne of Geierstein." This place was originally situated on the left bank of the river, but by a change in the course of the latter, in 1740, is now on the

right. It was probably founded by Drusus. The town is built on a basaltic hill. On its summit is the Church of St. Stephen, where the bones of the martyrs, Gervasius and Protasius, rest in silver coffins, having been brought together in the reign of Frederick with the Red Beard. The wooden carvings of the High Altar, or Altar Screens, are well worth inspection. The prospect from this spot, where the fort formerly stood, is very beautiful. You overlook the volcanic *Kaiserstuhl* (Imperial Chair), the pine woods of the Black Forest, the blue mountains of Alsace, which lie opposite, and the Old Breisach at your feet. In a southern direction we see Mount Eckard, on which formerly stood the citadel, and which is now ornamented with a monument in honour of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden.

An excursion to Riegel, p. 159, to the *Kaiserstuhl*, the summit of which offers most variegated views of eminences, of vineyards and gardens, of forests and villages. Its highest point, the Neun Linden, is elevated 1,823 feet above the level of the sea.

Leaving Freiburg we come to

Schallstadt (Station).

Krotzingen (Station).—*Inn:* Post.—An important spot, that so early as the sixth century gave a name to a noble family, and is situated in a fertile country. To the right of the road, close by, are the ruins of Staufenberg Castle.

Hettensheim (Station).—*Inns:* Adler; Kreuz. Here was formerly the residence of the Grand Prior of the Order of Malta.

Müllheim (Station).—*Inns:* Bahnhof; Krone; Schwan; Neue Post.—In a valley, sheltered on one side by the huge *Blauen*, and by vineyards on the other. [From here a rail parts off to *Neuenberg* (on the Rhine, where Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar was poisoned by Richelieu, 1639, and *Mülhausen*, 14 miles.) This is the Station for the Baden Weller Baths, 5 miles distant.

Badenweiler.—*Hotels:*

Hotel Sommer (Karlsruherhof).—First-class, very well situated, with open view, next to the Kurpark and the Baths. Recommended. See Advt.

Römer Bad.—Large house, close to castle.

Diligences meet the trains at Müllheim; fare 90pf., boxes 50pf. Visitor's tax, 2 marks per week.

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The village owes its name to its hot springs. A Roman bath was discovered here in 1784. It was 322 feet long, by 100 feet broad. It consisted of hot air, and cold and hot water baths, porticoes, anointing rooms, &c. The masonry is covered with polished cement, the greater part of which is painted red. An altar which remains proves, by an inscription, that these baths were dedicated to *Diana Abnoba*. On the Rehenhag an excellent wine is grown. Excursions can be made to the summit of the Belchen and Blauen Mountains, 4,640 and 3,830 feet high.

To the north-east is Sulzburg, where Schöpfung, the reformer, was born.

Auggen, famous for its excellent wines.

Schlengen (Station).—*Inn:* Krone.—A market town, remarkable as being the spot, where, in the autumn of 1796, a battle was fought between the Archduke Charles and Moreau. To the right lies Liel, a village with iron mines.

The railway bends its course towards the Rhine, now encroached on by hills. There are five stations before reaching Basle, the fast trains only stopping at

Rheinweiler, Haltingen, and Leopoldshöhe. Basle (Station).—(See *Bradshaw's Handbook to Switzerland*.)

ROUTE 29.

Carlsruhe (Oos) to Baden-Baden.

Distance, 3 English miles. This is a branch line leading off from the **Oos Station**, see Route 28. Not far from Oos the valley contracts, and begins to be enclosed by hills on either side. On the summit of a far hill we see the old castle of Baden on the left, and the Yburg hill, surmounted by another castle, on the right.

BADEN-BADEN (Station).

Population, 14,000.—*Hotels:*

Hotel de Hollande, near the Kursaal, one of the best in Germany. Table d'hôte at 1 and 5 p.m. Highly recommended. Proprietor, Mr. A. Roessler. See Advt.

Victoria Hotel, on the new promenade, near the Kursaal.

Court of Baden Hotel (Badischer Hof)—An old-established and unexceptionable hotel. Terms moderate.

Hotel de l'Europe, well situated, opposite the Conversation Rooms and Trinkhalle. Recommended.

Hotel Belle Vue; very good house; in the Lichtenthaler Allée, outside the town.

Hotel d'Angleterre.

Hotel de Russie, delightfully situated near the Kursaal, &c. Recommended.

Hotel de France, exceedingly well situated, in the midst of the park. Good accommodation, moderate charges.

Hotel et Bains de Darmstadt, excellent second class, close to the Conversation House. Excellent cuisine, moderate charges.

Hotel de la Ville de Bade, a newly-furnished house, conveniently situated, with a beautiful garden, deservedly recommended.

Hotel Royal; Stephanienbad.

Hotel National; Messmer; Petersburgerhof; Deutscherhof.

Rheinischer Hof; Zähringer Hof; Stern; Stadt Strassburg; Hirsch; Trois Rois; Oberst; Müller; Balrischerhof; Balldreit; Kammerer; Rittler; Bär.

Besides the above, there are many private Lodgings, in which good rooms may be got at various prices, 10 to 20 marks a week. At all the principal Inns, tables d'hôte will be found at 1 and 4 p.m. Charges at former hour, 3 marks, and at latter hour 4 marks. The Affenthaler, Klingelberger, and Markgräfer are the best wines. Bed, from 2 marks. Breakfast, 1 to 1½ mark. Attendance, 50 to 70 pf.

Bankers.—F. C. Jürger, Leopoldsplatz; Müller and Co., Sophienstrasse.

Post and Telegraph Office: Leopoldsplatz.

Omnibus from station, 30 pf.

Droschken, ½ hour, 1 to 2 persons, 90pf., 3 to 4 persons, 1 mark 50pf.; ½ hour, 1 to 2 persons, 1 mark 40pf., 3 to 4 persons, 2 marks. There is also a fixed tariff for certain drives. Donkeys, 1 hour, 1 mark 35pf., for each hour after, 85pf.

English Church Service.

Lawn-tennis and Golf.

The season here commences on the 1st May, and continues until the 31st October. Kurtaxe,—One day, 1 mark; 14 days, 8 marks; a month, 16 marks for 1 person, 25 marks for 2 persons, 30 marks for 3 persons.

Baden, *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis*, and the residence of the Margraves of Baden for nearly six centuries,

lies in a charming valley, on the little stream Oos, which was formerly the boundary of the duchy of Alemannia and Rhenish Francia. The mountains surrounding it, of which Staufen or Mount Mercury is the highest, are mostly covered with fir trees or brushwood; whilst the hills in the foreground are clothed with oak and beech trees, and partly with vines or corn.

Baden was founded in the second century after the Christian era, and was the capital of the Decumatic Fields, and highly-favoured by Rome's Aurelian emperors. In 1689 the town was burned down by the French, like many other towns in the middle Rhine, when the residence of the Margraves was removed to Rastatt, in the flat plain of the Rhine. The Grand Duke has a villa here, which he visits at intervals, during the summer. Queen Victoria on her visit stopped at Villa Hohenlohe.

Baden-Baden is one of the most frequented watering places in Europe, and is considered by far the most beautiful of the baths of Northern Germany, even superior to the Brunnen of Nassau. During the last few years improvements on a large scale have been made. Among these are a Bath-House, named after the late Empress Augusta, an immense Restaurant on Augusta Platz, and a new Sanatorium. The celebrated wells amount to twenty; they differ in the quantity of solids, and in warmth from 150° down to 115° Fahrenheit. The principal spring for quantity or warmth is the Ursprung. It rises from a fissure near the hall, and yields every twenty-four hours, 7,345,440 cubic inches of water; and that it was known to and used by the Romans appears from the remains of Roman masonry found here. Another spring of 144½° Fahrenheit rises within a few yards to the left. It is used for scalding poultry, and on that account called the Bruhebrunnen, or scalding well.

The *Friedrichsbad*.—The finest structure in Baden, and probably the handsomest and best arranged building on the Continent of Europe for bathing in and drinking therapeutic waters, was completed in 1877, under the direction of the engineer of the St. Gothard and Black Forest lines, at a cost of about £75,000. The plan is

based on that of the Roman bath extant at Badenweiler. It is sufficient to say that every known arrangement for the purpose contemplated has been utilised, and the visitor is referred for further information to a book published at Baden in 1878, entitled "The Friedrichsbad, with plans and illustrations."

In 1647 the remains of vapour baths were discovered beneath the new castle. A kind of canal conducted the water to a subterraneous chamber, 40 feet long and 20 feet broad, and from this a large number of pipes conveyed the vapour to the bathing-room.

The *Neue Trinkhalle*, or Pump-room, is prettily situated on the west side of the town on the public walks. The superstructure is a design by Hübsch, and is certainly a very pretty building. It forms a long colonnade, and is ornamented by fourteen frescoes. It offers a delightful view of the southern mountains. Pipes convey the hot water from the source, and goats' whey, &c., are sold. Visitors assemble to drink the waters at between seven and eight a.m., during which time a band plays for their amusement. July and August are the season when the greatest number of visitors are at the baths.

Closely adjoining the Trinkhalle are the *Promenade* and the *Conversationshaus*. Shady gravel walks intersect each other in all directions, and there are many spots affording rich and charming prospects. The *Conversationshaus*, or house intended for visitors to sit and talk in, lies in the background of a large green, bordered on either side by handsome chestnut trees. In the centre of the building rises the Hall for Conversation. It is 40 feet high, 126 long, and 87 feet broad, and is richly and tastefully decorated. Adjoining it are large rooms, for the accommodation of such as wish to refresh themselves. Here, till they were abolished, 1872, the gaming rooms were open all day. Crowds used to surround the rouge-et-noir and roulette tables, where the stakes played for were heavy, and increased as night advanced.

There is also an excellent gratuitous reading room and library in the Conversation House, and another one, to which visitors can subscribe. In the left wing, opposite the Theatre, built 1861, is a

Restaurant, where dinners, &c., can be procured. This building has also attached to it the library and reading rooms, where English and French papers are to be found. Visitors will have to subscribe in order to have access to the music-rooms and balls; there is a society which gives all information.

The Musik-Kiosk, near the *Conversationshaus*, has a numerous band of performers, who play three times a day.

The avenue leading to the *Conversationshaus* is filled with stalls of traders from Switzerland and the Tyrol, and even from Paris; and in the evening, after dinner, the entire space is filled with chairs and tables, occupied by fashionable loungers, sipping coffee, ices, &c., and smoking.

As many as 60,000 persons visit Baden-Baden during the season, and the number of English visitors is so large that the place assumes the appearance of a settlement of our countrymen. From May to October, there is a succession of visitors from all parts of the world. Those who prefer quiet and economy may find it an advantage to take up their residence at one of the inns at Lichtental (see page 165), where cheap *pension* can be had.

Artistes and actors of first-rate talent perform at the concerts and in the representations given at the Theatre, in the grand saloon of Louis XIV. Close by is the *Künsthalle*, with a permanent exhibition of modern pictures, mostly for sale. Entrance, 50pf.

The Oak Avenue, after the Promenade, is most resorted to, and the main road is crowded with carriages and horsemen through a summer's evening, and the paths on either side with pedestrians.

The *Parish Church* is remarkable as having within it the monuments of several of the Margraves, the most notable of which is that of Leopold William and his Lady Francesca. The monument was supported by Turks in chains, to commemorate his feats against the infidels. A monument of Louis William, by Pagelle; one of Margrave Frederick, who, though a bishop, is represented in armour, with a helmet instead of a mitre.

At the east end of the town is the *Frauen-*

Kirels; attached to it is a community of Nuns of the Holy Sepulchre, who have an educational institute connected with the convent, and are habited in black, a mourning to be worn until the sepulchre is rescued from the infidels. The church music is executed by the nuns, and attracts, on Sundays and festivals, many strangers.

The *Neue Schloss*, or New Palace, is seen above the highest houses in the town. This palace was the residence of the Margraves for more than three centuries, but was burned by the French in 1689, and was afterwards restored to its present form. As a building it is not at all remarkable, and is only interesting from its situation and the *Dungeons* under it, which will be pointed out and shown to the tourist by the *Castellan*. They are horrible, hopeless dungeons, such as will strike the beholder with sickening horror. They are entered by winding stairs under the tower, and through an ancient bath constructed by the Romans. These dungeons were not so entered by their luckless inhabitants; they were let down a perpendicular shaft running through the centre of the building, blindfolded and secured in an arm chair. The vaults in which the tribunal sat in judgment are excavated out of the solid rock. The dungeons were closed by massive slabs of stone turning on pivots; several of them still remain. They are nearly a foot thick, and weigh from one to two thousand pounds.

In a vault loftier than the rest stood the instruments of torture; a row of iron rings, formerly part of the horrid apparatus, still remain in the wall and may be seen. In this chamber, the criminal who was sentenced to a cruel death (called *le baiser de la Vierge*), was desired to kiss an image of the Virgin placed at the further end. To do this, he was obliged to step on the trap door, it gave way beneath his weight, and he was precipitated to a great depth upon wheels covered with knives, by which he was torn to pieces. This dungeon with the fatal trap door was called *oubliette*; those who entered it were lost, they were indeed "*oubliés*."

In the Hall of Judgment there are yet traces of the stone seats of the judges round the wall. Behind the niche where the president (*Blutrichter*) sat is the outlet to a subterranean passage by which the members of the court entered. It once

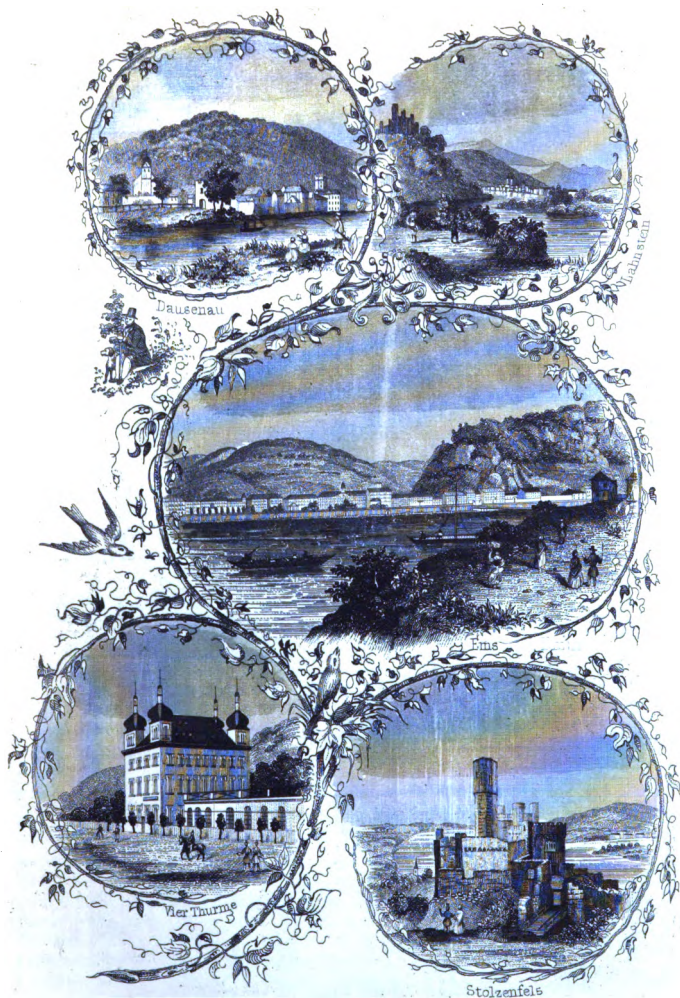
communicated with the old castle at the top of the hill, but is now walled up. A very trivial circumstance, it is said, led to the discovery of these terrible dungeons, which were found in a search for a little dog which fell through the plank above; this pit when searched disclosed the fragments of wheels set round with knives, fragments of bones, rags and torn garments adhering to them.

Tradition would also assign the dungeons as having been used by the *Vehmgericht* or Secret Tribunal. This, however, is undoubtedly an error, as the *Vehm* always held its councils in the open air. The meetings of this tribunal were held in the inmost recesses of the forest at midnight. Its members, who were called the *Wissende*, or wise ones, were chosen from among those judged the wisest, most virtuous, and the bravest of the community. Nothing in history can be compared with it for the influence it exerted, and the terror it occasioned, unless it was the State Inquisition of Venice. The greatest and most powerful princes and nobles were anxious to enter it, either for protection from their enemies, or to secure themselves against its power. It possibly, for a time, worked well, suppressing offences and bringing criminals to justice who were above the reach of the law, but it could not fail to become an engine of cruelty and evil, horrible in proportion to its power and mystery.

A very good view is obtained from the upper part of the castle, and the open shaft running from the top of the building to the bottom is worth notice. It is divided into two by a partition, and it is supposed that the prisoner was wound up to the top by one side of the shaft and let down into the prisons of the tribunal by the other. It is also supposed that this shaft served to convey air to these subterranean dungeons.

Carriages, donkeys, and riding horses are to be got here plentifully at all the hotels during the season. All the charges are regulated by a tariff according to distance. This includes also long drives, such as to the Yburg, the Alte Schloss, the Ebersteinberg, and Gernsbach.

The Excursions.—Scarcely a path presents itself that does not conduct the visitor through some pleasant and picturesque scenes, the principal of which is the *Alte Schloss* (Old Palace), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles



off, a ruin rising out of the trees on the top of a hill overhanging the town. It is approached by a zig-zag carriage-road, but there is a shorter path for pedestrians and riders. The path is delightfully sheltered with woodland trees, and is placed at intervals enable the tourist to rest himself when so disposed.

The *Alte Schloss* was the residence of the Margraves for many centuries, and was only abandoned by them in the fifteenth, when the abolishment of the right of private warfare enabled them to live with safety in the town where they built the new Château. The ruins lie on the northern ridge of the mountain of the old castle: the north-western point is built upon a rock of porphyry, and was probably the work of the Romans. The vegetation in these ruins is astonishing, especially on the western side. The most interesting parts are the cellar-vaults, the Knights' Hall, the galleries running round its mouldering battlements, from which you can enjoy many delightful prospects, and the high tower on the south-east side, ascended by a stone staircase: from the top you behold part of the beautiful Rhine, the mountains of the Black Forest, churches, mills, innumerable villages, clustering in delightful harmony around sylvan and winding streams.

On the left you see a path leading from the gateway of the castle to Ebersteinburg, 2 miles off, and an old castle situated at the extremity of the village of the same name, upon an insulated rock, and commanding a splendid view. Good views may also be obtained from the *Jagdhaus*, the *Pourg*, 6 miles off, and the *Mercuriusberg*, 5 miles off, on the top of which is a tower, and to both of which places pleasant excursions may be made.

The *Lichtenthal* (Inns: Bär; Ludwigsbad; Löwe, apartments and *pensons* at reasonable rates).—The valley of the convent of the Lichtenthal is approached by an avenue of shady oaks, commencing at the south end of the town. The nunnery was founded in 1245 by the Margravine Irmengard, and preserved when the other religious houses were secularised. The founder and many of the princesses of her race spent their days here in calm retirement. It is of the order of the Cistercians. The older and smaller of the two churches, called the Funeral Chapel, has buried within it many of the Margraves and their families over whose

ashes are raised curious monuments, with their sculptured and carved effigies. It has been restored and redecored with many paintings of the old German School; the most remarkable in the collection are those painted by *Hans Balding*, whose daughter died a nun in the cloister. The large building on the left side of the yard, is now the *Orphan House*, founded by Baron Stultz, the London tailor. The cloister has a very melancholy appearance, and is separated by a rushing stream from Mount Cecilia, which throws its shade over the solitary fabric; several walks lead to the top of the mount, from which a magnificent panoramic view of the hills and mountains in the direction of Baden will be enjoyed. There is an omnibus three times a day from Baden station to Lichtenthal; fare 55pf.

Near Lichtenthal are the convent and village of *Oberbeuren*, lying at the entrance of a beautiful and picturesque valley, which stretches with its neat cottages and rural residences along the other bank of the rivulet. The valley abounds in scenes of quiet loveliness, sylvan magnificence, and the lover of nature will find himself well repaid by an excursion through it. You may proceed in a carriage as far as the picturesque village of Geroldsau, from which visitors can walk to the waterfall called the *Butte*, generally dried up in summer, but the walk is pleasant and worth having.

An excursion may also be made over the mountains to

Wildbad. *Hotels:* Klump, charmingly situated, first-class; Belle Vue, also very good; both well recommended; Royal Bath Hotel; Keim; Russie. It is distant 18 miles from Baden-Baden, and may be reached by *eilwagen*. The warm baths 80° to 90°, are visited yearly by over 6,000 sufferers from rheumatism, old wounds, gout, and paralysis. There is a fine Kurhaus, with café, reading room, &c., the new Carls-Bad, with vapour baths, hot-air rooms, gymnasium, arrangements for massage, &c., opened by the King of Württemberg in May, 1892, and charming walks and drives. Wildbad may also be reached *via* Karlsruhe by railway.

A two horse carriage, costing about 15 marks, will take the traveller, not having much time to spare, to the principal objects of attraction in and around Baden, in about ten hours. He should first

visit the old Schloss, occupying about three hours, and drive thence to Neu Eberstein by Lichtenthal, descending the Murgthal to Gernsbach; by Ottenau and Rothenfels, to Kuppenheim, from whence he can return to Baden or to Rastatt Station. The drive to Gernsbach and Neu Eberstein from Baden and back will occupy a forenoon; but the most delightful excursion that can be made from Baden is to the valley of Murg, which abounds in charming scenery, and is 10 leagues long. The scenery is at one time mild and picturesque, at another bold and grand in its rugged wildness.

The Murgthal.—There are two roads, one by Lichtenthal and Beuren, the other by the Ebersteinburg, the latter is 2 miles the shorter. Pedestrians can take short cuts. The little town of Gernsbach, with several inns, a place of increasing resort, is reached in about an hour. A very prominent object is Schloss Eberstein, or the famous castle of *Neu Eberstein*, projecting from a rugged crag, and so situated as to have enabled its possessors in former days to command the passage of the valley and stream. It was rebuilt about the beginning of the century on the old site, and is antiquesly furnished and ornamented with Gothic furniture, armour, painted glass, &c. It is the summer residence of the Grand Duke, and strangers are freely admitted to see it. The prospect is unique, both in an eastern and western direction, and there is scarcely a spot in Germany comparable to it. A zig-zag road leads from the castle gate to the Murg, giving a shorter footpath to *Der Klingel*, or White Chapel.

Behind Weissenbach, the churchyard of which peers down upon you from a shady hill, the road rises higher and higher, along over rocks with steep precipices, and the roaring river soon lost amidst wild cliffs through which it has burst its way. The valley grows wilder and more picturesque the nearer we approach to Langenbrand. From here a short league takes us to Gernsbach, presenting all the appearance of a Swiss village. Here the road is enclosed by mountains on the left, touching on the right a chasm into which the Murg thunders its furious waters, maddened by the huge blocks of granite impeding its current. We soon arrive at the last village belonging to Baden,

Forbach (Inns: Grünerhof; Krone).—Here all the beauties of the Murg pass from before us.

Forbach, which is 12 miles from Baden, terminates the day's excursion for parties intending to return to Baden. But it may be well to observe, that for those whose time does not hasten them on, the valley of the Murg is the door to the other magnificent valleys of the Black Forest.

A few miles beyond Forbach the Rauennünzach rushes down, over broken rocks into the Murg. At its extreme end the Murg loses all interest, but from the post station, Schön Münzach, the Hornsgrinde and the Mummelsee may be visited. For these and other excursions, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Germany*.

ROUTE 30.

Baden to Strassburg.

Baden, see Route 29. From the junction at Oos (see page 158) the line skirts the Black Forest range, running along the level valley of the Rhine to

Appenweiler (Station), on the Great Baden Railway, whence a line branches off to the right to Kehl, before arriving at which we pass

Kork (Station). The line traverses the marshy district of the river Kinzig, which here joins the Rhine.

Kehl (Station).—Population, 2,559.

Hotels: Weisses Lamm; Salm; Blume.

A small village, once a French fortress, situated on the bank of the Rhine, where it is joined by the Kinzig and Schutter. It was burned and razed on many occasions, having been originally erected in 1688 by the French as a sort of outwork defence of Strassburg. The town was partly ruined in 1870, during the siege of Strassburg.

The rail passes on to Strassburg, 2 miles distant, by a viaduct over the river. The blowing up of a portion of this viaduct by the Germans was one of the first acts in the war—which ended so disastrously for France, and made the Rhine an almost entirely German river.

Between Strassburg and Kehl is a large island, the Sporen-Insel, which here divides the Rhine into two arms; on the left a bridge of boats connects the mainland with the island. Kehl is 2 miles distant from Strassburg, which is reached in a quarter of an hour.

Strassburg, see Route 28.

ROUTE 31.

Offenburg to Constance, through the Black Forest, by Schaffhausen, the Kinzigthal, and Donaueschingen.

Distance from Offenburg to Schaffhausen, 102 English miles, and thence to Constance, 30 English miles. Black Forest line, Offenburg to Singen, 93 miles.

Offenburg (Station), on the Frankfort and Bâle line (see Route 28). *Hotels*: Railway; Fortuna; Schwarzer Adler; Rhelnischerhof. Population, 7,759. Here the people have erected a memorial statue to "Sir Francis Drake," as the supposed introducer of the potato into Europe. Starting on our route we proceed to the charming valley of the Kinzigthal, and pass Ortenberg, with the picturesque ruins of an old castle. Here grows the most excellent red wine in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Gengenbach (Station)—*Inns*: Adler; Sonne. Once an imperial town, with a late Abbey of Benedictines, now secularised. From Offenburg to this place the valley offers a great many beautiful views on either bank of the Kinzig. The town has 2,540 inhabitants, and its most remarkable buildings are the Cloister, the Guild Hall, the Merchants' Hall, the New Hospital, and the Church of St. Mark. The Church of the Cloister is a beautiful one. Behind Gengenbach, the valley gradually narrows, but begins to present a more picturesque appearance—the mountains clothed in deep verdure, drawing closer at every step, enclose the charming meadow ground watered by the Kinzig, and forming the valley.

Bieberach-Zell (Station)—*Inns*: Krone; Sonne—on the left bank of the river, close to Hausach. A lateral valley from here takes the tourist to Zell, on the Harmersbach, remarkable for its porcelain manufactory. Further up in the valley we come to

Haslach (Station)—*Inns*: Furstenberg'scher Hof; Kreuz. Formerly the residence of the members of the house of Fürstenberg, to which Haslach and the neighbouring Hausach belong.

Hausach (Station).—*Hotels*: Bahnhof; Hirsch; Krone; Engel.—Should the traveller here follow the road (instead of the rail) as more interesting, it will lead him to the romantic valley of Schap-

bach, at the extremity of which are the baths of *Rippoldsau*, lying at the foot of the *Kniebis*. The small town of Wolfach lies at the opening of that valley. There is a short line from Hausach to **Wolfach** (good hotel and bathhouse here, often full in the season), thence to **Schiltach** whence there is a line to Freudenstadt and Eutingen. The *Kniebis* may be ascended from Rippoldsau.

Hornberg (Station)—*Inns*: Post; Bär; Rosse; Schlosshold—with 2,094 inhabitants. The town of Hornberg formerly belonged to Württemberg, but is now under the sway of Baden. It lies in a narrow ravine, 1,290 feet above sea, under a height surmounted by an old castle. Here the hill country of the Black Forest and the finest part of its scenery begin, among deep glens and pine woods, now traversed by the **Black Forest Rail** made by Herr Gerwig, the engineer of the St. Gothard line. About 3,500 men were employed on the works across the plateau of the Sommerau or water-shed of the Rhine and Danube, 2,780 feet above sea; and thirty-eight tunnels have been made, of a total length of 30,000 feet, the longest one being 5,600 feet. A fine view of the line may be had by walking from Hornberg to Triberg.

The road leads up the valley of the Gutach, winding in immense curves until it suddenly carries you to the entrance of the little town of

Triberg (Station)—*Hotels*: Schwarzwald, close to the Waterfall, is an excellent first-class establishment, managed by the proprietor and deservedly recommended. Omnibus to hotel, 60pf. *English Divine Service* in this hotel. Hotel and Pension Bellevue, well situated, opposite the Schwarzwald Hotel and near the Waterfalls; garden. Hotel Wehrle (Hotel Z. Ochsen), well situated, not far from the Waterfalls. Löwe; Sonne, &c. — Romantically situated off the high road, and hemmed in by lofty precipices. Triberg is the principal market for the clocks of the Black Forest, and for the yellow-coloured straw hats worn by the peasantry. Over 200,000 of these clocks are yearly exported, under the name of Dutch clocks, to the various countries of Europe, and to America and China. The *Waterfall* will attract attention as the finest in Western Europe. It is formed by mountain brooks which unite, and from one of the precipices

overhanging the town pour their waters 450 ft. down into the chasm below in seven successive cascades. The mountains are partly covered with dark fir trees, and every object has an Alpine appearance. Other great attractions at Triberg are the singular costumes of the peasantry, and their peculiar dwellings with stables underneath.

Sommerau (Station), the summit one on the line, towards which it ascends like a corkscrew. Many travellers get out here, and return on foot, diverging here and there.

St. Georgen.—*Inns*: Adler; Hirsch.—The only object worth notice is the old Benedictine Abbey, burnt by the Duke of Würtemberg, because the monks professed the Lutheran doctrine, but another was soon erected, and the ruins of the old one preserved. From here the road inclines to a descent until we reach rail again at

Villingen (Station).—*Inns*: Blume; Lillie; Falke; Bär; Deutscher Kaiser.—A small town. Population, 6,140. Here lives Christian Martin, the celebrated clockmaker, whose last production, completed in 1867, is said to excel even the elaborate marvel of Strasburg Cathedral, and the wonderful processional clock of the Tower at Berne. Near Schwenningen, 4 miles east of this place, is the source of the Neckar. We are now in a country that can fairly be called cascade land, so plentifully does it abound in fountains and waterfalls; the reservoirs of the Black Forest feed the two principal rivers in Europe, the Rhine and Danube. The two extremities of a Continent receive the melted snow-flakes of its ridges, and in many instances the water-drip of one side of its houses finds its way to the German Ocean, and of the other to the Black Sea.

Branch line from Villingen to Rottweil on the line from Stuttgart to Schaffhausen.

Donaueschingen (Station).—*Inns*: Schütze; Falke.—The capital of the principality of Baar, once the property of the Prince of Fürstenberg, a mediatised prince, whose Palace is the principal building of the town, which contains 3,518 inhabitants. Collections of pictures, minerals, arms, books (80,000 volumes), prints, &c., at the new *Karlsbau*. In the garden of the palace is the *Source of the Danube*, a circular basin of clear sparkling water, conducted through a channel under ground

for about fifty yards into the Brigach, from this spot called the Danube. Though the two upper streams, the Brege and the Brigach, are long, yet they are not known as the Danube until after this junction, and but for the stream of the castle garden, they would, despite the length of their course, possibly be liable to be exhausted; the claim of this basin to be called the source of the Danube is, however, somewhat obscure.

The country for miles around Donaueschingen is moist and marshy, the seat of innumerable springs, all flowing to the Danube. At Hülfigen, about a mile from this place, the road crosses the Brege, which, a mile further down, is joined by the Brigach, and the united streams form the Danube.

Hence to Constance by rail, winding round by **Geislingen (Station)**, **Immendingen (Station)**, where a line goes off to **Tuttlingen**, **Rottweil**, and **Stuttgart**, and another to **Waldahut**, and **Engen (Station)**—remarkable as the spot whence the Austrians were defeated by Moreau in 1800, both sides losing 7,000 men. The height of Hohenhüwen, an extinct volcano, was occupied by the Austrians, who were driven from it by the French. At **Singen (Station)** the line to Schaffhausen (12½ miles) parts off.

From Donaueschingen, the direct road to Schaffhausen leads through a bare and open country, in the midst of which we see to the left the ruined castle of Fürstenberg. We pass the small village of Riedböhringen and Blumberg, a miserable post house. The ascent and descent of the *Bande*, a very steep hill, occupies this stage. A magnificent view can be enjoyed from the summit of the hill, the spot near the wooden cross. On the left we see the mountains and extinct volcanoes known as the Hohenstoffeln, Hohenkrähe, and Hohentwiel, and in the same direction the lake of Constance unfolds its charms to the eyes, whilst the towers of Constance and the snow-capped hills of Switzerland add beautifully to the background of the picture. Midway down is the Custom House of the Baden frontier. Just beyond, the road enters Switzerland, and passes through a valley to

Schaffhausen (Station).—Population, 12,402.

Hotels.—In the town—Krone; Rheinischer Hof; Müller's Hotel; Riese; *Post*; Schwan; Tanne; *Railway Rest*.

At the Fall, near Neuhausen (Station)—Hotel Schweizerhof, first-class, highly recommended; Hotel du Château de Laufen; Belle Vue; Rheinfall. Steamers daily to Constance.

For the Falls of the Rhine, &c., see Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Switzerland*.

The rail to Constance which crosses the Baden frontier repasses

Singen (Station).—Inns: Krone; Ekkerhard. Here we pass the Hohentwiel, formerly a famous old castle, and later a mountain fortress of the late Dukes of Württemberg, which, however, is now dismantled and standing in ruins on a lofty rock.

Radoilzell (Station).—Inns: Schiff; Sonne—where the line from Ulm comes in. The town is situated at the end of the extreme branch of the lake of Constance, known as the "Unter See," and has walls and gates. It contains a very fine old Church, in the German Gothic style.

Petershausen—situated on the right bank of the Rhine, which here from a lake becomes a river, was under the Empire a free abbey. Crossing the Rhine near a wooden bridge we reach

CONSTANCE (Station), the German Constance, in Baden territory.—*Inns:*

Insel Hotel, on the Lake; formerly a Convent.

Hotel Halm; Badischer Hof; Hecht; Krone; Schiff; Falke.

It is situated at the north-west extremity of the Bodensee, or Lake of Constance, on the left bank of the river, on the site of the Roman *Constantia* of the commencement of the fourth century. It was considerably improved after the middle of the sixth century; and flourished as a free imperial town in its trade and manufactures throughout the middle ages. It is dull and monotonous, but the deep interest attached to its historical traditions cannot fail to make it an agreeable sojourn of a day or two. It formerly contained 40,000 inhabitants, but has, at the present time, a population of not more than 15,000. It has, however, begun to improve lately, and the government have formed a port on the lake, which, whilst adorning the town, is also useful for the purposes of extending and promoting prosperity and trade in all the departments of their industrial pursuits and enterprises. It has been formed at considerable cost.

The *Münster* is a Gothic structure erected in 1062, re-built in its present form early in the 16th century, except the sixteen columns that support the nave, each hewn out of a single block, 18 feet high, which date from the 13th century. The platform of the steeple affords a delightful and extensive view of the distant shores of Suabia and the Vorarlberg, behind which are seen on one side the mountains and the seven hills of Graubünden, and on the other the chain of the Appenzell. Circular arches in the Romanesque style flank the nave, in the centre of which, close to the pulpit, a stone attracts your attention. That is the spot on which the martyred Huss stood when receiving sentence of death by the state from the wretched men who constituted themselves his judges. A remarkable tomb of English brass stands in front of the grand altar. Beneath it lie interred the mortal remains of Robert Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury, who attended the council with a deputation from the English church. He is represented as wearing the order of the Garter.

The stalls of the choir will deeply interest the visitor, who cannot fail to be delighted with the exquisite carvings ornamenting them. The Death of the Virgin, represented by life-like figures, in the north transept, is worth inspection, as also the beautiful tracery work of the still existing sides of the ancient cloisters. A circus-like building is seen in one of their angles, and in its centre a round room, in the Gothic style, containing a number of curiously devised scriptural figures. It is used for the commemoration services of the Passion, on Good Friday. In the sacristy are some very curious relics, Brabant lace, and a beautiful mantel-piece. The cupboard or presses in the upper vestry-room will attract notice.

The *Dominican Convent*, now the Insel Hotel, stands upon a little island, once a Roman fortification. In it is shown the spot where stood Huss's dungeon, now removed to the Kaufhaus. The church, chapter house and cloisters form very picturesque ruins.

The *Hall of the Kaufhaus* will be ever memorable as the place within whose portals was held the famous *Council of Constance*, in 1414-18, consisting of thirty princes and cardinals, four patriarchs, 20 archbishops, 150 bishops, 200 doctors of divinity,

and a host of other secular and clerical dignitaries. The readers of history are familiar with the acts of this council, which deposed the infamous John XXIII. and Benedict XIII., electing Martin V. instead. No time can ever obliterate, nor blot out its infamy and horrible cruelty in sending to the stake Jerome of Prague and John Huss. Their unprincipled and treacherous seizure and barbarous murder will ever remain as incentives to execrate and detest the memories and principles of the civil and ecclesiastical monsters who sent them to the faggot, and condemned them to torture.

The curiosities of the Hall are the chairs in which sat the emperor and pope, Huss's Bible, a model of his dungeon, the car on which he was drawn to execution, the figure of Abraham, that supported the pulpit in the minster, and other relics of the council. Council Chamber, 20pf.; Indian and Chinese Curiosities, 40pf.

The house in which Huss had apartments is seen in the Paul's Strasse, near the Schnetzthor. It has affixed to it a memorial tablet, with effigy. He was imprisoned first in the Franciscan Convent, but was soon conveyed to the stone dungeon in the Dominican convent. In the suburb of Brühl, outside the town, is the field in which he suffered death with heroic fortitude. The spot is shown where the stake was placed, and earthen images of Huss and Jerome are offered for sale.

In the *Rosgarten Museum* is a fine collection of local antiquities, prehistoric remains from the lake dwellings, and natural history; admission, 40pf.

In Constance was negotiated the treaty of peace between the Swiss confederation and Sigismund of Austria, and signed at Aarberg, in July, 1415. The house behind the Hotel *Hecht*, with the beautiful Gothic window, is that where the emperor lodged. The treaty of Pressburg, in 1815, transferred Constance from Austria to Baden, and since 1802 it has ceased to be an Episcopal see.

The navigation of **Lake Constance** is accomplished by seven or eight steamers, which keep up a communication several times a day with the principal places upon its banks. The traffic upon this lake has received a considerable impetus from the formation of a port at **Friedrichshafen**, the southern terminus of the Württemberg railway;

and by the completion of the Bavarian railway to Lindau, by which it is brought into communication with Munich and the rest of Germany.

The northern banks of the lake are flat; but the southern side presents a series of picturesque views, having the mountains of Appenzel and St. Gall, together with those of the Tyrol, in the background.

Excursions can be made from here to Reichenau, situated in the broad part of the Rhine, and famed for its monastery, founded by Charlemagne; and to Mainau, 4 miles north, famous as being once the seat of the commandery of the knights of the Teutonic order. It is approached by a wooden footbridge, which connects it with the shore. From the terrace of the garden surrounding the house in which the commandery dwelt, some delightful views may be had.

Steamers to all the ports of the lake—Rorschach, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Bregenz, &c., on the lines to Germany, Tyrol, and East Switzerland.

ROUTE 32.

Freiburg to Schaffhausen.

By the Höllenthal.

Distance, 57 English miles. Eilwagen daily—direct in eleven hours. There is now a railway (21½ miles), up the Höllenthal, the stations being Himmelreich, Hirschsprung, Hüllsteig, Titisee (Leuzkirch), and Neustadt.

The road at first passes through the *Dreisamthal*—which presents the appearance, at its opening, of a flat and fertile plain, enclosed amid sloping and sylvan hills—to the *Himmelreich* (Kingdom of Heaven). Nearing the ascent, its original width becomes slowly contracted; and at the imposing *Höllenthal* (i.e., Valley of Hell), assumes a magnificently beautiful aspect of romantic grandeur. Its woods, rich in foliage, cover the steep sides, from which project sharpened fragments of rock, rugged and naked, having running at their base the *Dreisam*. The scenery here will impress the mind of the tourist as partaking of a majestic wildness, blended with picturesque beauty; the *Hirschsprung* and near *Oberhüllsteig* are the spots most remarkable for the exhibition of this wild and rugged grandeur.

Before reaching the *Himmelreich* we pass

Burg, remarkable from the fact that, in 1796, Moreau here accomplished a retreat with his army. Ninety-four years previous to this, Marshal Villars was deterred from attempting this pass, saying that he was not dare-devil enough. After passing the Hirschsprung we come to the Stern Inn, a diligence station, and ascend the Hüllensteig to

Steig, or Oberhölsteig, where, at the Weisses Rüssle, is good accommodation, on reasonable terms. Here a steep slope of the road leads the tourist out of the Hölenthal. From here, in good weather and with a guide, up the *Feldberg*, 4,900 feet. The **Titl See**, with a good hotel (adapted for a lengthened stay), close by, should also be visited. Passing **Lenzkirch** and Bonndorf (19 miles from which is the magnificent Benedictine Abbey of St. Blaize), we arrive at the top of the ascent, from whence may be had a magnificent view of the Lake of Constance. Close by is the castle of Hohenlupfen; and a little further on, after passing Stühlingen, we cross a stream, and journeying on a distance of 1½ miles arrive at

Schaffhausen and its Falls. See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland*. We now enter Switzerland, famous for her mountain strongholds.

The palaces of nature, whose vast walls,
Have plunseled in clouds their snowy scalp
And throned Eternity in icy halls
Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls
The avalanche—the thunderbolt of snow!
All that expands the spirit, yet appals,
Gathers around the summit as to show
How earth may soar to heaven, yet leave vain
man below.

[Freiburg to Schaffhausen, a pleasant two days' journey on foot.—*R. S. C.*]

ROUTES IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS OF LORRAINE AND ALSACE.

(Called **Lothringen** and **Elsass**, in German; on the west bank of the Rhine, now annexed to Germany.)

The districts ceded under the Franco-German treaty, ratified 2nd March, 1871, include the departments of Haut and Bas-Rhin, comprising Alsace, Moselle, or East Lorraine, and part of Meurthe, with a total population, in 1886, of 1,564,000, and an area of 6,250 English square miles. The new boundary takes in Metz, Thionville, Strassburg (the capital of the new German province),

Colmar, Muhlhausen; and nearly follows the course of the Sille and the crest of the Vosges mountains.

ROUTE 83.

From Avricourt to Strassburg.

(Paris and Strassburg Railway.)

For the first part of this line up to Embarménil, near the German frontier, see *Bradshaw's Hand-book to France*.

Avricourt (Station), near the head of the Vezouze, under the Vosges range, has a ruined castle, and gave birth to *Regnier*, Duke of Massin. French Douane. Then **Deutsch-Avricourt**; German Douane. Through a forest, to

Hemingen (Station)—8½ miles—where the northern road from Nancy falls in.

Saarburg—5 miles—(De l'Abondance), a town of 2,600 souls, and military post on the Saar, in German Lorraine, in a pass of the Vosges, divided into Upper and Lower Town. In the former German is spoken, in the latter, French. It belonged to the Archbishops of Metz and Dukes of Lorraine, came to France 1661, and back to Germany 1871. Most of it was rebuilt after the fire of 1461. It was the *Pons Sarave* of Roman geographers, and coins have been found. The Leuk here joins the Saar, and forms a cascade. Rail to Metz, 54 miles (page 175), Saargemünd, &c.

The rail now traverses the Vosges mountains by a series of *tunnels*, the first of which is Hommarlingen, about 1½ mile, the greatest work of the kind on the line. It enters the mountains to the left of the Marne and Rhine Canal, on a level with it, but comes out to the right of it, and 39 feet lower, having passed by an incline under the canal. It then crosses the rocky gorge of the Zorn (which the canal passes on an aqueduct) to a second tunnel of 804 feet.

Lützelburg (Station)—10½ miles. *Hotels*: Zur Eisenbahn; Storch—with a ruined castle, near the summit of the Vosges. Short rail (¾ miles) to Pfalzbourg.

[**PFALZBURG** or **PHALSBURG** (4 miles north-north-east), a fortification on a rock, where English prisoners were kept in the war. The

citadel, built by Vanban to command a pass of the Vosges, capitulated to the Germans 12th December, 1870. The fortifications were demolished in 1872. It was called Einartyhausen, before 1570, when the Prince Palatine of Velden rebuilt it under its modern name; it came afterwards to the house of Lorraine. Part of the palace is seen; besides a Town Hall of the time of Louis XIV., &c.

Marshal Lobau, General Gérard, &c., were born here. Excellent *noyau* is made. Population, 4,900.

M. Erekmann, with M. Chatrian, joint authors of the *Conspect*, *Waterloo*, *The Plébiatle*, &c., were both born here.]

Four more tunnels succeed, respectively 1,417, 1,296, 1,640, and 1,009 feet in length. You catch glimpses of various feudal towers and ruined castles crowning the tops of the mountain ranges, among which the Hohe Barr and Gross Geroldseck are the most picturesque.

Zabern or Saverne (Station)—5½ miles—down the east slope of the Vosges (towards the Rhine), in a charming spot on the Zorn, is a town in Alsace (late department Bas-Rhin), having 6,936 souls, and belonged to the bishops of Strassburg, whose old castle here is now a barrack. The church has a high square tower. Copper goods are made. Museum of local antiquities.

Hotels: Ambruster; Sonne; Zum Münchener Kindl; Karpfen.

It is said to have taken its name from the old *tabernæ*, or resting-places, distributed through the valley. The hill at the top of the spiral road above the town commands a fine prospect of Alsace and Strassburg Minster. From here a rail, in connection with the Great Luxembourg, is open through Alsace, to Mutzig (branches to Strassburg and Rottau), Schlettstadt (branch to St. Marie-aux-Mines, or Markirch), Colmar (branches to Freiburg and Munster), Mühlhausen, and Bâle, about 100 miles.

[At 5 miles on the Schlettstadt rail is MAURSMUNSTER, with an *Abbey church* of the 10th century.]

Steinburg (Station)—¾ miles—on the Zorn. Branch rail of 8 miles to Buchsweiler (short line to Ingweiler), Pfaffenhofen, and Hagenau (page 179), past Neuweiler, which has two good churches.

Past Dettweiler, lower down the Zorn, to Hochfelden (Station)—7½ miles.

Pass Mommenheim—¾ miles—on the plain of Alsace, to

Brumath (Station)—6 miles—where the rail turns off from the Zorn. It is the ancient *Brocomagus*, and is near the founding hospital of Stephansfelden, founded 1220. Here the Austrians were defeated, 1793.

Vendenheim (Station)—4½ miles—where the Branch line to Weissenburg turns off. About 5½ miles further is

STRASSBURG (Station), 31½ miles from Paris. See Route 27.

ROUTE 84.

Strassburg to Mühlhausen, Basle, &c.

Up the Rhine by railway. Distance, 141 kil. or 89 miles; 3 to 5½ hours. Terminus, near Porte de Saverne.

The railway passes up the valley of the Ill, which receives innumerable streams from the Vosges mountains to the west. The new out-works of the fortifications of Strassburg (to the right—Forts Bismarck and Kronprinz von Sachsen; to the left—Forts von Werder and von der Tann) form very conspicuous objects.

Gelspolsheim (Station)—7 miles—on the Eger, once a fortress. Population, 2,230. *Dachstein*, 12 kil. off, on the Ill, was a fortress taken by Turenne, 1674. Further off are Molsheim and Mutzig, where they manufacture ribbons, fire-arms, &c. See page 179.

Fegersheim (Station)—1½ miles—near the Ill and Andlau. *Rosheim* (15 kil. west), in a pretty position on the Magel, is a walled town of 4,000 souls.

Limersheim (Station), 2½ miles.

Erstein (Station)—2½ miles—*Inn*: Lûwe—was a fortress in the stormy times of the Empire, like most other places in this frontier land. Population, 4,378. Coach to Obernai (on the Schlettstadt rail), which lies on the Andlau, above Niedernay, and is ill built, with a population of 4,500 souls, who make calicoes, &c. It has an old château, and a Gothic tower, called Kappelen Thurm. Further up the Vosges you come to the Hochfeld and

Odilienberg, near the Waldersbach, the scene of Oberlin's labours. *Odilienberg* is a favourite pilgrim's chapel, founded by St. Odile, daughter of a duke of Alsace, on a height which commands a view almost to Basle. There are several fine ruins about it, as the *Castles* of Rathsamhausen, Landsberg, and Andlau, and Truttenhausen convent.

Matzenheim (Station)—3 miles—on the Ill.

Benfeld (Station)—2½ miles—also on the Ill, in the centre of the tobacco cultivation, and a small place of 2,544 souls, as old as the seventh century, but dismantled after the treaty of Münster. Coach to *Barr* (11 kil. west-north-west), a Protestant town of 4,600 population, in a delightful hollow, under the Kirchberg, Hohenburg, Monkalb, and other heights. The old castle is replaced by a Town Hall, built 1640. Woollen mittens and socks are made. *Andlau* (south-west of Barr), among vine-covered hills, is another pretty spot, near *Hohen-Andlau Castle*, a conspicuous ruin, on a hill, once the seat of a very old Alsatian family. Here was an abbey, founded by the wife of the Emperor Charles the Fat.

Kogenheim (Station)—3½ miles—on the Ill. "Heim," in these names is literally "home."

Ebersheim (Station)—2 miles—has a *buffet*, and a conveyance to Dambach, near Bernstein castle. Towards the Rhine are the three slender towers of *Ebermünster* church, whose abbey was founded in the seventh century. It has some very old frescoes and wood carving.

Schlettstadt (Station)—4½ miles—on the Ill, a town of 9,172 population, and an old free city of the Empire, called *Electus*, by the Romans; rebuilt 1216, taken by Louis XIV., 1673, and fortified by Vauban. It capitulated to the Germans 24th October, 1870. The chief buildings are St. George's Gothic Church of the fourteenth century, with a square tower, 187 feet high; the Recollets' church; public library, with some early printed books; the college at the old commandery of Malta, near the *Round Church* of St. Fol, built 1094, by a crusader, on the plan of the Holy Sepulchre; the arsenal; the old *fausse porte* or *belfry tower*, in the Gothic style; new corn market and tobacco factory. Martin Bucer (or Kulborn), was a native. The

Glissen passes by on the north, from the Vosges mountains, which are in view. Manufactures of pottery (enamelled pottery was invented here in the twelfth century), metallic gauze, iron and copper, &c., are carried on.

Hotels: Adler; Bock; Goldnes Lamm.

[Branch rail to **Markirch** or **St. Marie-aux-Mines (Station)**, once noted for its silver works; thence to St. Dié, Epinal, Nancy, &c. Orschwiller (6 kil. west north-west) is in the neighbourhood of the *Ramstein* and *Ortenberg* towers, of Kirtzheim and its *Castle*, and under the fine old *Castle of Hohen Königsburg*, which the Swedes destroyed after they took this town, in the Thirty Years' War, 1632. It was built by the Frankish kings, and became an imperial fief, being held by knights, half robbers and half tyrants.]

Rail to Molsheim and Zabern (page 172).

St. Pilt (Station)—3½ miles—is the nearest station for *Königsburg castle*, and also *Frankenburg*, another picturesque ruin, burnt 1582. It belonged to the bishops of Strassburg.

Rappoltweiler (Station)—2½ miles—or *Ribeauville* (*Hotels*: Lamm; de Nancy), among vineyards, under the heights covered by the old *Castles* of *Rappoltstein*, *Girsberg*, and St. Ulrich. St. Gregoire's church has several ancient tombs; the Town Hall is good. Population, 5,904. In the neighbourhood are remains of the chapel, *Notre Dame of Dusenbach*, and a famous cyclopean wall (on the sides of the Vosges), called the *Heidenmauer*, or Heathen's wall. The vast blocks of which it was composed are traced for 5 or 6 miles. Near Baroche, to the south, is *Hohenach Castle*, the tower of which commands one of the most beautiful views in this interesting country.

[At 18 kil. east-south-east, is

Marcholsheim, near the Rhine, with bleach-ground and tobacco factories. Population, 2,600.]

Ostheim (Station), 2 miles. Population, 1,700.

[At REICHENWEIER (7 miles west), among vineyards, on the Sempach, is the old castle of *Reichenstein*, dismantled 1209. A little south of it, on the Weiss, is the old imperial *Castle of Kaisersberg*, built in the thirteenth century, by Fredk. Barbarossa, whose statue is in the village. The ruins of *Alspach Abbey* are near this; and higher up the

stream are the fine ruins of Hohenlandsberg, and Plixburg.]

Bennweiler (Station), 2½ miles. Coaches to Tigolsheim, Kintsheim, Kaisersberg, Orbey, La Poutroye. Orbey is under a mountain, on which are the White and Black Lakes; each about 3 miles in circuit. White Lake, shut in by granite walls, is the source of the Weiss. Hereabouts is the highest part of the Vosges chain.

At 2½ miles further is

COLMAR (Station).

A *buffet*. 39½ miles from Strassburg; 46½ from Basle.

Hotels: Des Deux Clefs; Schwarzes Lamm; Von Briesen.

Population, 30,399. Chief town of late department Haut-Rhin, in a fine plain half-way between the Vosges and the river Rhine, or the river Lauch, 1½ mile from the Ill. It is not far from the site of the Roman *Argentovaria*; it was an imperial free city, given up to France by the treaty of Westphalia, 1648, when the fortifications were razed; and is now re-annexed to Germany. There are three gates, many narrow streets and old houses; good walks on the Champ de Mars, where a Fountain was erected, 1857, to Admiral Bruat, and the cemetery of Horburg (2 kil. off). It is watered by the branches of the river and the canals of the Fecht.

The *Münster*, built 1363, is a large Gothic building with a tower about 300 (?) feet high, and an altar-piece on wood, by Schöngauer. Its tower commands a view of above 800 places in Alsace and Baden, &c. The Jesuit church was built 1750; the fine nave of the Dominican church contains a Museum of Pictures, with the Monument of Schöngauer, the artist; the Library contains 40,000 vols., besides rare MSS.; the old Protestant church is a store-house.

Other objects of notice are the ancient Town House, now the Governor's house, in which is to be seen the head (as well as the sword which cut it off) of Hagenbach, Charles the Bold's governor, who figures in "Anne of Geierstein;" the Hospital; Monument to Marshal Rapp; the vast Prison; large cavalry Barracks; and public slaughter-house.

In the neighbourhood, are the large factories of MM. Hauseman, Hersog, &c. At **Münster (Station)**, 11 m. by rail to the west-south-west, in the busy valley of that name, is Hartmann's large cotton factory, near the castle of Schwarzenburg. Generals Rapp, and Rewbel, who was one of the *Directorie*, were natives of Münster. Münster had an abbey, the last head of which embraced Protestantism in 1536.

In this quarter are Winzenheim, under Hohenlandsberg Castle; and Türkheim, once an imperial fief, now noted for its red wines. Here Turenne gained a victory over the Imperialists, 1675, with the assistance of English troops, lent by Charles II.

Colmar has large manufactures of cotton, linens, ribbons, powder, &c.; and a trade in wine, grain, &c. Conveyances by branch rails to Münster (as above), to Breisach, thence to Freiburg and the Black Forest, &c. A road and rail lead down to a disused custom-house and ferry on the Rhine, near Fort Mortier, and the citadel of *Neu Breisach*, built by Vauban, on the Rhine canal, and taken by the Germans 10th November, 1870.

From Colmar, on the way to Bâle, you pass

Egisheim (Station)—5½ miles—which has a strong six-sided tower left of an ancient Castle, the birth-place of Leo IX. Population, 2,130 Here also are the *Drei Exen*, or three towers of another Castle, which belonged to the imperial house.

Herlisheim (Station), 1½ mile. A modern château on the site of the old castle—once a nest of robbers. The ancient church of Geberschweiler is seen beyond this station. It has a Norman tower with pent-house roof.

Rufach (Station)—4 miles (Bür)—on the Lauch, with an old Gothic church and remains of Isenbourg castle, a seat of the Merovingian kings. Marshal Lefebvre was born here. At Judenheim many Jews were executed; and they say that no Jew will live there to this day. Population, 3,630. Coach to Soultzmatt.

Merxheim (Station)—3 miles—to the south-west of which is the Gebweiler Belchen, or *Ballon de Gebweiler*, the highest of the Vosges range (4,700 feet above the level of the sea).

Bollweiler (Station)—4½ miles—in a wine district. *Branch Rail to Gebweiler*, through **Obersulz** (population, 4,511, and a handsome spire church), and **Lautenbach**, on the Lauch. Gebweiler has (near some abbey ruins) a fine Norman church with three spires. Here the ascent to the *Ballon*, or *Grosse Belchen*, may be made (view over part of Switzerland), descending to the interesting valley of *St. Amarin* (see below), and to a way to Thann.

Wittelsheim (Station), 3½ miles.

Lutterbach (Station)—4½ miles—where the branch to Thann and Wesserling turns off, as below.

Dornach (Station), 1 mile. Here is the large factory of Dollfus & Co. Population, 6,000.

MÜLHAUSEN or MULHOUSE, (Station), 69 miles from Strassburg, 304 from Paris (*via* the new route through Belfort, Troyes, &c.). There is a *buffet* at the station.

Hotels: Central; Wagner; Nord; de Rome; des Etrangers.

A town of 76,968 souls, and a great seat of *manufactures*, such as cotton prints, turkey red, woollens, worsteds, muslins, yarn, silk, steam engines, spinning machines, locomotives, &c. It was an imperial city from 1268 till 1515, when it became a Swiss republic; was joined to France, 1798, and is now annexed to Germany. It stands partly on an island of the Ill, and on the Rhine and Rhône canal, and is generally well built, with some old houses. The new quarter was begun 1828. There are a Rathhaus, the oldest public building; college; hospital; cabinets of natural history, and library at the Société Industrielle; and many factories, one of the largest and oldest being that of Küchlin Brothers. Here are many hundred Workmen's Model Dwellings on a good plan, with a garden to each. Railways to Belfort 30 miles, and to Neuenburg and Müllheim 14 miles.

[**Ottmarsheim** (15 kil.), near Müllheim Rail, on the Rhine, has a remarkable *Church*, eight-sided, and believed to be part of a Lombard Basilica.]

Rixheim (Station)—3 miles—which has large manufactures of paper hangings. Population, 2,118.

Sierentz (Station), 7½ miles.

Bartenheim (Station), 1½ miles.

St. Ludwig, or Louis (Station)—5 miles—on the *Swiss Frontier*, where baggage is searched.

[A loop line to **Bâle**, *via Leopoldshöhe*, goes past **Huningen (Station)**, on the Rhine; which had, on a rock, one of Vauban's fortresses before 1815, when it was taken by the Austrians. It contains a good church, barracks, and an institution for pisciculture, worth visiting. Population, 1,695.]

At 2 miles further is

BASLE (Station), in SWITZERLAND (see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland*).—

From **Lutterbach** (above), a Branch Rail of 17 miles goes off past

Cernay (4½ miles), a pretty spot (population, 4,000), near the sterile tract of Ochsenfeld, to

Thann (Station)—3½ miles—*Hotels*: Kaiser; Zwei Schlüssel. A town of 7,464 cotton printers, &c., on the Thur, at the entrance of St. Amarin valley, with remains of Engelburg Castle on a hill. It contains several ancient houses, and St. Thibault's fine *Church*, with a sculptured west door way, and a steeple 328 feet high, built 1516. Vin de Rang is produced here. **Wesserling (Station)**, a new town, in an interesting neighbourhood, is 9 miles further.

ROUTE 35.

Metz to Forbach and Mannheim.

For the first part of this Route from Nancy, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to France*.

METZ (Station),

25 miles from Nancy, 100 miles from Mannheim. POPULATION, 60,194.

Hotels: Grand Hotel de Metz, an excellent hotel, combining comfort with reasonable prices.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, well situated and moderate.

De Paris, &c.

The *Buffet* at the station, which is half a mile from the town, is good. Omnibuses and other vehicles convey passengers to the hotels.

Chief town of German Lorraine (late department Moselle), a first-class fortress, head-quarters of a military division, seat of a bishopric, &c., in a flatish spot on a bend of the Moselle, where the Seille joins it at the old three-arch

bridge of Pont des Bas Grilles. It was the capital of the *Mediomatrici* in Roman times (whence comes the present name), and of Austrasia under Clovis. Afterwards it was held sometimes by the French and sometimes by the German Emperors; was annexed to France in spite of a long siege by Charles V., in 1522, and strongly fortified with works by Vauban and Cormontaigne, including the Double Couronne, and Belle Croix (now Steinmetz) Forts, built 1728-31. One of its nine *Gates*, Porte St. Thiebaut, leads on to the *Esplanade*, near the Citadel, which is laid out with walks and trees, and commands a fine prospect of the river and country. Here are a barrack and a statue of Ney.

In the Franco-German war of 1870-71, Metz made an important figure. The Emperor Napoleon arrived here 28th July, issued a proclamation to his army, and marched to the frontier, where Saarbrück was taken 2nd August, in presence of the Prince Imperial. MacMahon being defeated at Weissenburg and Woerth, the French, under Bazaine, retreated towards Metz and Chalons, pursued by the Germans, who obtained two great victories on the 16th August, at *Mars-la-Tour*, or Vionville, and on 18th, at *Gravelotte*, or *Rezonville*, all places within a few miles of Metz. At Rezonville is a cottage where the Emperor slept at the battle, and which was visited by him, 1879.

Finding it impossible to cut through the German forces, Bazaine retired into Metz, which was completely invested by 23rd August. At St. Barbe and Noisseville, on 31st August, the French for a time drove the Germans back. On 1st September (the day before Sedan), Bazaine was repulsed in a great sortie; and again on the 7th October. Finally he capitulated on the 27th October, when three marshals (Bazaine, Canrobert, and Lebœuf), with thousands of officers, and 173,000 men (20,000 being sick and wounded) laid down their arms and were transported as prisoners to Germany. The German forces entered the town 31st October; and it is now annexed to the Rhine Provinces by treaty of 1st March, 1871. A semicircular connecting line of rail was made by the Germans during the investment; and the eight surrounding *Forts* have been strengthened and multiplied.

Several quays line the rivers, which are crossed

by as many as seventeen *Bridges*—as the Pont des Mortis, &c., some being very short and old-fashioned, with water-mills upon them. Place Royale, Place de la Comédie, and Place Mazelle, are the best squares. In Rue de la Bibliothèque is the old Church of the Trinity, now the Protestant Temple. Most of the streets are narrow and dirty; the houses are chiefly of stone, two or three storeys high, and some are curiously carved, especially in Place St. Louis.

The noble *Cathedral*, in Place d'Armes, with its flying buttresses, &c., was begun in 1014, by Bishop Thierri, but not finished till 1546. It is pierced with a great number of *windows*—many beautifully stained, by Busch, 1526. Its length is 398 feet; width of nave 51 feet (of the transepts, 46 feet); the two side chapels of the choir are 53 feet by 50; while the Gothic spire, built in 1437, is about as high as the church is long, 387ft., and contains an immense bell, called La Mutte, weighing about 28,600 lbs. The very old *font* is called Cuve de César (Cæsar's Tub). Several councils were held here between 590 and 1280.

The Churches of St. Vincent and St. Eucharist are of old date. That of *St. Martin* offers a variety of styles, from the earliest down to that of the sixteenth century. One of the Knights Templars' Round Churches is in the large *Arsenal*, which contains a stand of arms and a famous bronze culverin, taken at Ehrenbreitstein, 15½ feet long, 17 inches wide at the muzzle; it weighs 23,717 lbs., and the shot is 176½ lbs. It was once part of St. Arnold's abbey, and has a military library of 10,000 vols., besides charts, maps, and MS. treatises. The *School of Artillery*, now a barrack, is a handsome building, completed in 1852. There are also extensive magazines (that for bedding is the *Abbey* of Clement, built in the sixteenth century by an Italian architect): and a military hospital—the latter an immense building, begun by Louis XV., large enough for 1,500 patients. The Justiz Palast, or Law Court (once the *Hôtel de l'Intendance*, begun, it is said, by a Duke of Suffolk), is an extensive structure, near the *Esplanade* and the river. The *Museum* contains pictures, coins, and antiquities, and the *Public Library* 20,000 volumes (many of them early printed books) besides 800 MSS. The *Town House*, a

simple but good building, was finished 1771, from the designs of Blondel. It has some portraits. Other buildings are the Governor's House, the Mint; the college, and priests' seminary, both large edifices; and theatre. The large covered *Market* was begun for the archbishop's palace in 1785. Near the Moyon Pont is part of an old tower, close to the Fontaine des Pucelles.

For a long time Metz has been one of the chief seats of the Jews, who have had a rabbi and a rabbinical school here. The Romans constructed an amphitheatre and a naumachia (for sea fights) here, but the traces are almost gone. An aqueduct went out to the south-west, of which several arches remain at Joney (5 miles) on the Moselle, as mentioned above. Among its eminent natives are Marshal Fabert, a noble-minded man, whose statue is on Place d'Armes; Generals Kellerman, Custines, and Lallemand; Bouchette, who was war minister under the Convention; Barbé Marbois, one of Napoleon's ministers; La Vaillant, the naturalist; Raspail, the chemist; and Mademoiselle Tastu, the poetess.

Manufactures of leather, cotton, linen, woollen-cloth, muslin, nails, stained papers, &c.; trade in these, and wines, eau-de-vie, excellent beer and confections, drugs, spices, &c.

Rail to Verdun and Paris; to Nancy; to Saarburg and Strassburg; to Saarbrück; to Thionville (Diedenhofen); to Luxemburg, and Trèves. Omnibuses to the pretty village of Moulins. In the neighbourhood of Metz are also the rock of Roche-Rudotte, in the valley of Mance; the Château of Montigny-les-Metz; the cascade on the Digue of Wadrineau; with Gravelotte, &c., as above mentioned.

[*Etain* (40 kil. west-north-west), on the Ornes, in the middle of the fertile plain of Voëvre, which belonged to St. Euciane's Abbey at Trèves, in the seventh century, and was given up to the Duke of Lorraine by the peace of Ryswick, 1697. It has a good Town House. About 18 kil. west-south-west of it is Verdun.]

From Metz, on the railway to Forbach and Saarbrück (towards Frankfort), you pass *Peltre*, which was for a time the head-quarters of the allied powers in 1815, and was ruined 1870.

Courcelles (Station)—8½ miles—or Courcelles-les-Chaussey, on the Nied. Here the Germans won the battle of *Pange*, 14th August, 1870. Branch of 18 miles to **Teterchen**.

Remilly (Station)—5 miles—has a pinnacled church. Here the line to Saarburg, 40 miles, goes off *via* **Mörchingen** and **Neblogen**. Pass **Herny** to

Falkenberg (Station)—11½ miles—or *Falque mont*, in French (Falcon's Hill), was once the head of a marquise.

St. Avold (Station)—6½ miles—a pretty little place, population 3,600, under the Bliesberg, once a fortified post of Lorraine; with some mineral springs, and cloth manufactures. The line crosses the Rosselle two or three times, and the neighbouring ravines.

Beningen (Station)—4 miles. Here the rail from Saargemünd, Hagenau, and Strassburg comes in.

Forbach (Station)—5 miles—on the Prussian frontier, with a custom house, and remains of a château fort on Schossberg hill, under which the town is built. Population, 7,839, who make pipes, glass, and hardware. It was occupied by the Germans, 6th August, 1870, after their success at Weissenburg. Rail to Saargemünd, Bitch, Niederbronn, and Hagenau (see page 179).

Saargemünd (Station), or **Sarregueminer**, a town (population, 10,719) on the Saar, where the line from Saarbrück and Saarburg falls in. It was called Guemonde, and had a Capuchin convent, founded by Duke Leopold, 1621, now turned into a Town House, college, &c. It is noted for *tabatières en carton* (pasteboard snuff boxes), of which thousands are sold; good pottery is also made.

Hotel: De Paris.

The glass works of St. Louis are near. The line to Saarburg, 33 miles, proceeds *via* **Saar-Union (Station)** and **Wolfskirchen (Station)**.

At 9 kil. beyond Forbach is

Saarbrücken (Station)—in Prussia—whence there are lines to Mannheim, Heidelberg, Mayence, and Frankfort, and to Trèves. *Hotels:* Rheinhof; Köhl; Korn. Population, 10,453. This place was taken by the French, 2nd August, 1870, in presence of the Emperor and his son, who here received his

"baptism of fire." It was soon recaptured by the Germans. It is worth notice as being the place where the first death occurred after the declaration of war. On 21st July, 1870, a French sentinel fired at a Prussian vedette, but missing him he was shot by the Prussian. See page 121.

ROUTE 36.

Metz to Diedenhofen (thence to Trèves, Luxemburg), Montmédy, Sedan, Mézières.

Distance to Mézières about 177 kil., or 110 miles. To Diedenhofen, or Thionville, by *rail*, 20½ miles. The line passes various sites which figured in the war of 1870-1.

Metz (Station), on the Nancy and Forbach branch. The line turns round the fortifications, crosses the Moselle, and reaches

Devant-les-Ponts (Station)—5 miles—in the environs. Then across a plain, with wooded hills on both sides, to

Mézières (Station)—5½ miles—on the Moselle.

Hagendingen (Station), 3 miles, from which is a tram road up the pretty valley of the Orne. At

Ueckingen (Station), 3 miles, conveyances should be taken for Hayange and Longwy.

[HAYINGEN (10 kil. west-north-west) is an industrious village, in a pretty spot, on the Feusach, among ironworks and mines. A tramroad leads to it, past the Chandebourg mineral spring.

BRIEY (19 kil. to the west) is a small town on a hill side over the Wagot, a branch of the Orne.]

Diedenhofen, or Thionville (Station), 11 kil., a fortified town of the third class, where Pepin l'Heristal had a seat, which Charlemagne used to visit, in a flat part of the Moselle. After being held by the Spaniards, it was taken by Condé, 1648; the Prussians captured it 1792, and held it again in 1815. It surrendered to the German forces 24th November, 1870. Here are many old houses of the sixteenth century; a Place d'Armes, surrounded by barracks and a manège for cavalry; a large parish church; a corn market; works for steam engines; a college; and botanic gardens. The old covered bridge on the Moselle was rebuilt of stone, 1844. Large distilleries and sugar-works are carried on in the neighbourhood.

Population, 8,111.

HOTELS.—Lefebvre; St. Hubert.

Rail to Luxemburg, in Holland; and to **Sierck, Saarburg, and Trèves**, 42 miles.

[**Sierck (Station)**, 11 miles, the last place near the Prussian frontier, at the bottom of the hills, on the Moselle, commanded by an old château, from which there is a good prospect. Further down the river are the lines of **Künsberg**, where Marlborough was stopped by Villars. At 16 miles beyond it is Saarburg, in Prussia; and Trèves is about 20 miles past it.]

For remainder of the Route to the eventful battlefield of **Sedan**, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to France*.

ROUTE 87.

Schirmeck and Ban de la Roche to Strassburg.

For the first part of the rail from Epinal, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to France*.

Schirmeck (Station), about 28 miles from Raon l'Étape, in the Vosges.

About 8 kil. south, in the

Ban de la Roche, or Valley of Stone (Steinthal, in German), which divides the Vosges from the Champ de Fue mountains, are Foudal, Walbach, and Rothau, the scene of the labours of the pious and devoted Pastor, *Oberlin*. Here, in a sterile spot, he taught his people, who were poor and ignorant Lutherans, not only the way to heaven, but how to improve their cottages and gardens, to grow flax, to knit and weave, to establish infant and other schools, till the desert indeed blossomed like the rose; thus furnishing an instructive example of what a wise and earnest country clergyman may do with his flock. It was he who first opened a road across the Bruche to Strassburg. After 59 years' residence he died, in 1826, when 86 years old, and is buried at Foudal. His excellent housekeeper, Louisa Schepier, after obtaining the French prize of virtue, died in 1837, and lies near him.

Between the Steinthal and Schirmeck is the *Champ de Fue*, a plain 3,537 feet above the sea; and close to it the *Odillenberg*, or St. Odilli's mountain, on which are remains of a famous monastery, with two little chapels, commanding

a noble view over Alsace (see page 173). Hohenburg camp and castle, and an old paved way are near.]

Mutzig Station (13 miles), in a valley on the Bruche, near Donon mountain (8,815 feet high), has an old country seat of the Strassburg bishops, now used as a powder factory. Population, 2,727. At **Molsheim (Station)**, a little further on, tools are made. Still further you pass **Dachstein (Station)**, through tobacco and flax plantations; and at 18 miles from Molsheim you come to

Strassburg (Station).—See Route 22.

ROUTE 38.

Strassburg to Hagenau, Weissenburg, and Mannheim.

By rail 40 miles to Weissenburg.

Strassburg (Station), as in Route 27. Then back to

Vendenheim (Station)—5½ miles—on the same line, where the Paris Line comes in and the branch turns off to

Hördt (Station), 4½ miles;

Bischwiller (Station), 6 miles;

Marienthal (Station), 1½ miles; then

Hagenau (Station)—3 miles—on the Moder, a fortress, first walled round by Frederick Barbarossa, who made it an imperial town. It has two Gothic churches of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. *Hotels:* Europäischer Hof; Post; Wilder Mann. Population, 14,000. Branch rail through **Niederbronn** to

Bitche, or Bitsch (Station), a strong fort which commands the wooded pass of the Vosges mountains, and stands 1,292 feet above the sea.

It was considered almost impregnable. It capitulated at the close of the war. The village below contains a population of 2,850. About 30 kil. to the north is Deux Ponts, or **Zweibrücken (Station)**, in Rhenish Bavaria (see page 138). From **Bitsch** 24 miles by rail to Sarrgémünd (page 177).

Walburg (Station)—5½ miles—on a branch of the Rhine.

Sulz-unter-dem-Walde (Station)—4½ miles. The Station for the battlefield of Wörth (below).

Hoffen (Station), 2½ miles.

Hundsbach (Station), 2½ miles. Then

Weissenburg (Station)—4½ miles. *Hotels:* Engel; Schwan; Goldene Rose; Durr's Gasthof. A fortified town (population, 6,025) on the Lauter, under the Geisberg, on the Bavarian frontier; which had an abbey, founded by Dagobert, and came to France by the peace of Ryswick. The Old Church was rebuilt 1288. At St. Jean's Protestant Church a bust of Luther was put up at the third centenary of the Reformation. The lines outside were taken by the Austrians, and retaken by Hoche, 1793.

Here a decisive German victory was gained at the outbreak of the war of 1870-1, the Crown Prince defeating MacMahon, 4th August. General Douay was killed; 4 mitrailleuses and 92 cannon were taken. A little to the south-west is **Wörth**, where the second victory was gained and 4,000 prisoners were taken. At **Fröschweiler** is a handsome new Church, near Dürkheim's Castle.

Coach to Lauterburg. By rail to Winden, Landau, and Neustadt (29 miles from Weissenburg), in Rhenish Bavaria; thence to **Mannheim (Station)**.—See Route 27.

TEN DAYS' TOUR IN HOLLAND.

EMBRACING NEARLY ALL OBJECTS MOST INTERESTING TO AN ENGLISHMAN.

THOUGH by no means picturesque, Holland is in many respects an interesting country, especially to Englishmen. It has the cleanest and, next to Prussia, the best educated population on the Continent, and it has shown what industry can do in defiance of the elements.

The surface embraces 12,700 geographical square miles; the population is 4,511,415, of whom 1,604,179 are Catholics, and 97,274 Jews. The largest cities are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague. The imports in 1891 amounted to 108 millions sterling; the exports to 90½ millions. Debt, £91,376,000. Manufactures of all kinds have lately much increased. It is estimated that Holland has 278,000 horses, &c., and 933,000 sheep. Horticulture receives much attention; 3,000,000 florins being devoted to it annually. There are three Universities, 67 gymnasia (or high schools), and a large number of primary schools, of which 870 are special. The Army numbers 53,000 men, and the Navy 154 vessels.

A very agreeable Ten Days' Tour may be made in Holland at a very moderate expense. This country is usually neglected by tourists on account of the paramount attractions of the Rhine. It nevertheless abounds in novelty and interest. Wilkie and Mr. Jameson have remarked that "there was nothing *new* to them in the country. It is a succession of reminders of Rubens, Teniers, Rembrandt, Wouwermans." The Dutch style of architecture is our Queen Anne's, which began under Charles II. and William III.

Though no *Passport* may be demanded, it is desirable to carry one. At Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, and other places near the coast, every hotel and café is required to make daily returns of visitors, stating their names, ages, destination, and so forth. At the principal hotels and railway stations English and French are spoken. The climate in summer is warmer than in England.

Money is decimal: five cents make a stiver (or penny); ten stivers make a franc; twenty stivers (100 cents) make a guilder or florin (one shilling and eightpence). There are notes for one, five, ten, twenty-five guilders, &c. English sovereigns, and even £5 notes, can be changed for Dutch money at the hotels. You should not change more than you actually want, as in Holland you change at a disadvantage. A *doit* (duyt) was a half-farthing=¼ stiver.

The Dutch *Flag* is red, white, and blue, one above the other. Motto, *Je Maintiendrai*. This was William III.'s motto; the full meaning being, "I will maintain piety and justice."

The journey from London to Rotterdam may be performed by rail and steamer or by direct steamer. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide* and Route 19, page 90). Custom house officers come on board to examine the luggage, but they are extremely civil, speak English, and give little trouble.

ROTTERDAM (Station).

Before landing, the traveller should decide on his hotel (for which see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*). If the name of the hotel is called out, a man on the quay will at once come forward, take charge of the luggage, and conduct the traveller to the house. See Route 19 (page 92) for further particulars of Rotterdam, and for the way to it.

Railway.—Through communication open between Rotterdam and the lines to Flushing (page 25), Antwerp, Cologne, Utrecht, The Hague, Amsterdam, &c.

Distances by Rail.—Schiedam, 3 miles; Delft, 9 miles; The Hague, 14 miles; Leyden, 24 miles; Haarlem, 43 miles; Amsterdam, 52 miles.

Delft (Station).

Population (1890), 29,022.

Hotels: Schaap; Heerenlogement.

Café at the steamboat and railway station.

If the canal route be preferred, next morning, after breakfast, at Rotterdam, drive to the quay, whence the canal boats (*trekschuiten*) start for Delft. The cab fare is 60 cents (1s.). The traveller should remember that if a cab (*vigilante*) is hired *à la course*, and if a stop is made at a shop or elsewhere, though but for a minute, a fresh fare will be expected to be paid. The Steam *Trekschuit* is a comfortable conveyance. The cabins are large and clean, and there is a space on the poop for those who prefer the open air. Outside the town the boat steams at the rate of 5 or 6 miles an hour; and although the pace is tedious, compared with British express trains, there is a special charm in the calm, silent motion, which harmonises with the flat pastures around, and the grave and courteous demeanour of the country people.

In rather over an hour after leaving Rotterdam the boat will arrive at Delft. The boat fare is about sixpence. As it is only necessary to spend a few hours here, the luggage may be sent on, directed to the hotel at the Hague, or may be left at a coffee house near the landing-place.

The *State Arsenal*, formerly the East India House, occupies an island on the outskirts of the town. The *Old Church*, with a leaning tower, will probably be the first object to attract attention in Delft, and hereabouts the entire interest of the town centres. The interior of this building is lofty, vacant, and dull, with tall white pillars, and a huge putty-coloured organ. Two or three monuments adorn the walls. One, with a bas-relief and Latin inscription, commemorates the death and services of Admiral Tromp. The tower reminds one of Caerphilly or Saragossa. It is considerably out of the perpendicular. In it was imprisoned Balthasar Gerards, the assassin of William the Silent. The catastrophe took place beneath its very shade, in the *Prinzenhof*, now a barrack. Massive walls, pierced with narrow windows, and a rough bas-relief over the door, are its distinctive features.

This was formerly the palace of the Prince of Orange; and here that martyr of Protestantism, whose memory all Dutchmen revere, fell a victim to the villany of a fanatic, July 10th, 1584. On the staircase an inscription points out the spot on which he fell, while the bullet mark is still visible in the wall; and the room in which the Prince

died remains to be seen. His monument, which is a monstrosity of bad taste, is the principal attraction in the *New Church*, in the square, opposite the Town House. Its only redeeming point is the introduction of the Prince's dog, a faithful animal, which once saved its master's life from assassins, and pined to death after the assassination. In the same church is the modest tomb of *Grotius*, who was a native of this town. *Leeuwenhoeck*, the naturalist, who improved the microscope, was also born here.

The *Stadhuis* (1618) contains some good pictures.

Little else remains to be seen in Delft except its Potteries, which were in existence as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, and were very celebrated; they are now but a shadow of what they were. Until lately from 150 to 200 workmen only were employed, and the ware manufactured was very coarse and of little value, but considerable improvement has lately been made. At the *Polytechnic School* is a fine collection of models of ships and machinery. The cleanness and regularity of the streets, the narrow canals running close to the doors and windows of the houses, and the evident wonder with which the inhabitants regard the advent of foreigners, cannot fail to be noticed.

Dinner, or some kind of refreshment, may be obtained at the Coffee-house where the luggage was left; and afterwards the Hague can be reached either by *trekschuit*, or by the tramway, or by the evening train; the fare in either case being but a few pence.

THE HAGUE (Station),

Or, in Dutch, 'S GRAVENHAGE (The Count's Park), French, LA HAYE, the capital of Holland. A Station on the Rotterdam and Amsterdam line, with branch to Gouda, &c.

Population (1890), 160,531.

Hotels: Hotel des Indes, large, first-class, near the Park, &c.

Hotel de Belle Vue will be found deserving our best recommendation.

Hotel Paulez, well situated and good. Landlord, Mr. Paulez.

Hotel de l'Europe, Lange Houtstraat. Large and well situated first-class hotel.

Hotel du Vieux Doelen, first-rate. Mr. Van Santen, proprietor.

Hotels Marechal de Turenne; Café Central; Groot Keizershof; Toelast, &c.

Restaurants: Van der Pyl; Café du Passage.

N.B.—The word "Doelen," so often the name of an hotel, means "shooting-place." *Doel* is a target.

Post Office.—Close to the Groote Kerk.

Telegraph.—Near the Picture Gallery.

English Church.—Near the Rhenish Station.

On the evening of arrival Boer's Bazaar—a capital Collection of curiosities from China and Japan on sale—in the Zee Straat, might be visited. The garden here is very pretty, and close opposite the Willems Park, where is the "Neerlands Beveïding" monument, a fine group, inaugurated 1879.

The Hague will require at least two days. Never having been walked in, it was styled one of the biggest "villages" in Europe. On arrival send to the director of the Meermann-Westreenen Museum for an admission card (see page 184); this institution is only open on the first and third Thursday in every month.

The first thing, devote a couple of hours to the Picture Gallery at the *Maurits Huis*. Open gratis, week-days, from 10 to 4, Sundays and fête-days, 12-30 to 3.

It occupies about a dozen rooms. Here are portraits by Van Dyck; "Stag Hunt," by Snyders, &c. A "Young Man," by Rembrandt; a "Hay Cart," by Wouwermans; "Interior of a Farm," an admirable picture of Ostade, exquisite from its truth to nature. The "*Lesson in Anatomy*," by Rembrandt, is a perfect masterpiece (painted 1631). Others worth notice are Rembrandt's "Simeon in the Temple," and "Susanna at the Bath;" Jan Steen's "Oyster Feast, or Human Life," "Poultry Yard," and his "Family Piece" (portraits); Ostade's "Fiddler;" "The Strand of Scheveningen," by Adrian Van de Velde; "The Coast at Overseen," a delightful sea piece, by Ruysdael; a charming "Cattle Scene," of Paul Potter and Gerard Dow's "The Young Housekeeper," one of his best pieces; "A storm at Sea," by Backhuizen; "A Kitchen," by Teniers; above all "*The Bull*," of P. Potter, described as giving evidence of remarkable science, truth to nature, and minute accuracy. Various objects formerly to be seen here, are moved to the *Gemeente Museum*, in the Vyverberg; consisting of Japanese, Chinese, Indian, and other relics; open 10 to 4 daily, free.

Amongst these were a picture of the Dodo, painted early in the 17th century, from a living specimen; and the suit of clothes worn by William the Silent the day he was assassinated. The plain leathern coat was bloodstained, blackened, and pierced by the bullets.

A *Statue of William I.*, the Silent, is on the Plein, which you can next visit. Here is the *Archives Office* (*Ryks Archief*), containing a most valuable collection of documents, open to the public every day from 10 to 3. Among the papers is a letter to Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, announcing the birth of the late Emperor of the French.

The *Binnenhof* (Inner Court) is a collection of ancient buildings of considerable interest.

We would call attention to the noble Gothic *Riddersaal* (180 feet by 60), which is the most ancient building in the city, and formed part of the old palace of the Counts of Holland. In front of this Pensionary, Barneveldt was beheaded in 1618.

The *Palace of the Estates* (Staten-Generaal), where the Dutch Parliament sits, is close by. Strangers are admitted, and should by all means avail themselves of this privilege. Admission cards may be obtained at the Register's Office.

Crossing the Buitenhof (Outer Court), with a *Statue of William II.*, we come to an old tower (Gevangenpoort), where Cornelius De Witt was confined in 1672, on a false accusation of attempting the life of the Prince of Orange. On the Platons, close by, the two brothers were literally torn to pieces by the exasperated mob. A triangle of white stones with a block in the middle, also here, shows the spot where Adelaide, mistress of Albert, Count of Holland, was murdered, December 22nd, 1392. The De Witts' house is still standing on the Kneuterdyk, a very short distance off; there also is the Palace of William II., which contains a fine Gothic Hall and a miscellaneous collection of pictures. These can be seen daily on application, and a fee to the servant.

The *Cathedral*, which is dedicated to St. James, should be next examined. To do this we pass down Hoog Straat to the Groenmarkt, where the front of the Town Hall (Stadthuis) will require attention. The architecture is curious, and the city arms are carved above the door. At the *Town Museum*, near the Groote Market, are Ravesteijn's "Arquebusers,"

and three other pictures, viz., portraits of "Councillors," &c., by the same artist, along with other pictures and antiquities. A few steps farther brings us to the *Vischmarkt* (Fish Market) which is covered in, and where some *tame storks* (now rare) may be seen marching about among the fishwives. The Cathedral is close at hand. Its tower is very ancient, the spire is modern and the body of the church, which is large and lofty, dates from the first half of the sixteenth century. It contains some fine tombs and a little stained glass, but nothing of consequence. The painted window at the end of the choir is by Crabet. Organ recital once a week.

By passing down School Street the hotel may be reached by a different road; turn to the left along Vlaming Street, through Spui Street, to the Spui. At the bottom stands the *New Church* (built in 1649), which contains the tombs of the De Witts and Spinoza. Statue of *Spinoza*, opposite his house.

A very pleasant excursion may be made by rail or tram to **Scheveningen** (population, 14,800; *Hotels*: Kurhaus and Grand Hotel des Bains; d'Orange; Grand Hotel des Galeries; Hotel Garni; Rauch; Zeerust, &c.; passing the National Monument in Willems Park, on the left hand side, is the Palace, called *Zorgvliet*, a charming château, formerly the residence of Jacob Cats, the poet. In the garden a stone table on which he wrote, with a hole in it that served to hold ink, is still shown. The road to Scheveningen (pron. Skáyv-ninchen) is over-arched with fine trees. Here will be met with, probably, many of the peasantry in their picturesque headgear, and the fish carts drawn by dogs three abreast are worthy of notice. The village contains neat shops and coffee houses, and a church with a pretty spire. In the Church are preserved the skull and ribs of a whale, stranded on the shore in 1617. The ocean makes vast inroads here, and it is said the ancient church formerly stood 2 miles farther seaward; it was destroyed and a large tract of land swallowed up in 1570.

A strong resemblance may be traced here to the fisher population of the Isle of Man. The Scheveningen, like the Manx sailor, is eminently religious. **Prayers are offered and hymns sung when the boats**

depart: collections are made in church with the same curious little "warming pan" boxes. Herrings are common to both; and the same independent and manly demeanour is noticeable in each. In 1884 there were 3,000 boats, manned by 11,200 men. A company has been formed to construct a Port here, the Government also assisting, and considerable progress has been made. The place has lately been much resorted to for sea bathing.

It is beautiful to observe the perseverance and industry which have here cultivated patches of the very sandhills (*dunes*) and turned these barren spots into vegetable gardens. Making the most of trifles appears to be the *forte* of the Dutch. This practical people employ thousands in the manufacture of rush mats and brooms, and in the harvest of seaweed (*varech*), which they utilise in a hundred different ways to stuff mattresses, manure the land, caulk boats, &c.]

We return to the Hague.

At the Bath House (admission, 25 cents) a band plays during summer evenings, and tea can be procured. Prince Frederick's Pavilion is to the right, as is also the great Bath House of the Hague.

The next morning, supposing the royal family is not at the Hague, application may be made to see the *Palace*, in the Noord-Einde. This, however, may be omitted, as the works of art are unimportant. Just opposite is the beautiful space of turf and trees, called the Lange Voorhout. Here is the Cloosterkerk, which contains several ancient tombs, and is worth a few minutes' inspection. Close by is the Ministry of Finance, a portion of which was formerly the house of Pensionary Barneveldt. Across the Voorhout is the Ministry of Marine, where is a most curious collection (the *Model-Zaal*, gratis) of models of ships, &c. One room here is devoted to the *Willem Barends*, or *Barents Collection*; that is to 112 remains of articles left behind by Barentz and Heemskerck, the navigators, and their crew, after wintering at Yshaven, in Spitzbergen, or Nova Zembla. 1595-6, and re-discovered in 1872, pretty much as they were left. They include some instruments, M.S. in a powder-horn, old clock, cup, flag, flute, trumpet, navigation books (one now out of print),

and a Dutch history of China, the country which it was the aim of the party to reach. Many were brought over by Mr. Gardiner, in his yacht, the *Glowworm*.

From this it is not far to the *Royal Library*, which is very fine (400,000 vols.), and contains rare treasures of early typography, "The Bible of the Poor," (*Biblia Pauperum*) &c., of which Holland may justly be proud. Open daily, 10 to 3. The cabinets of medals and gems are superb; 40,000 of the former are said to be treasured here, while the cameos are numerous and exquisite. This institution is open daily (except on Sundays and Holidays, from 12 to 4), from 10 to 4. Proceed now to the Lange Vyverberg, for the private *Gallery* of Baron Steengracht (open 10 to 4); permission to see the beautiful pictures gathered together here is easily obtained. The servant who shows them expects a florin as a fee. The Meerman's-Westreenen Museum, in the *Prinzessen Gracht*, will then occupy till dinner. This collection of medals, rare old MSS., specimens of early printing, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities, is highly interesting, especially the typography.

In the streets may frequently be noticed the quaint but picturesque figures of the children from the *Orphan Asylum* on the Spire Quay, a large brick house with an escutcheon over the door, and the inscription, "Dyaconye oude vrouwen en kinder huis." This excellent institution was founded in 1659, and the dress of the children is of that epoch; the boys, brown cloth with leather buttons, white neckerchief and gloves; the girls, black woollen frocks with short sleeves, long white mittens, neckerchief and close cap hiding the hair.

After dinner, walk past the Botanical Garden and Malie-Veldt to the *Park* (het Bosch) containing the *Palace in the Wood* (Huis ten Bosch); filled with pictures and fine furniture. This was erected, about 1650, by the widow of Prince Frederik Hendrik of Orange, in memory of her husband, under whom the Republic reached the zenith of its prosperity. The interior is worth a visit for its peculiar ornamentation and good collection of porcelain. The principal attraction, however, is the Orange Saloon, ornamented with paintings, chiefly scenes in the life of Prince Frederik Hendrik, by

artists of the rather heavy Dutch School. Admission;—1 florin for 1 to 3 persons; 2 florins for a larger number. At the "Societeit," in the Wood, among the fine beeches near the lake, concerts are held during the summer evenings. Or a very agreeable drive may be taken to *Ryswyk* and Wateringen. At the first village the *Treaty of Peace* was concluded in 1697. The scenery about here is extremely pleasing; vineyards and orchards and neat country houses make this district (Westland) the garden of Holland.

There is a *Theatre* in the Tournooiveld, where, on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, French, and on Tuesday and Friday Dutch plays are performed.

LEYDEN (Station), or Leiden.

Population (1890), 43,500.

Hotels: Levedag, the best; du Lion d'Or (Gouden Leeuw); Smit's; Post. *Café* Zomerzorg.

The *Lugdunum Batavorum* of the Romans, called the oldest town in Holland, near the mouth of the Old Rhine, which falls into the sea at the Katwyk sluices. The Roman station is marked by the *Burg*, a high mound crowned by a fort.

A train runs from the Hague to Leyden in less than half-an-hour. The contrast between the two towns is very striking. The Hague is comparatively gay and Frenchified; Leyden is Dutch in style, quiet, if not dull. The houses are lofty, the streets clean, and the fine canals are bordered with trees.

The *Town House* in Breede Straat, is a splendid structure of the sixteenth century. This, and the two large Churches, which bear a strong family likeness to all the others in Holland, are the first things to be seen. Then comes the famous *University*, with its noble library of 300,000 vols., where many curious MSS. and interesting portraits of the old professors may be noticed. Among the illustrious men who have been professors are Arminius, Descartes, Boerhaave, Lipsius, Scaliger, Voss, Heinsius, Linnaeus. Here the Leyden Jar was invented, 1746. Its observatory is the oldest in Europe (1632).

This University was founded by that palladium of Protestantism, William the Silent (the traces of whose influence are met with in every part of this land) after the awful siege of 1574 (see inscription

on the Town Hall), when Leyden was relieved only by the desperate expedient of letting in the sea upon the Spanish army. Coins, with the inscription:—"Deus servet Leiden," are preserved in the Hague museum.

The collections of antiquities and specimens of Natural History which are attached to the university are wonderfully rich. The *Ethnographical Museum*, in Breede Street, originally founded by Siebold, contains his Japanese and other collection; the former being extremely rich and various. The *Museum of Antiquities*, Egyptian, etc., also in Breede Street; 50c. It contains arrow-heads, &c., from Hilversum, found under the Hunebedden or dolmens. A very complete *Natural History Museum*, of birds, &c., in Rapenburg Gracht. The *Botanical Gardens* deserve a visit. The *Town*, or *Stadelyk Museum* (portraits and altar-pieces), in the old Cloth Hall; 10c. Boerhaave's statue is near the station. The "Ruïne" marks the site of an explosion, which did immense mischief. The houses of Descartes and Boerhaave are on the road to the sea.

Rembrandt, Gerard Dow, Jan Steen, and Mieris, the painters, were born in or near Leyden. The well known Elzevir Brothers were also natives. Another celebrity is *John of Leyden*, or John Bockoldt or Bochelsoen, a tailor, who lived here (but was born at the Hague, where his father was a magistrate). He was handsome and devout, with qualities which fitted him to become a leader; and having joined John, the Anabaptist, of Haarlem, and his followers in the religious war of 1532, he took Münster by surprise, and was crowned king of Münster, and afterwards hung.

Should the traveller be so fortunate as to be in Leyden about the time of any of the historical fêtes held by the university students, it would be worth delaying a day to be present. The time could be filled up by an excursion to *Katwyk* to see the great sluices where the Rhine falls into the sea. In rough weather the waves here make dreadful incursions, and eighty houses are said to have been swept away in fifteen years. When the sea is high they open the first sluice to allow the waves some little play. At low water the remains of an ancient Roman castle may be traced in the mud. The students' fêtes, of which we are speaking, were kept up also in great style at Delft, Utrecht, &c.

The *Kermesses*, or fairs, likewise would be worth stopping to witness, as the peasantry on such occasions throng the town in their holiday garb, and are themselves quite a spectacle. The rings, chains, necklaces, and head ornaments worn by the women are remarkably curious and often of considerable value. At these *Kermesses*, little pancakes ("Pouf-fenkissen"), "Gauffres," and pickled cucumbers, with lemons, and dried eels seem to take the place of our English ginger-breads, nuts, and fairs. Merry-go-rounds, booths, and shows of all kinds block up the streets. A direct rail to Utrecht is open through **Woerden**.

Steam Tram to Haarlem.

HAARLEM (Station).

Population (1890), 51,626.—*Hotels*:

Flinkler; Lion d'Or (Gouden Leeuw.)

Van den Berg; Des Armes d'Amsterdam; Leeuwerik,

Café Restaurant: Brinkmann's Koffijhuis (Coffee-house).

The *Buffet* at the Railway Station is good.

The afternoon train would bring the tourist on to Haarlem, and the omnibus would take him from the station to the Golden Lion Hotel, which is conveniently situated in the middle of the town. While dinner is being prepared, the *Church* (Groote Kerk) with its renowned *Organ* could be visited, which, however, can only be heard on payment of thirteen guilders, excepting on Tuesdays, when there is a public performance, from 1 to 2 o'clock, and on Thursdays, 1 to 3, but the people walk about so that the music cannot well be heard. Bilderdijk, the poet, lies buried in this church. On payment of a florin (1s. 8d.), the tower (250 feet) may be ascended, and an extensive view obtained. In the Square is Laurence J. Coster's *Statue*, erected in 1836, and his workshop, with the inscription, "Costeri ades Typographæ Natalis." He is claimed as one of the inventors of printing. Admission may then be obtained to the *Town Hall* (in the square), where several of Coster's early books are preserved, "*Speculum Salvationis Humanæ*," "*Ars Moriendi*," &c. The picture of the Siege, in the Hall, was presented to the town by an Englishman, Mr. Wilson. It represents the heroic defence of the city against the Spaniards, in 1572, when Dame Kenau Hasselaer and a band

of three hundred women helped in the war for independence, and for more than six months held the enemy at bay. There are some curious historical pictures by F. Hals, fine samples of his style, and several other good paintings. Open daily, 25 cents.

The old gates, and all that remains of the once shattered ramparts, now converted into pleasant walks, are interesting. In the *Groote Markt*, are the *Groote Kerke*, the *Stadhuis*, the old Town Hall (1250), and the 16th century *Vleeschhall*, the latter specially worth notice.

The *Teyler Museum* in Dam Straat is open from Monday to Friday, 1 to 4; the library only Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 1 to 4. Modern pictures, books, and a rare collection of fossils will pass away an hour very agreeably. This may be followed by a walk to the *Pavilion in the Park*, but a short distance from the town, where are the *Colonial Museum*, and the *Industrial Museum* (fee, 25 cents each). The "Battle of Waterloo" is usually much admired, but it is by no means the gem of the gallery. The palace itself is small, but rather elegant, and the *Park* is charming, with fine old timber, beach and lime, and herds of stately deer, and a monument to Coster.

Round Haarlem may be seen some of the famous nurseries for flowers and Dutch bulbs. Tulips and hyacinths are still much cultivated and esteemed, a tulip root sometimes fetching as much as £80 or £90, but the notorious mania for these flowers has long since subsided. It is said, indeed, never to have been anything but mere gambling. The celebrated bulb "*Semper Augustus*," was, in one case, sold for one thousand pounds. To be dazzled by these floral treasures it is proper to be in Holland at the end of April or the beginning of May; then the blue eyes of the "Amiable Shepherdess" gaze kindly upon the spectator, and "Admiral Tromp" blazes in triumph. Hals and Wouverman, the painters, lived here. A rail to Alkmaar and the Helder *via* Uitgeest. Rail to *Zandvoort* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles) on the Dunes; a sea-bathing place, with good hotels and a Kurzaal.

AMSTERDAM (Station).

Population (1890), 417,539.—*Hotels*.

Amstel Hotel, opened in 1867, affording excellent accommodation.

Hotel Vistoria, monumental newly-built first-class hotel; 100 rooms and saloons. See Advt.

Hotel des Pays Bas; entirely rebuilt and supplied with every modern comfort.

Hardenberg's Old Bible Hotel, a well conducted house, much frequented by English and American gentlemen. *Hotel Victoria*; de l'Europe.

Brack's Doelen Hotel, very good; recommended.

Stad Elberfeld; Keizerskroon; Rondeel; Haas. Du Passage; Adrian; Suisse; Mille Colonnes (with Café); Krasnopolsky (with Restaurant).

Restaurants:—Oude Graaf; Jonge Graaf, &c.

Cafés:—Français; Neuf; Poolsche Koffijhuis.

English Consul; *English and Scotch Church Services*.

Theatres:—Stads Schouwburg; Grand Theater, &c. *Panoramas*, *Panoptikum*, *Concerts*.

Steam Tramways to several places.

Post and Telegraph Offices, in the Nieuwezyds Voorburgwal.

The afternoon trains run in half-an-hour to Amsterdam. The space of green meadow on the right as you leave Haarlem was formerly the great lake, "Haarlemmer Meer," which, within the last quarter century, was a vast sheet of stormy waters, but has been drained by the aid of powerful steam engines, thus increasing the value of the land four or five fold. The numerous sunken fields ("polders") which we see all over Holland, some of them as much as 15 feet below the level, are drained, each spring, in similar manner by means of the ubiquitous windmills. As the train journeys on, *Zaandam* appears on the left, with its fleet of windmills that seem to float upon the broad estuary of the river Y (sounded I). Most of the hotels, excepting the Amstel, are in the centre of the city, which is somewhat in the shape of half a spider's web.

The evening can be spent at one of the open air concerts, at the Zoological Gardens, and at the Linnæus Garden and the Vondelspark. Visit Frascati's, where concerts are held. It is situated in the Middel Laan.

Good water is a rarity and a difficulty at Amsterdam. It is conveyed in pipes from a reservoir, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Haarlem. It is also brought from the little river Vecht in boats called

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leggers. Though without striking monuments, the whole place is so remarkable that the general impression is favourable. The Quays along the Zuider Zee are admirable, and the canals add to the novelty of the scene.

Principal squares—The Dam and the Botermarkt. In the Fredericksplein is the new *Industrial or Crystal Palace* (Paleis voor Volksvlijt), 440 feet long, near the Utrecht Gate. It will hold 12,000, and is devoted to exhibitions and concerts.

Private Picture Gallery.—The Six van Hillegom Museum, No. 511, Heerengracht, 1 florin. This is half of a collection of 200 good pictures, first made by Mr. Van Winter. The other part composed the Van Loon Collection, which was sold 1878, to Baron Rothschild, of Paris, for £160,000. The seigneurie Hillegom is near Leiden, where the Six family once had a country seat, where Rembrandt was often entertained. He painted two portraits of his hosts, which are now in the collection.

The *Zeemanshoop*, an asylum for sailors, and an asylum for the aged are on the Amstel quay.

In returning by the road from the station, the Cathedral will be observed; the chimneys are delicious; the Exchange (admission, 25 cents); and the *Royal Palace*, built upon 13,659 piles, entrance to which can be obtained by application and a fee.

Passing on through Kalvert Street, which is the Regent Street (on a narrow scale) of Amsterdam, remark on the right hand a building at the corner of a street, having handsome gates and a good deal of carving and decoration in front. This is the *Burger Weeshuis* (Orphan Asylum), whose youthful inmates will probably have been remarked in the streets, their costumes being singular, half black and half red. The hero, Van Speyk, was bred up in this institution. A picture of his blowing up his gun-boat (with his crew) rather than allow the Dutch flag to fall into the hands of the Belgians in 1831, records his bravery, and is preserved in the Royal Palace. A public Monument was also erected (on the Dam), as a memorial of the honourable part taken by the Dutch at that period. The numerous institutions for orphans, the aged, the destitute, the blind, and the deaf and dumb cannot fail to impress the stranger with admiration for

this provident and charitable nation. The absence of beggars also is noticeable.

Turning down a street to the right, the market square will be reached, where there is a *statue of Rembrandt*, the painter, who was a native of Amsterdam. It is not very far from here to the *Zoological Gardens* (50c.), called the "Artis," which contain fine specimens, and are everywhere in beautiful condition and order.

There is a good Museum of stuffed animals above the concert hall, where also is a striking portrait of King Willem II. The Botanical Garden, or Hortus, close by (25 cents), has some noble palms, and the "Victoria Regia." A call might be made at Mr. Koster's *Diamond workshops*, where admission can at all times be obtained on application: of course, fee the attendant. The *sang froid* with which the workmen handle the gems is astonishing; but though apparently careless of these precious adornments of rank, it is very rarely that a diamond is lost. Here will be shown models of the most noted diamonds, including the Koh-i-noor, which was polished here, and is now in the Tower among the Queen's regalia. Six hundred men are employed in this establishment, their pay varying from one to four pounds a week. The gems are mostly brought from Brazil, and only the best are fashioned here; rose diamonds are sent to Antwerp to be cut and polished. The polishing lathes are turned by a steam engine, upon the ground floor. On Thursdays the men, being Jews, work fifteen hours to make up for Saturday, which is their Sabbath. The number of Jews in Holland is remarkable; being 2 percent. of the whole population.

The *Royal Palace* (1648-1655), on the Dam, richly ornamented with sculptures, originally the Town Hall, open daily, 50 cents. The *Nieuwe Kerk*, one of the finest churches in Holland, is opposite the palace.

The old church, not far from here, is of the 14th century, and contains good stained glass and many monuments.

The Antiquarian Society's Collection is near the Dam (25 cents). That of the Painters, *Arti et Amicitiae* (called the "Arti"), is in the Rokin (50 cents). Athenæum, or University, is on the Singel. Old Waag Huis, in the New Market,

built 1488-1525. The Zeemanshuis (Home), Naval Yard, Entrepôt or Custom House, and Naval School, are near the Harbour. A Bank was founded here 1609.

Ryks-Museum, on the south side of the city, near the Wetering Poort, a new and handsome erection, containing the pictures formerly in the Trippenhuis, the Van der Hoop collection, and the pictures by modern artists from the Paviljoen Welgelegen at Harlem. This is now the finest collection in Holland of the Dutch school. The following are the finest: Hondekoeter's Floating Feather; G. Dou's Night School, and Gentleman and his Wife; G. Flinck's Isaac Blessing Jacob; F. Hals' Merry Fellow, and Portrait of Self and Wife; Van der Helst's Banquet of the Civic Guard, Syndics of St. Sebastian, and 9 Portraits: Metsu's Toper; F. Mieris' Jacob's Dream; Van Ostade's Baker; Rembrandt's Night Watch, Cloth Syndics, and Elizabeth Bas; Jan Steen's Feast of St. Nicholas, Quack Doctor, Dancing Lesson, &c. 8. Wouverman's Restive Horse, Riding School, and others; Van Dyck's Burgomaster of Antwerp; Teniers' Workmen Reposing. The gens of the Van der Hoop collection and Van Dyck's Portrait of Himself; Van de Velde's Cannon-shot; Jan Steen's Visit of the Physician; Rembrandt's Jewish Bride; Maes' Spinster; G. Dou's Hermit, and Fisherman's Wife; and Dirk Hals' Lady Playing the Clavecin.

At Vondel's Park is a statue of Vondel, the poet. Leenhoff's statue of Thorbeke, the statesman, was set up 1876. Admiral Van Heemskirk is buried in the Old Church; De Ruyter in the New Church.

It will be advisable to take a walk upon the Dykes of the Buitenkant, round the harbour-side of the town. This will give a clear idea of the difficulties the Dutch have overcome. The city lies so low that it is a marvel how the water is kept out. Here too the great works of the *North Sea Canal* may be inspected, by which a second short cut is obtained to the city for large ships (In addition to that of the *North Holland Canal*, from the **Texel**), and 12,500 acres of land are reclaimed from the Y and Lake Wykmeere, by draining them dry. These works are carried on by an English contractor.

The North Sea Canal is 14 miles long to the entrance, called **Ymuiden** (or Mouth of the Y), where the new harbour was opened by the King, 1876; thus bringing the city within 24 hours of the Thames. There are locks at Schellingwoude. The cost was 2½ millions, but the land reclaimed is worth £80 an acre. Large East Indiamen now come this way, instead of by the Texel, which is used by timber ships. The south half of the *Zuyder See* is to be reclaimed, and a canal opened from Amsterdam to the Rhenish provinces. It is only 10 to 12 feet deep, and was overrun about 1400. The draining of the whole sea would add an acreage of 6 per cent. to the country.

Brederode Castle and Muident Castle (where Vondel lived) in the neighbourhood are to be kept up as public monuments.

Next morning take the early steamboat for **Zaandam**, and breakfast there at the Café, close to the landing stage. After inspecting Peter the Great's Hut, start for Broek and Buicksloot. The carriage costs six florins (10s.), with "trinkgeld" for the driver. The extreme cleanliness of **Broek** (Brook) has become proverbial; indeed, it is carried to such excess as to become ridiculous. The dress and manners of the people are most original. It is the emporium of bric-à-brac. A boat excursion should be made to the islands of the *Zuyder Zee*.

The *Fodor Gallery of Pictures* (Keizersgracht, 605) is open daily, 10 to 4, admission, 50 cents, and contains an exceedingly good collection of modern French masters.

The cleanliness of the houses everywhere, but specially in this part of Holland, cannot but delight the traveller. The inns are in no way to be taken as specimens of Dutch housekeeping, but elsewhere, it is quite invigorating to notice the cleansing which takes place on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The pavilions or *summer houses* in the gardens outside Amsterdam have something very Chinese in their appearance. In these oriental-looking retreats, the owners may be seen drinking tea or coffee, of which the Dutch are very fond, and indulging in a cigar or pipe. Smoking is almost universal; children of tender years ask for a fusee with an assurance that is the result of habit.

Another resemblance to Chinese customs is the large floating population in the vicinity of Amsterdam (as at Nankin); there are, as it were, villages of boats, whose inhabitants obtain their living by fishing, and vending fruit and vegetables. At **Hoorn** (population 10,811), 1½ hour from Amsterdam by rail, *viâ* Zaandam, is a festival, similar to the Chinese feast of lanterns. It has an old weigh-house, and very fine examples of old carved houses, and is also noticeable as having given name to Cape Horn. The old town of **Alkmaar**, with its curious Waaghuis or weigh-house for the round Dutch cheeses, and the **Texel**, may be visited from Amsterdam by a direct rail through Zaandam. **Enkhuizen**, on the Zuyder Zee, a decayed town, with carved stalls in the old church, and a Town House (1688). Paul Potter born here (1625-54). There is a project for a dam across the Zuyder Zee to **Kampen** (old Cathedral and Town Hall).

Vlaardingen, on the line from the **Hoek van Holland** to Rotterdam, is the head-quarters of the herring fishery, from which the boats go to sea on the 14th June. At the arrival of the first draught of *herrings* of the season, the fishmongers' shops are gaily decorated with flags; and a crown of leaves and flowers, with a dried herring pendant, hangs over the door. The first keg of the season used to be presented with some ceremony to the King, who gave 500 guilders on the occasion.

UTRECHT (Station).

Population, 86,116 — *Hotels*: Pays Bas; Europe; Belle Vue; Kasteel v. Antwerpen; De Liggende Os; de la Station. — *Cafés*: Haagsche Koffyhuus; Riche; Wiener; Tivoli.

English Church Service and Physician.

This is admitted to be a very ancient place, as testified by its early name: *Trajectum ad Rhenum*, of which the modern name is a corruption. The Old Rhine here separates from another branch, the Vecht, which runs into the Zuyder Zee.

The city is well situated above the Rhine, on higher ground than is usual in Holland. The enclosed canals, with covered passages from the houses, the grave demeanour of the people (especially on Sunday, which is kept as strictly

as in England), and a pure bracing atmosphere distinguish Utrecht from the other towns previously visited.

The most noteworthy object is the *Cathedral* (13th century); it is a fine Gothic remain with a splendid detached *Tower*, from the top of which, 320 feet high, the branches of the Rhine, and 20 towns are visible. This Cathedral is remarkable for its having been actually cut in twain by the blast of a hurricane in 1674, the nave being ruined. In the Cloisters are some interesting portraits of old professors of the *University*, which institution is one of the chief lions of Utrecht. Here the Union of the Seven Provinces was signed 1579, of which the tercentenary was celebrated 1879. The Library and Museum are well worth attentive examination. Here is a very remarkable MS. of the Utrecht Psalter, containing the Athanasian creed, said by some to be of the 6th century; by others to be of later date.

St. Pieter's Kerk (1039) has a curious old crypt. St. Jan's Kerk is Romanesque of the 11th century.

Other objects of interest are the *Stadhuis* (Town House), with a Museum of pictures and carvings; the Royal Mint; the Observatory; *Archiepiscopal Museum* (missals, carvings, &c.), open daily, 60 cents; pictures of the old Utrecht masters at the Museum Kunstliefde; and the *Paushuizen* or Pope's House (telegraph office) so called because built by Pope Adrian VI., who was born here 1459. At the old Town Hall (*Stadhuis*), now a barrack, the celebrated *Treaty* of peace which brought to close the war of the Spanish Succession was signed in 1713. School Museum, 25 cents; Industrial Museum, 25 cents.

There is a fine avenue of old lime trees (*Maliebaan*), worth visiting. A walk round the ramparts will indeed be found delightful, the combination of wood, water, and verdant meadows being most agreeable to the eye. Here the tourist may chance to see passing along the road by the canal side one of those smartly painted, carved (and even gilded) carts in which the Dutch farmer takes a pride.

In Utrecht are everywhere found traces of Louis Quatorze, and of the struggle of the Dutch against French rule.

The *Jansenists*, or Old Roman Catholics, as they call themselves, though unacknowledged by Rome, have a quarter to themselves in *Utrecht*. Their church, a pretty building with the simple inscription "To God," stands in the midst of modest houses with neat gardens.

From here take the train to *Zoist*, a delightful spot, where a Moravian community have settled, and where they hold their schools, and carry on their unostentatious charities, amidst the most charming wooded scenery.

Soestdyk (12 miles, rail to *Baarn*) was the seat of the late Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

Railways—from *Utrecht* to **Bois-le-Duc** or *Hertogenbosch* (where imitation diamonds are made), *Boxtel*, and *Liège*. *Bois-le-Duc* has a population of 27,302, a noble 15th century Cathedral, 345 feet long, and a good Museum. To *Amersfoort*, **Zwolle**, *Groningen*. To *Arnhem* (for *Cologne*), **Deventer** (a famous *Terburg* at the Town Hall) and a fine old church, crypt 11th century, and *Zutphen*. To *Gouda*, the *Hague*, *Rotterdam*, *Flushing*, and *Antwerp*. **Zwolle**, the capital of *Over-Yssel* (population, 26,726), has a large Gothic Church, and is 3 miles from the *Agnetenberg* Convent, where *Thomas à Kempis* died, 1471. Rail to *Kampen* on the *Zuyder Zee*; to *Meppel*, *Groningen*, &c.; and to **Raalte** (Station), and to **Almelo** (Station) and **Hengelo** (Station).

Gouda (Station).—Hotel: *Du Saumon*. Population, 18,844. Notice the Town Hall (1449), and the large Church, with its 29 large stained glass Windows, very remarkable, and well worth examination.

We next proceed to *Rotterdam*, which should be reached in time to get dinner, and to have the luggage comfortably on board the packet for *England*. As the boats leave the "Boompjes" at various hours, according to the tide, it is necessary to examine the packet bills, which are hung up at almost every railway station, to ascertain the hour of departure, and so regulate the journey from *Utrecht*; or if preferred, the boat may be taken at *Rotterdam* to **Moerdijk** or **Moerdijk** (Station), thence by train to *Antwerp* (see *Route 4*), and so the *Ten Days' Tour* we have sketched through *Holland* may be

indefinitely extended through *Belgium* and up the *Rhine*, &c.

The *Moerdijk* Viaduct over the *Hollandse Diep*, in continuation of the *Central Belgian*, is one of the longest on the Continent. It consists of 16 spans of 100 metres; nearly a mile in all. The rail passes thence to a bridge at *Dort*, and hence to *Rotterdam*, where the rail through that town joins, and thus completes the direct line to *Antwerp*. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide and Hand-book*.)

ARNHEM (Station).

The trains take 1½ hour. The handsomest town in *Holland*, on the *Neder Rhijn*. Population (1890), 50,194.

Hotels: *Grand Hotel du Soleil* (Zon); *Hotel de Belle Vue*; one of the good hotels in *Holland*; *Swynshoofd*; *Hotel Garni*; *Planten-en-Vogeltuin*; *De Paauw*; *Railway Rest*; *Café Central*.

Sights.—*Groote Kerk* (*Egmont's* monument); the *Town Hall* (*Duivelshuis*); the *Park of Hartjesberg* or *Sansbeek*. From this old capital of *Guelderland*, a short run may be made to **Ryselt**, the Dutch *Mettray* (4 miles) for poor boys on a farm of 155 acres; and by rail to *Zutphen* or **Zutphen** (Station), on the *Yssel*, where *Sir P. Sidney* was killed, 1586; and **Deventer**, which figured in the Dutch war for freedom, in *Queen Elizabeth's* time. Its Church has a brass font. Within a short distance are *Saansbeek Castle*; *Bronbeek House*, for invalid soldiers from *India*, containing pictures and curiosities; and *Middagten Castle*, a seat of the *Bentinck* family, who are kin to the *Duke of Portland*. **Loo**, the King's country seat, is 20 miles distant, near *Aspelendoorn*. To **Leeuwarden** (Station), 150 miles from *Zutphen* (past *Meppel*), the old *Frisian* capital (population, 30,590), with a good church tower, an old *Town Hall*, old *Waaghuis*, and a Museum. **Groningen** is 48 miles from *Meppel*, near the *Dollad*. Fine Gothic Church (tower 430 feet) and *Town Hall* in the large market place; *University*; and the *Oude Kiek*, a peeping man, near the harbour. Population, 56,413. **Hotels**: *Nieuw Doelen*; *t'Wapen van Vriesland*; *Phoenix*.

From *Zutphen* lines are open to **Hengelo** (Station), *Salzbergen*, *Hanover*, &c., to **Winterwyk** (Station), and thence to *Dorken* and *Essen* (46 miles) or to **Boekolt** and **Wesel** (Station).

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We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescribe and patient alike. — We are, Sir, faithfully yours, **SYMES & CO., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, &c.** *Excelsior the Veterinary Chemists.*

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT THAT IT ACTS AS A CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. **Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."** *From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880.*

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CARL ROHMER, Proprietor.

THIS large and well-known Establishment, close to the Kursaal, and opposite the principal Bath Houses, has an excellent reputation for its general comfort, cleanliness, superior accommodation, and very moderate charges. The Proprietor lived several years in England. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Carriages at the Hotel. Arrangements in the Winter season from the 1st October.

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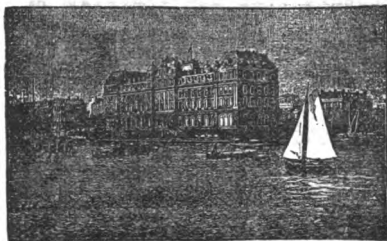
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Opposite the New English Church.

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PLACE ROYALE.

LODGING, inclusive of attendance and electric light, from 4 frs. per day. First Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; Luncheon, 4 frs.; Table d'Hôte, 5 frs.; Pension: Bedroom, attendance, light, and three meals daily, from 13 frs. 50 c. per day. Public Saloons, Billiards, and Bath Room. Electric Light. Lift. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage.

BRUSSELS Continued.

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FIRST-RATE HOTEL, lately greatly enlarged, situated on the western bank of the Lake, opposite Bellagio. Its situation is delightful for its beautiful views, and fine shady walks along the shore. Cadenabbia is every day rising into repute for the salubrity of the climate.

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First Class Hotel, best in the Town.

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FIRST CLASS HOUSE. VERY SHELTERED POSITION. LIFT.

This First Class Establishment is now kept and directed by Sig. P. BORGO, lately and for many years Proprietor of the renowned Grand Hotel d'Europe, at Turin.

CARLSBAD.**ANGER'S HOTEL.**This **FIRST-CLASS HOTEL** offers special comfort to English and American Travellers.**CHARGES MODERATE. DESERVEDLY RECOMMENDED. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.****Omnibus at the Station. LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.****Mr. and Mrs. ANGER SPEAK ENGLISH.****HOTEL GOLDENER SCHILD,**

With Dependence (Two German Monarchs).

THIS HOTEL has European celebrity, is very beautifully situated, with large Garden, and is newly furnished and decorated. Travellers will find here every comfort at **moderate prices.** English, French, and German Newspapers. Open all the year. English Servants.**F. ROSCHER, Hotelier.****CAUTERETS.****GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE****AND ITS BEAUTIFUL ANNEXE. ENGLISH GARDEN.****FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,** particularly recommended. 300 Rooms.

Table d'Hôte. Restaurant. Near the Bath Establishment and the Casino. Lift. English and other languages spoken. Open all the year.

A. MEILLON, Proprietor.**CERNOBBIO.****GRAND HOTEL VILLA D'ESTE AND REINE D'ANGLETERRE.****LARGE** and splendid house of the first order, with extensive Park and Garden on the banks of the Lake. Former residence of H. M. Queen Caroline of England. Abode chosen by H. M. the late Empress of Russia in 1868. Arrangements for families at very moderate rates. Pension.**CHAMBERY.****HOTEL DE FRANCE.****LEON REYNAUD, Proprietor.**

A new establishment in an open and airy situation, close to the Railway Station. Large and small apartments, scrupulously clean. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6 o'clock. Moderate charges. Chambery is on the route to India by "Mont Cenis" now recommended to families and tourists.

CHAMOUNIX.**GRAND HOTEL ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE.**

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, delightfully situated in full view of Mont Blanc. Large Park and Garden. Excellent Telescope for free use of visitors. Baths. French Restaurant. Special arrangements. Rooms from 3 francs, Pension from 9 francs. Under personal management of the proprietor,

E. EKNER.**CHAUMONT (France) Hte. Marne.****GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.**

Large and small very comfortable Apartments.

Large and small Rooms. Recommended to Families and Single Tourists.

OMNIBUS TO ALL TRAINS.**CHUR (Coire).****HOTEL STEINBOCK (Capricorne.)**

FORMERLY Hauser, Keim & Co. **E. KUPFER** Manager, formerly at the Hotel Baur au Lac, Zurich, and Hotel National, Lucerne.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, with 100 Rooms and Sitting Rooms.

Best situation in Town. Baths on each floor. Railway Booking Office for Tickets and Luggage in the House. Carriages and extra Posts.

Telephone correspondence between the Post, Post Office for Diligences, and Extra Post, in the Hotel.

COBLENCE.**GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL.**

COMMANDING a splendid view of the Rhine and the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein, and close to the landing place. It deserves in every respect the patronage of English Families and Single Travellers. Good attendance. Excellent cooking. Choice Wines. Hot and Cold Baths. Elegant Carriages in the Hotel. Moderate Charges.

H. HOCHÉ, Proprietor.**COLOGNE.****HOTEL DISCH.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL.**

MOST centrally situated, close to the Cathedral, near the Central Railway Station and the Quay of the Rhine Steamers. 200 lofty, airy Rooms and Saloons; 300 Beds. Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. Caloriferes in winter. Excellent Kitchen.

**THE GENUINE
EAU-DE-COLOGNE**

IS the No. 4, distilled strictly according to the original prescription of the inventor, my ancestor, by the most ancient distiller

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Jülich-Platz, No. 4.

COMO.

GRAND HOTEL VOLTA.

ON the border of the Lake, opposite the Landing Place of Steamers. The sole First Class Hotel in Como. **COOK'S COUPONS ACCEPTED.**

G. BAZZI, Proprietor.

CONTREXEVILLE (Vosges).

HOTEL DE PARIS.

Visitors will find this Hotel most comfortable. It is pleasantly situated near the Springs and Baths.

Good Cuisine. English spoken. The Hotel Omnibus meets all trains.

SCHUHKRAFT, Proprietor.

CORFU.

GRAND HOTEL ST. GEORGES.

Pension at very moderate prices.

THIS First-class Hotel, situated on the best side of the Esplanade, fitted up after the English style, well known and highly recommended for its comfort and good attendance, is under the personal Management of the sole Proprietor, **Alexander S. Mazzuchy.**

CUXHAVEN.

DOLLE'S HOTEL BELVEDERE.

E. DÖLLE, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly built, with a splendid view on the Sea and Port, newly and comfortably fitted up. Good Cuisine. Choice Wines. Warm Sea Baths in the house. Two minutes' walk from the Railway Depot, fifteen minutes from the New Sea bathing Establishment. Carriages of the Hotel at the Landing place.

DARMSTADT.

HOTEL DARMSTAEDTER HOF.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL of old standing, superior accommodation for Gentlemen or Families. Two Coffee Rooms. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Suites of Apartments, with every comfort in the English style, at moderate charges.

L. WIENER, Propr.

N.B.—This Hotel was established more than half a century ago by the father of the present proprietor. A lengthened residence in England enables Mr. Wiener to give especial satisfaction to English travellers.

Canton des Grisons.] DAVOZ PLATZ. [Switzerland

Lifts. GRAND HOTEL BELVEDERE. Lifts.

LARGEST FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL (open the whole year), particularly recommended to English Travellers. 180 Bedrooms Splendid Saloons and vast Assembly Hall, with Stage for Theatricals. Beautiful views. Terraces, Verandahs, Lawn Tennis Ground, Sleighing, Skating, Curling, full sized English Billiard Tables, Library, Bath Rooms. English Sanitary arrangements Pension for a weeks' stay. For further information apply to
HANS MOSER, Manager.

(France.) **DAX.** (Landes.)

THERMES DE DAX.

THIS large Establishment, with its celebrated Mud and Hot Mineral Baths. Open all the year, it is one of the best establishments on the Continent, and is in great repute for the treatment and cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Throat and Chest Diseases, and is especially patronised by the Government and the Academy of Medicine of Paris. The accommodation is the same as in the first class Hotels. Pension 10 francs the Winter, 8 francs the Summer.

DIEPPE.

HOTEL ROYAL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. FACING THE SEA.

The nearest to the Sea, the Casino, and the Bathing Establishment.

TABLE D'HOTE AND PRIVATE DINNERS. OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR.

LARSONNEUX, Proprietor.

DRESDEN.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

FIRST CLASS.

Opposite the Central Railway Station, **BISMARCKPLATZ, 7.**

Situated in the English-American Square, the finest part of Dresden.

VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS EN PENSION.

ROOMS FROM 2 MARKS.

G. WENTZEL, Proprietor.

EAUX BONNES.

GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.

OPEN all the year. Is known for the most comfortable Hotel of the Pyrenees. "Restaurant." Table d'Hôte. Private Saloons. Billiard Room. Reading Saloon with 3,000 volumes in different languages. English Servants. Good Fishing.

EISENACH.

RÖHRIG'S HOTEL ZUM CROSSHERZOG VON SACHSEN.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, the largest of the Town, close to the Station (Arrival).

Two "Tables d'Hôte" in the Afternoon.

CONVERSATION SALOON. ELEGANT CARRIAGES.

CARL & EDMUND RÖHRIG, Proprietors (and Wine Merchants).

Purveyors to H. G. the Duke of Saxe Weimar.

EMS.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

F. SCHMITT, Proprietor.

THIS First Class Hotel is in the best situation of Ems, opposite the Royal Baths, with a beautiful Garden, and combines every comfort. Moderate charges. Excellent Cooking and choice Wines. Reading, Music, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Arrangements, on very reasonable terms, are made at the early and late part of the season. The Hotel is lighted by Electric Light. Omnibus at the Station. Hydraulic Lift.

ENGELBERG.

KURHAUS HOTEL & PENSION TITLIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, best situated in the Valley, in the middle of an extensive garden. 200 Beds. Lofty Dining Room. Large Conversation Saloon with Veranda. Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Music Saloon. Lift. Electric Light in all the rooms. Warm and Cold Shower Baths. English Chapel in the garden. Good attendance. Moderate charges.

ED. CATTANI, Proprietor.

HOTEL ENGEL.

WELL KNOWN HOTEL WITH GOOD ACCOMMODATION, CONTAINING 100 BEDS

Conversation Saloon, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. Electric Light. Baths.

PENSION: 6½-8 FRS. A DAY, EVERYTHING INCLUDED. REDUCED PRICES IN JUNE AND SEPTEMBER.

FRZ. WYRSCH-CATTANI, Manager.

FLORENCE.

PHARMACY OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

H. ROBERTS & CO.,

17, Via Tornabuoni; and Rome, Piazza S. Lorenzo in Lucina, 36 and 37.

Prescriptions prepared by English assistants with drugs from the best London Houses.

FRENCH AND GERMAN MINERAL WATERS.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL. FIRST CLASS.

Opposite the Central Railway Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHT and Central Steam Heating in every room. New Reading and Smoking Rooms. Splendid position. Lift. Telephone 1260. Moderate charges. Service, Light, Heating included. **New Proprietor: E. GERSTENBRAND.**

SWAN HOTEL.

(Hotel where BISMARCK and FAVRE settled the Treaty of Peace, 1871).

THIS First-Class Hotel, for Families and Single Gentlemen, close to the two Theatres and the principal Railway Stations, is one of the finest and best situated Hotels in the town. 160 Rooms and Saloons. Pension at moderate prices.

LIFT.

G. SIMSON, Proprietor.

FREUDENSTADT (Germany).

FREUDENSTADT (2,600 feet above the Sea),

BLACK FOREST HOTEL.

Railway Line—Stuttgart, Offenburg, Strasburg.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, surrounded by a very beautiful Park. Comfortable Bedrooms and Saloons. Water and Milk cures. Pine-needle and Sole Baths. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Central Residence for Excursions. Carriages at the Hotel. Moderate charges. Pension. **ERNEST LUZ, Junior, Proprietor.**

GENEVA.

GRAND HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

MOST Popular and Fashionable First-Class Hotel. The finest in Geneva. Best situation, with a beautiful terrace. Concerts in Summer. Baths on each floor. New Sanitary Arrangements with the latest improvements. Electric Light in every room. No extra charge for lights and attendance. **LIFT.** **MAYER & KUNZ, Proprietors.**

GHENT.

HOTEL DE LA POSTE.—PLACE D'ARMES. Mr. A. Vande Putte, Proprietor of the Hotel, now begs to inform English Travellers that he has succeeded Mr. Dubus in the above well-known, first-rate, and beautifully situated Establishment, which affords extensive and superior accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. In taking the above-named Hotel de la Poste, Mr. VANDE PUTTE is enabled to offer suitable accommodation to the most opulent Families, and to Commercial Gentlemen, and pledges himself to spare no exertions to deserve the continuation of patronage of all classes of Travellers.

During the Winter Season arrangements are made with Families on moderate terms.

GLION.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

FIRST-CLASS Hotel, situated in one of the most commanding positions of this charming Summer Station, so much frequented by lovers of Lake and Mountain Scenery.
KUPFER BROTHERS, Proprietors.

GMUNDEN.

HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

FACING THE STEAM BOAT LANDING PLACE.

COMFORTABLE First-Class Hotel. Highly recommended. Mr. BRACHER, the Proprietor, has been in England and America, and knows the wants of English and American Travellers. Charges moderate.

GRENOBLE.

HOTEL MONNET.

Mr. TRILLAT, Proprietor (Son-in-law and Successor to Mr. MONNET).

THIS HOTEL is situated in the PLACE GRENETTE, 14; it offers excellent accommodation, and will be found deserving the patronage of English Families and Single Gentlemen. Post Horses and Coaches for Aix-les-Bains, Allevard, Arlege, la Motte-les-Bains, la Sallette, &c. Omnibus at the Station.

THE HAGUE.

HOTEL DU VIEUX (OR OLD) DOELEN.

Proprietor, FRED. J. J. C. VAN SANTEN, Tournooelveld, 3, 4, and 5.

THIS First-rate Hotel, the largest in the town, patronised by the highest class of Society, is delightfully situated in the vicinity of the Royal Park and all the Museums. Electric Light and Telephone. It may be ranked for its comfort and good accommodation amongst the best First-class Hotels of the Continent. The largest and most lofty Dining Room in the City. Comfortable Conversation, Ladies', and Smoking Rooms. Bath Rooms (new system). Lavatory. Beautiful Garden for the use of Visitors. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

HAMBURG.

HOTEL VICTORIA.

EXCELLENT First-Class Family Hotel, in the finest situation of Hamburg, overlooking the Alster Bassin. This Hotel enjoys a high reputation among English and American families for its comfort, good Cuisine and Wines, and general excellence.
Proprietor, LUDWIG MEYER, successor to E. F. Spies.

HAVRE.**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

RUE DE PARIS, 124-126.

EXCEEDINGLY well situated, in the best quarter of the Town, recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Apartments for Families. Music and Conversation Saloons. Rooms from 2 to 5 francs. "Restaurant à la Carte." Table d'Hôte. Breakfast 2frs. 50c. Dinners 3frs. English and German spoken. **GRELE Proprietor.**

HOMBOURG-LES-BAINS.**HOTEL DE RUSSIE****FIRST CLASS HOTEL.**

One of the best in the Town, with Dependence

"VILLA AUGUSTA,"

Situated in the extensive Gardens of the Hotel.

Best position near the Kursaal, the Springs, and Bathing Establishments. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Splendid Dining Room with covered Verandahs. Hydraulic Lift.

BEST ENGLISH & FRENCH COOKING. FINEST OPEN AIR RESTAURANT.

In the early and late part of the Season (May, June, September, and October), arrangements are made at very moderate prices.

F. A. LAYDIG, Proprietor.

Purveyor to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,And **THREE Spacious VILLAS**ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL,
FACING THE TAUNUS MOUNTAINS,
with private Apartments.

Has been patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family.

Most elevated situation. Fine Garden, facing South. Admirably suited for visitors suffering from Gout and Rheumatism. Moderate charges.

GUSTAVE WEIGAND, Proprietor,

Purveyor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

INNSBRUCK.

HOTEL DU TIROL, formerly Hotel d'Autriche. First-class Establishment close to the Railway Station and the New Steam and Salt Swimming Baths Establishment, commands a beautiful view of the Valley of the Inn, and surrounding mountains. It contains over 100 elegantly furnished Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Baths. Fine garden. Special arrangements for a protracted stay. Innsbruck possesses an University, and offers great facilities for education in general. Winter Pension at extremely moderate terms. Health resort in Winter for weak constitutions. **CARL LANDSEE, Proprietor.**

INTERLAKEN.**HOTEL JUNGFRAU,**

KEPT BY Mr. SEILER-STERCHI.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE of ancient reputation. Most central position on "Hoheweg," the principal promenade, with best view of the Jungfrau and Glaciers. Lift. Electric Light throughout. Baths. Lawn Tennis. Pension rates and special arrangements made for prolonged stay. Moderate Charges in May, June, and September.

INTERLAKEN. TERMINUS HOTEL.

CENTRAL STATION. LANG, Proprietor.

FINEST SITUATION. Bath Room. Moderate Prices. Pension from 6 francs upwards. Dark Room for Amateur Photography. Furnished with all modern comfort. Omnibus. Best Sanitary Arrangements.

KISSINGEN.**ROYAL KURHAUS.****THE LARGEST HOTEL IN TOWN.**

THIS Magnificent Establishment, just opposite the Kurgarten and Mineral Springs, contains now 160 Bedrooms, 30 Sitting Rooms, and a Ladies' Drawing Room, all of them with an open view in the gardens.

The only Hotel with Mineral Baths in the House.

KONIGSWINTER, (Petersberg), Rhine.**HOTEL ON THE PETERSBERG.** One of the most beautiful mountains of the Siebengebirge.

ENTIRELY new building and every comfort. Airy lodging-rooms and Saloons with a fine view, large dining and restaurant rooms. Large plateau with forest and parks, and beautiful shady promenades. Magnificent views in greater variety than from any other point of the Seven Mountains. Every Wednesday, Military Free Concert. Table d'Hôte, week-days at 1 o'clock, Sunday and Holidays at 12-30 and 2 o'clock; Dinners and Suppers at any hour. Acknowledged good cuisine and liquors. Post and Telegraph in the house. Wwe. PETER JOS. NELLE. Address for letters and telegrams: Nelles, Petersberg (Rhine). Communication with Königswinter directly by a Cog-wheel Railway. Corresponds with all trains of the State Railway and Steamers.

LEIPSIK.**HOTEL HAUFFE.**

Admirably situated First Class Hotel, on the Promenades, near the Station. Elevator. Electric Light in every room. Charges moderate.

Digitized by **FREY BROTHERS, Proprietors,**

LOCARNO.

LOCARNO.—Terminus of the Gothard Railway, on LAKE MAGGIORE. Best stopping place on the Italian Lakes. **OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR.**

THE GRAND HOTEL LOCARNO.

The situation unrivalled either for a Summer or Winter Resort.

PATRONISED by all the Royal Families of Europe. Most luxurious and comfortable home with large Park and Gardens. Best situation in the mildest and most constant climate of Europe, without snow, wind, or fog, but with plenty of sunshine. Entirely adapted for winter residence. Cheminées, calorifères, and stoves. Beautiful walks and Mountain excursions. English Church. Doctor. Society. Lift. Exquisite cuisine. Private steamer and carriages for visitors. Most moderate charges.

Messrs. BALLI, Proprietors.

LUCERNE.

HOTEL du RIGI.

RIGHT ON THE LAKE AND QUAY FOR STEAMERS AND PROMENADE.

FAMILY HOUSE.

ONE OF THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST KNOWN HOTELS.

This Hotel has a first class English connection, returning year after year, and has not increased its prices. Deservedly known for its comfort and good dinners. Pension from 8 francs, for a long stay.

ZURICHER-STRASSE. MEYER'S DIORAMA ZURICHER-STRASSE.

ZURICH STREET, 1, NEAR THE SCHWEIZERHOF QUAY.

MOST interesting and instructive. Splendid view of Rigi Kulm and Mount Pilatus, the Girder Bridge (half-way from Vitznau to the summit of the Rigi), the Top of Gorner (Zermatt), the Ice-Sea, Range of Mount Rosa and Matterhorn, &c.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE

First class Hotel. Largely patronised by English Visitors. Splendidly situated.

BEST VIEW OF THE LAKE AND MOUNTAINS.

HYDRAULIC LIFT

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

RESTAURANT. FIRST-RATE CUISINE. BATHS ON EVERY FLOOR.

BILLIARDS. FINE TERRACE ALL ALONG THE HOUSE.

PENSION (Room, Light, and Service included), from 8 fr. to 10 fr.; July and August from 11 fr. to 14 fr. **Special arrangements for Families.**

J. ZIMMERLI-GLASER, Proprietor.

LUXEMBOURG.

GRAND HOTEL BRASSEUR.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

THE largest Hotel and Best Restaurant in the Town. In an exceptional situation, near the Park and finest Promenades. Replete with every modern comfort. Conversation, Playing, and Reading Rooms. English spoken. Douches and Baths. Electric Light. Omnibus and Carriages.

P. BEYENS WEHRLI, Successor.

LYONS.

Le GRAND HOTEL de LYON.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Patronised by the Nobility and the Gentry of all Nations. In the centre and most fashionable part of the City. Elevator. Baths. Railway Ticket Office in the Hotel. Tariff of Charges in every Room. Moderate Terms. Hydraulic Lift. Electric Light. Telephone. Telegraphic Address: "GRAND HOTEL, LYON."

MACON.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

On the splendid Quai de la Saone. Five minutes' walk from the Station.

Vve. BATAILLARD. Commanding a view of the Alps, and Mont Blanc.

First Hotel in the Town. Recommended to Families and Single Travellers. Interpreter Trains from Macon to Vichy, to Bourges, Blois, Poitiers, and Tours.

All Express and First Class Trains take up and leave Passengers at Macon.

MADEIRA—(Funchal).

REID'S HOTELS

ESTABLISHED 1850.

By appointment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

SANTA CLARA HOTEL.— "Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal, fine view of the Mountains and Sea."—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*

REID'S NEW HOTEL.— Situated on the Cliffs to the West of Funchal, on the New Road, overlooking the Sea, grand view of the Mountains. Sea Bathing and Boating.

MILES'S CARMO HOTEL.—In sheltered central position.

HORTAS HOTEL.—German spoken.

SANT' ANNA HOTEL.—Good centre for scenery of the interior and north of Island.

These **FIRST CLASS HOTELS** afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine and Choice Wines. Tennis Courts, large Gardens, Baths, Reading, and Smoking Rooms, English and German Newspapers. Billiards. The **SANITARY** arrangements have been carried out by the Banner Sanitation Co., of London. All Steamers met.

Telegrams, "Reid, Funchal." Pamphlet free of Passmore, 124, Cheapside, London, or Wm. Reid.

MANNHEIM.**HOTEL DU PALATINAT (Pfalzer Hof).**

THIS First Class Hotel, situate in the middle of the town, and near the Landing Places of Steamboats, affords large suites of well-furnished apartments for families, and comfortable and airy rooms for single gentlemen. Good Table and Wines, attentive attendants. Moderate charges. Foreign Newspapers taken in. An Omnibus from the Hotel meets every Train. French and English spoken.

BERNDHAUSEL & REIFFEL, Proprietors.

MAYENCE.**MAINZ—CENTRAL HOTEL.**

WELL-KNOWN First-Class Hotel, opposite the Central Railway Station. New and elegantly furnished. Moderate charges. No extra for light and attendance. Every comfort. Bath on each floor. Excellent Cuisine. Choice Wines.

Near the Landing Place of the Rhine Steamers.

MENTONE (Alpes Maritimes).**GRAND HOTEL COSMOPOLITAIN.**

CLOSE to the Station. Most sheltered position, and full South. Magnificent view on the Sea and Italian Coasts. Large Garden with Tennis Ground. Arrangements from 8 frs. per day upwards.

T. A. WIDMER, Proprietor.

During the Summer: **HOTEL AND PENSION SONNENBERG, LUCERNE.**

METZ.**GRAND HOTEL.**

Formerly **HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. The largest and most comfortable in the Town. Beautifully situated, with a fine Garden.

Patronized by the Royal Families of several Courts of Europe.

PH. BERNHARDT, Proprietor.

MILAN.**HOTEL de L'EUROPE.**

SITUATED on the Corso Victor Emmanuel, full south, near to the Cathedral, the Scala Grand Theatre, Victor Emmanuel Passage, Post and Telegraph Office. Apartments for families, and Single Rooms. "Table d'Hôte" and "Restaurant." Two Reading Saloons, Smoking Room, and foreign Newspapers. Hydraulic Lift to every floor, and Electric Light (Edison's system). Omnibus at the Station. Moderate charges. Pension. Cook's Coupons accepted.

E. MARCIONNI, Proprietor.

MILAN Continued.**HOTEL DU NORD.**

THE most comfortable Hotel, near to the Station. Newly restored (1894).
 Full South with Garden, and facing the Parc. Moderate charges. Cook's Coupons accepted.
V. COLLEONI, Proprietor. **CH. GALLIA, Director.**

BELLINI'S HOTEL TERMINUS.

In the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station.

NEW; expressly built for an Hotel with all modern improvements. Situated in the healthiest part of the Town. Pleasant Garden. Airy Apartments. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant and Reading Rooms. Baths. Heated throughout. Scrupulously clean. Careful attendance and very moderate charges. Real English Hotel, near the Station. Porter meets all trains. Hotel Coupons accepted. **NO EXAMINATION OF LUGGAGE FOR VISITORS TO THIS HOTEL.**

J. BELLINI, Proprietor.

MONTREUX (Clarens).**MONTREUX. HOTEL BELMONT.**

A **FIRST-CLASS** Family Hotel, in the healthiest, quietest, and most charming part, stands well up from the Lake. Splendid unrivalled views. Surrounded by Vineyards. Shady terraces and Garden Park, easy access from Town. Latest Sanitary appliances. 26 Balconies. Lift. Moderate Charges.

THE. UNGER DONALDSON, Proprietor,

Lawn Tennis Court. Omnibus.

Branch House—Grand Hotel Victoria, St. Beatenberg.

MONTREUX (Veytaux-Chillon).**HOTEL PENSION MASSON.****FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL,**

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, between the Castle and the English Church. Highly recommended to English and American Families. Home comfort. Electric Light; and Bath Room. Garden lately renovated and improved. Terms moderate.

HOTEL DES PALMIERS.

MODERN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, opposite the Kursaal. **Finest Situation.**

Electric Light in every room.

Meals in either Hotel.

E. GAISER FLOHR, Proprietor of both Hotels.

Montreux—TERRITET—Lake of Geneva.**HOTEL DES ALPS AND GRAND HOTEL**

ALTITUDE 400 METRES).

HOTEL MONT-FLEURI (ALTITUDE

600 METRES.).

CHESSEX, Proprietor.

THESE Establishments, surrounded with Parks and magnificent Promenades, in sheltered positions, afford by their different altitude, and the numerous advantages of their situation the most desirable summer and winter residence.

MUNICH.

MAXIMILIAN PARK.

MUNICH.

MAXIMILIAN PARK.

GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

SPLENDID First-class Family Hotel. Situated in the most fashionable Quarter, near all objects of interest. All modern comforts and improvements. Moderate Charges. Baths. Electric Light throughout. Hydraulic Lift. **M. DIENER, Proprietor.**

MÜRREN (Switzerland).

ALTITUDE 1,650 METRES.

GRAND HOTEL DES ALPES.

OPEN from 1st May to 31st October. Electric Light throughout. Pension during the whole Season. Recommended for a protracted stay. Magnificent view. Numerous Promenades and Excursions. Post, Telegraph and Telephone. Prospectus on application. **W. GURTNER-KERNEN, Proprietor.**

NAPLES.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

OPEN all the year round. Quai Parthenope (New Embankment). Splendid situation, full South, close to the Public Garden and the centre of the town, with magnificent view of the Bay and Vesuvius. Hydraulic Lift, Electric Light, Telegraph and Post Office. Every kind of Baths. Moderate Charges. No extra Charges for Attendance and Lights.

R. WAEHLER, Proprietor,

PARKER'S HOTEL (LATE TRAMONTANO).

200 FEET above the Sea, passed by the tram from Posilipo to the Museum, close to the stations for San Martino and Baia. The windows look over Vesuvius, Capri, and the whole Bay. Sanitation on latest English principles. All terms made for rooms include Baths, Lights, and Attendance. Lift. Electric Light in all Rooms.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO THE CUISINE.

NUREMBERG.

HOTEL WURTTENBERG.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, in an admirable position, facing the Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices. Close to the German Museum and "Lorenz Kirche." Moderate Terms. **F. S. KERRER, Proprietor.**

NEUHAUSEN-SCHAFFHAUSEN (Switzerland)

FALLS OF THE RHINE

HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. 200 ROOMS. HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Splendid Views of the celebrated

**FALLS OF THE RHINE & THE CHAIN OF
ALPS, SANTIS, AND MONT BLANC.**

Covering an extent of over 100 miles.

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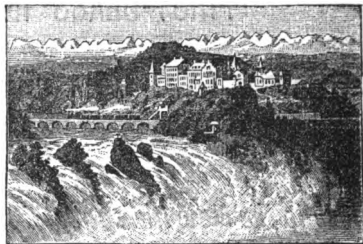
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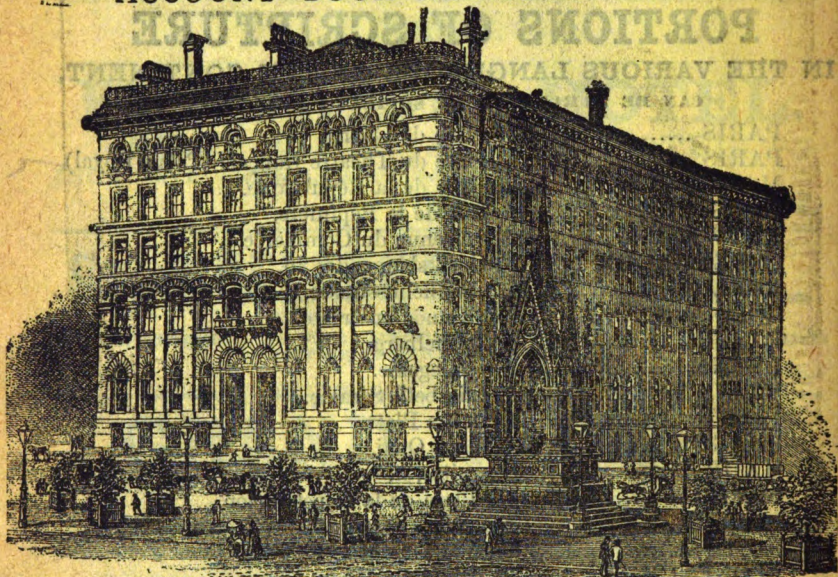
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